"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are threatening, with showers, probably clearing in the afternoon, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,247. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

LEGISLATURE—The Senate indulged in a discussion of Mr. Dudley's bill for a graduated transfer tax. Mr. Cantor declared it was another scheme of the country members to make city property owners pay an unfair proportion of the taxes. Various New York and Brooklyn bills were passed.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—A crisis has been reached in Transvaal affairs. An American representative of the Rothschilds, who claims to be in a position to know, says that war has been decided on by England. Seven British warships have arrived at Durban, Natal. The Philippines rebellion is reported to be about at an end. Minister Terrell has secured the release at Mitylene of the former Turkish subject, Padaras, who is now a naturalized American citizen.—Page 7.

Page 1.

John Lane, the inventor, is dying in Chicago.

An unknown German fell or leaped off the West Shore Railroad bridge at Rondout and was picked out of the creek alive.

Benjamin Newcomb disappeared from Bayside, L. I., twelve years ago. He was the village Postmaster and was Treasurer of a church. He returned Wednesday, and offered no explanation about his absence.

Spain is to withdraw 40,000 soldiers from Cuba as soon as the rainy season sets in. Friends of the Government claim that the insurrection is practically at an end. The case against the Dauntless was dismissed by Judge Locke at Jacksonville.

Joseph Stickney, cashier of the Great Falls National Bank at Somersworth, N. H., was found dead, with his throat cut, in the bank. The robbers drove into Maine and have not been traced. They secured $6,000.

Page 2.

Dr. Charles M. Shields died in Richmond of consumption, contracted from a patient.

Republican leaders of Jersey City were legally advised last night that Mayor Wanser need not surrender his office until November.

The Indiana Window Glass Manufacturers have called a special meeting at Muncie to raise the price of glass, as the result of the high tariff schedule.

The order transferring Lieut. Peary to the West was revoked, and the explorer will be at liberty to complete his plans for a more thorough expedition to the arctic regions. A short preliminary trip to Greenland will be made this Summer.

The action of the Park Board in deciding to allow stands on public land for the Grant Day ceremonies will, it is believed, add seats at stands for from 40,000 to 75,000 persons. An attempt will be made to prevent speculators from getting hold of them.

There has been hard fighting in Macedonia between the invading Greeks and the Turks. The Greeks captured Kourduzi, a strategic point. The Turks took Krania, the place which the Greeks took at the opening of the campaign. A peaceful solution of the difficulty is now regarded at Athens as almost hopeless. The Sultan, however, is strongly adverse to declaring war.

Page 3.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt has made an appeal to Gov. Black in behalf of the Parshall canal bill.

A truce has been declared in Kentucky's Senate fight until Tuesday. The Blackburn people are hoping for the indictment of Hunter.

The amendments to the liquor tax law revise the existing law in many particulars. What constitutes a hotel and a guest is defined.

A number of Western Senators have formed a combination designed to secure changes in the wool schedule of the Tariff bill in the interest of wool growers.

The Republican Committee on Committees of the Senate has agreed to accept, so far as it can, the proposition made by the Democrats for the reorganization of Senate committees.

Two women were shot and killed and their male companion fatally wounded while driving in a buggy. The wounded man has accused the husband of one of the women of the crime.

Protest is made by a French cable company against a bill pending in the Senate which would prevent it from laying the shore end of its line at Cape Cod without the permission of Congress.

At the request of Assemblyman Goodsell, Senator Lexow yesterday moved to substitute the Pratt Gas bill for the graduated-reduction measure which is now pending in the Senate. He explained when the trick was detected that he did not know what the effect of adopting his motion would be.

Page 4.

The trout season opened yesterday. There was an interesting display of living and dead trout at Blackford's, in Fulton Market.

Page 5.

It is believed that Chinamen are being smuggled over the border in disguise.

The Equitable Aid Union, a fraternal benefit organization of Pennsylvania, has failed.

Oliver Pike, the supposed victim of the Salt Lake City trunk mystery, has written that he is alive. The body in the trunk may be a Frenchman's.

Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the Sugar Trust, to be sued for $10,000 damages by one of his former foremen, who charges Mr. Havemeyer with slander and libel

Mrs. Lelia Dressner, who has been an unwilling resident of a barn on the Dressner place, in Hastings-on-the-Hudson, acting on legal advice, came in to her New York City residence yesterday.

Senator Platt came on from Washington, and Charles W. Hackett was with him. Mr. Platt thinks that Cornelius Van Cott will be made Postmaster and Ellis H. Roberts Assistant Treasurer.

Receivers have been appointed for the Bennett and Columbia Mill corporations. Notes of the corporations, aggregating $2,500,000, have been made. The condition of the mills renders them well-nigh hopeless.

Commissioner Andrews maintained, in an interview, that members of the Police Board individually have authority to give orders to Chief Conlin, and that the latter has been guilty of gross insubordination. Chief Conlin differed with him about the extent of his powers as a Commissioner.

Page 7.

Prof. Lovett Brookins, the slayer of two women, made an address from the gallows at Wadley, Ga.

M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, states the objections of his country to the Dingley bill.

Joseph Ainsworth and other Toledo (Ohio) capitalists are reported to be heavy losers by a swindling scheme worked by Canadians.

Assemblyman Leonard has introduced a bill to incorporate the New York Electric Light and Power Company, with a capital of $500,000.

Adah Richmond's claim to being the widow of John Stetson has been set aside in Boston on the ground that it was not fully established.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Company, one of the strongest adjuncts of the Standard Oil Company, will move its offices from Lima, Ohio, to Toledo.

Two men were arrested near Binghamton for incendiarism. A policeman asserted he overheard them plan to set fire to a barn and rob a hotel safe.

Proprietors of the Metropolitan Opera House still rely on Maurice Grau, and there are intimations that a new company may be formed to provide grand opera for New York next Winter.

Miss Emily Steinway of Brooklyn has entered suit for the annullment of what she fears was her marriage to Henry Paynter, in Newark, N. J. She had thought it was a betrothal ceremony only.

Ex-Superintendent Dennett of the Parkhurst society has left his home for this city, for the avowed purpose of seeking redress for alleged ill treatment in Bellevue Hospital and Bloomingdale Asylum.

The pet pugdog of John Kern's children jumped from a three-story window at 8 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street last evening, and they claim it was a case of suicide because he had been punished.

At a conference of manufacturers, merchants, and importers with the Reform Club's Committee on Tariff Reform, committees, representing the various trade interests, were named to co-operate with the club in seeking a modification of the Dingley bill's most objectionable schedules. They will endeavor to arrange for hearings before the Senate Finance Committee.

Page 8.

The Presidents of the railroad systems of Brooklyn express themselves as satisfied with the terms made by the Bridge Trustees. Eight months will be required by the elevated lines to make the needed changes. Surface cars will need a year.

The new agreement of the Western Passenger Association is said to be satisfactory to all the roads in the organization. Rate cutting will be discouraged and the Inter-State Commerce Commission furnished with all information desired.

Page 9.

A window in memory of the late Mrs. Hagan, for many years Superintendent of the Sunday school, is to be unveiled in St. Paul's Catholic Church to-morrow.

Next week the Bushwick Reformed Church in Brooklyn will begin the celebration of the two hundred and forty-third anniversary of its organization. It is the oldest church on Long Island.

Good Friday was more generally observed throughout the city than usual. Elaborate services at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Midday services at Trinity Church. Meditations on our Lord's seven words from the Cross.

Page 11.

A German oak tree from Prince Bismarck's estate is now on the way across the ocean. It is a gift from the former Chancellor, and is to be planted in the Union Hill (N. J.) Schützen Park.

Lawrence J. Callanan commented severely on the conduct of the Bureau of Incumbrances, blaming Commissioner Collis and Superintendent Henkel for not enforcing the law, as it stands now, against sidewalk obstructions.

Page 12.

A collection of prints, etchings, and engravings was sold at auction, a rare artist's proof of Marshall's Washington bringing $26.

A meeting will be held at Sherry's this afternoon to arouse interest in the Centennial Exposition to be opened soon in Nashville.

A Whitehead torpedo was lost from the battleship Indiana during the target practice off Staten Island Wednesday. It is not loaded.

Down-town business men took steps to form a permanent organization for the purpose of advancing the commercial interests of New York.

The master steamfitters and representatives of the unions held a conference yesterday to consider a new agreement proposed by the men. No settlement was reached.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board said his resignation would be given to the Mayor to-day or Monday. The Mayor said the vacancy would be filled certainly by Monday, perhaps to-day.

Edwin C. Martin, member of the Union League Club, in Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault. He said that his eight-year-old son had been struck by eleven-year-old Edwin Knevel, who then had his ear pulled by Mr. Martin for doing so.

Several bills passed by the Legislature were before Mayor Strong. He approved all but one, relative to opening parts of West One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and West Fifty-third Streets, which he will return because one block was omitted from the first-named street.

Charles Stewart Smith and other leaders of the Citizens' Union looked upon the utterance of Mr. Lauterbach as clearing the ground for the municipal contest, and tending to array all who want a good City Government against partisans, whether in Tammany or the Republican machine.

The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge prepared a statement in answer to the charges of the Board of Health yesterday. They declare the general health of the inmates was never better, and that the eye disease can never be wholly eradicated. A legislative investigation will be welcomed.

A special train has been engaged to carry to Albany the delegation of New York business and commercial men opposing the new charter. About seventy-five are expected to attend the hearing granted by Gov. Black. The members of the Greater New York Commission are going to attend the hearing to defend the bill.

The H. B. Claflin Company, in a circular accompanying its quarterly dividends, said that anti-trust legislation at Albany may drive the concern out of the State. G. L. Putnam and other dry goods men agreed with Mr. Claflin's presentation of the situation. Mr. Putnam said other concerns might also have to move their business.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
The United Service.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 8.

BOSTON BOYS TRIUMPHANT.

They Win Their Point, as Did Their Forefathers, with Gen. Gage.

BOSTON, Mass., April 16.—Mayor Quincy has decided, in deference to the boys' protest, to have the parade ground on the Common, between the central walk leading from the Public Garden and Boylston Street, kept for ball playing, as in former years.

For this purpose it is proposed to put on a gravel surface instead of planting grass. It is expected that the work will be begun at once, so that the ground will be ready in a short time.

NEW CHIEF VOWS VENGEANCE.

Joseph Kipley Placed at the Head of Chicago's Police Force.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Joseph Kipley, who was incontinently dismissed from the police force two years ago, became Chief of Police to-day under Mayor Harrison. The retiring Chief, Badenoch, made a pleasant speech, and recommended the officers to Kipley. The latter reminded Badenoch that he, Kipley, had been thrown out penniless after six years of service by the administration he was then succeeding, and intimated that he would show no mercy to his enemies on the force.

He bluntly told Badenoch, in the presence of all the Inspectors, that he did not think much of him or his men. It is thought that Kipley will make many sweepings changes in the force to-morrow, and that the heads of most of the Inspectors will come off. Kipley was counted a very efficient officer and dectective, and has a long record of good service, but he has smarted over his summary retirement, and eagerly waited for the chance to revenge himself upon his old-time comrades who aided in his dismissal. Badenoch did not reply to Kipley's strictures, and withdrew with a bow.

MINE EXPLOSION IN KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 16.—State Mine Inspector Stone received a telegram tonight announcing a serious explosion at the Monarch Coal Mines, near Madisonville, in Madison County, this afternoon. The telegram contains no details as to loss of life or property.

BANK MURDER AT NOONDAY

Cashier Stickney Killed and $6,000 Taken by Unknown Men at Somersworth, N. H.

TWO ARRESTS IN WALTHAM.

Once Before Stickney Had Been Bound and Gagged, but the Robbers Left —Alarm Sounded Throughout the Neighborhood.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., April 16.—While resisting the entry of two desperate and determined robbers, and during a heroic but futile struggle to protect $150,000 or more in money and securities which were in the compartments of the open vault of the Great Falls National Bank of Somesworth this afternoon, Cashier Joseph A. Stickney was truck down and brutally murdered near the desk which he had occupied for years.

The police know that two men from Waltham, Mass., were in Somersworth last night, and were seen at the station here shortly before noon. The description of one of them answers that of the man seen on Prospect Hill with a bag, and on this supposition the Waltham police were notified to find and hold the men wanted. A dispatch from Waltham announces that this has been done.

After killing Stickney the murderers ransacked the vault at will, no one being near to molest them, and fled with all the cash it contained, with the exception of a five-dollar gold piece. As near as can be estimated without making a systematic examination of the bank's books, about $6,000 was taken, but it is quite possible that the loss will considerably exceed this sum, as no one but the dead cashier knew the exact amount that was in the institution at the time. The robbers, after knocking Stickney down with a blackjack, cut his throat. The most remarkable feature of the robbery is the fact that $100,000 in bonds of the United States, which were kept in one of the drawers of the big vault, and which the robbers evidently examined hastily, were not taken. Neither were any of the negotiable paper and securities of the bank—in fact, nothing is missing except the cash.

Not Discovered for an Hour.

No one was aware that there was anything wrong at the bank until nearly 2 o'clock, almost an hour after the murder. The perpetrators had ample time to escape, and this evening scores of Deputy Sheriffs, Marshals, police, and citizens are scouring this section of the State and the adjoining State of Maine, which from this city is just across the Salmon Falls River. The men made their visit to the bank at the busiest time of the day in the locality where the bank is situated, and so completely and thoroughly did they accomplish the robbery that only an uncertain clue and a very meagre description of the men was obtainable up to 8 o'clock to-night.

The bank was besieged by hundreds of people when the news of the terrible affair became known, and large numbers came into the city from Berwick, Dover, Salmon Falls, Rollinsford, Rochester, and towns in this section. Had the robbers been apprehended soon after the murder and robbery became public, their captors would have found it a difficult task to prevent a double lynching in the Granite State. For the first few hours indignation was intense, but to-night public feeling has in a measure subsided. Great sympathy is expressed for the family of the murdered man, who, in addition to his position and being a Director of the Great Falls Bank, was City Treasurer, and was universally esteemed wherever he was known.

All the Country Aroused.

No occurrence in Strafford County, not even excepting that of the murder of Deputy Sheriff Smith by the outlaw McArthur at Barrington a few years ago, has caused such a tremendous sensation in this section. The town is alive with people, and for miles around there is no other topic discussed. The tragedy occurred during what is known as the noon hour at the bank—that is, from 12 until 2. It has always been customary for Cashier Stickney and the bank clerk, Mrs. Parker Swazey, to close the bank at 12 o'clock and not reopen again until 2. Today Mrs. Swazey left her desk at noon and went home to dinner. She left the cashier looking over the bank's accounts. He usually remained in the bank until the clerk returned, but it is thought he was preparing to go out to-day when the robbers entered.

The bank is situated in the centre of the business portion of the city, and dozens of people pass by at that time of the day. The building is a two-story brick structure, and stands on the corner of Market and Prospect Streets, the rear of the structure abutting the side of a steep hill. The banking rooms are on the second floor of the building on the front side, but the rear of the bank is on a level with the hill, by which there was a second entrance.

It is not known exactly at what time the bank was entered, but it was evidently between 1 and 1:15 o'clock, as two men, suspicious-looking strangers, were seen going up the hill not very far from the bank at 1:20 o'clock. One of the men carried a bag. As there was no witness but the dead cashier and his murderers, it is not known minutely how the robbery was conducted, but it is certain that the men lost very little time in the bank, and, their work accomplished, they fled with all possible haste.

Evidence of a Desperate Fight.

The first suspicion that the bank had been robbed was at 1:58, when Frank P. Reed, a local merchant, went up the staircase of the bank building, and found the thick plate glass in the front outside or hall door of the bank completely shattered. He was considerably alarmed, and without waiting to investigate he hurried from the building and notified City Marshal Eaton.

The latter responded as soon as he was told of Mr. Reed's discovery. Both men, after failing to open the door, broke it in, and then found evidences of a desperate struggle. On the floor in a great pool of blood was the lifeless body of Stickney. His head had been nearly severed from the trunk, the robbers having cut his throat. The head was marked with several deep gashes made by a heavy blackjack, and the skull was fractured. The body was covered with blood, and the walls and furniture bore additional evidence of the terrible deed. It could be seen at a glance that Stickney had not died without fighting desperately. An alarm was quickly sounded, and all the officers available were notified, and Sheriffs, Marshals, and the police in Maine, New Hampshire, and Northern Massachusetts set at work.

Some time ago an attempt was made to rob this bank under similar conditions to those employed to-day. At that time Mr. Stickney was found bound and gagged in the bank, but the robbers had been frightened away, and no clue was ever found.

ARREST OF TWO SUSPECTS.

"Con" Hartigan, the ex-Amateur Boxing Champion, and Johnny Briggs Caught at Waltham.

WALTHAM, Mass., April 16.—"Con" Hartigan, the New England ex-amateur 125-pound boxing champion, and a friend named Johnny Briggs were arrested at 4:33 o'clock this afternoon on suspicion of being concerned in the Teele robbery of Wednesday night. The officers at the police station had scarcely completed the usual search of the two men, which, by the way, revealed $80 and some Confederate bills, when a telegram was received from the Mayor of Somersworth, N. H., asking that these very men be apprehended. The first telegram was followed in a few minutes by a second, and that, in turn, by a third, all to the same effect, and all urging the local police to use their utmost endeavors to secure the men.

In the meantime Farmer Teele had been sent for, and in a short time arrived at the police station. The first action of the officers was to show Teele the $80, but he could not say whether or not it was part of the cash which was taken from him. The Confederate coin was, however, identified beyond a doubt and when, a few minutes later, Hartigan was brought from his cell, the old gentleman was positive that he was the man who not only robbed him but threatened him with a terrible death by burning. Mr. Teele could not, however, identify Briggs.

It was while Farmer Teele was making the identification of Hartigan that the telegrams were received from Somersworth. The officers who have been working on the case suspected for some days that Hartigan had something to do with the Teele affair, and when, at 4:20 this afternoon, they learned that he and Briggs had been showing considerable money in the barber shop, the officers immediately went there and brought the men to the station. There is much excitement in the city over the arrest, and the men are making every endeavor to prove that they could not have made the journey of 100 miles from Somersworth in such a short time.

After his arrest Hartigan is said to have admitted to the police that he had been in Somersworth to-day. He stated that both he and Briggs went there on Wednesday, but was positive in his statement that both of them left Somerworth at 10 o'clock this morning, coming direct to Boston. The police, however, have not as yet found any baggage belonging to the men.

Briggs is described as being of a rather slight build, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighing about 140 pounds. He is light-complexioned, and when arrested to-day had on an entire new suit of clothing, light overcoat, and a light felt hat. He is about twenty-five years old.

It was also learned to-night that the Chief of Police of Watertown received a telegram to-day similar to the first one received here, requesting the arrest of Hartigan.

LEAPED 150 FEET AT RONDOUT.

German Jumped into the Creek from the Railroad Bridge and Lives —Talk of Foul Play.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 16.—This afternoon about 3 o'clock an unknown German walked out on the high bridge of the West Shore Railroad, which spans the Rondout Creek at Wilbur, and with a string of hair beads and an ivory crucifix in his hands leaped from the bridge, which is 154 feet high to the waters of the creek below.

He was not killed by his awful fall. He struck the water on his stomach, and was picked up instantly by the steam yacht Anderson, which was passing near the spot where he fell. The man was found to be unconscious ,and was thought to be dying. He was taken to the hospital.

No one but a tramp saw the man leap from the bridge. The police learned of this fact, and searched for the tramp, but he had disappeared. Although there is nothing to lead one to such a supposition as yet, it is thought by many that the dying man is the victim of foul play, the theory being that the man was thrown or forced to jump from the bridge by the tramp who said he saw him make the leap. It is thought the tramp robbed the German first, as nothing of value was found on his person, although he was well dressed.

INVENTOR JOHN LANE DYING.

The Method of Plating on Iron One of His Contributions to the World.

CHICAGO, April 16.—John Lane, the veteran inventor, is dying of heart failure at his home in this city. Mr. Lane invented the method of plating on iron, or what is known as the "iron centre" in metals. He was born in New York State in 1825. His father manufactured the first iron plow made in the United States.

A COLLEGE DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The University of California Suffers a Loss of $40,000.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 16.—Fire at the University of California this afternoon destroyed the building occupied as the College of Agriculture.

The building contained expensive chemicals and laboratory apparatus. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

MISSING FOR TWELVE YEARS.

Former Postmaster of Bayside Returns and Makes No Explanation.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 16.—Former Bayside Postmaster Benjamin Newcomb, who suddenly disappeared twelve years ago, reappeared in the village on Wednesday and announced that he would make it his future home. He said he had been all over the country.

When informed that his wife had been gone from Bayside for several years, and was now probably the wife of a Mr. McCarthy, who paid attention to her after the disappearance of Newcomb, he did not appear much surprised. Newcomb refused to talk about his reason for leaving Bayside. Besides being Postmaster when he disappeared, he was a social leader and Treasurer of St. George's Episcopal Church.

Ninety-eight Cases of Liquor Seized.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16.—Dispensary Constables to-day seized ninety-eight cases of liquor consigned to John C. Simonds, one of the leading men of the city. The liquor came from a San Francisco house, and was marked for personal use.

Divorce Granted to James Rial.

CHICAGO, April 16.—James Rial was to-day granted a divorce from Louise Rial, the actress. Robert Drouoy, an actor, was named as co-respondent. Mrs. Rial is now living in New York.

SPAIN WITHDRAWS TROOPS

Forty Thousand Soldiers Are to Leave Cuba as Soon as the Rainy Season Sets In.

EXPLANATIONS OF THE MOVE.

Friends of the Government Claim that Little Remains of the Insurrection—Cubans Believe that Spanish Resources Are Exhausted.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—According to information received from trustworthy sources here the withdrawal of at least a part of the great army that Spain has maintained in the Island of Cuba will begin when the rainy season sets in, within a few days.

The initial movement will be the departure of 10,000 Spanish troops from Havana for Spain, and within a short time after that 30,000 troops, it is understood, will follow.

Whether this movement is to be construed in favor of or against the insurgents is not possible now to say. The Spanish insist positively that it means only that little or nothing remains of the insurrection; that Gomez has only about 50 or 100 followers, and that to watch these under the conditions in which the campaign has been necessarily conducted a few thousand men are quite as effective as the army of 180,000 men which has been maintained in Cuba.

The Cuban contingent, on the other hand, insist that the Spanish financial resources are exhausted and that the troops are to be withdrawn because of lack of money to keep them in the service.

SURRENDER OF A CUBAN LEADER.

Julian Zarraga and Five Followers Yield to the Spanish.

HAVANA, April 16.—A dispatch from Libertad, Province of Pinar del Rio, says that the well-known insurgent leader, Julian Zarraga, who is charged with having blown up several trains, with the use of dynamite, in Pinar del Rio, has surrendered to the Spanish authorities there with five of his followers, all armed.

Judge Day's Mission to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Judge William R. Day of Ohio, who is to go to Cuba on a special mission in connection with the Ruiz case, is expected here to-morrow. After an examination of the precedents and papers at the State Department bearing on the case he will leave for Havana about May 1. Ruiz was an American citizen, and died in prison in Cuba. It is charged that he was murdered.

NO CASE AGAINST THE DAUNTLESS.

Judge Locke of the United States Court Dismisses the Action.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 16.—The case against the steamer Dauntless, charged with violating the neutrality laws, by taking a filibustering expedition to Cuba from No Name Key, on the southern coast of Florida, on Jan. 1, 1897, came up for trial before Judge Locke, in the United States Court, to-day After the Government had submitted its testimony, the case was promptly dismissed. No testimony was offered by the defense, and argument was not made by counsel. The District Attorney reserved the right to appeal upon consultation with the Attorney General.

LEVEE BREAKS BELOW DELTA.

Gives Way Two and a Half Miles South of Vicksburg on the Louisiana Side of the River.

VICKSBURG, April 16.—The levee at Biggs, two and a half miles below Delta, La., broke at 10 o'clock to-night. The crevasse was 120 feet wide twenty minutes after it gave way. Delta is directly opposite Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 16.—Advices from Natchez and others points below Vicksburg indicate that the supreme test in the flood situation is near. The swift current is rising steadily and beating against the levees with such force as to cause the gravest apprehension at many places. At Natchez the river is near the top of the levee. All kinds of rumors have been current to-day regarding wholesale loss of life on Davis Island, but diligent telegraphic inquiry fails to confirm the story. It is known that three negroes were drowned on the island, but outside of these no loss of life is known to have occurred.

At Vicksburg the river is rising at the rate of four-tenths of a foot daily. The swift volume of water pouring out of the Yazoo into the Mississippi at a point twelve miles north of Vicksburg will continue for several days. The levees between Bedford Store, four miles south of Delta, La., to Duckport, six miles above, are in a precarious condition, and every man and boy available is at work strengthening the embankment. At some points in this stretch of levee the water is washing over, and the greatest alarm is felt. A more cheerful feeling exists in the Delta to-night.

At Greenville the backwater from Stop's Landing crevasse, which has been rising in the flooded part of the town during the last three days, is stationary, and will begin to fall to-morrow. Rosedale, Friars' Point, Helena, and other places report an encouraging improvement in the situation. The river declined one-tenth of a foot at Greenville to-day, and the fall of two-tenths of a foot reported at Cairo gives hope that the flood will recede in time to make a good crop.

At Memphis the river is stationary. Encouraging accounts of the improvement in the condition of the overflowed territory above Memphis are coming in. There is a marked improvement, and the outlook on the upper river is cheerful.

Contract for a Sewage Pump.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 16.—Señor Victor M. Brascini, a prominent Mexican, is in town, and has closed a contract with the Holly Manufacturing Company for a nineteen-million-gallon pumping engine for the City of Mexico. This engine will be used in pumping the sewage of the city, and will be the heart of an elaborate system based on the plan in use in Berlin, Germany.

In Receivers' Hands Again.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 16.—The Southern Building and Loan Association is again in the hands of receivers, and this time its affairs will be wound up in the courts. For four days Chancellor Lindsay has listened to arguments. Major Daniel A. Carpenter and John W. Conner have been named as receivers, and instructed to wind up the affairs of the association without cost to the stockholders.

KANSANS SEND CORN TO INDIA.

Donation of a Carload of Grain to the Destitute Masses.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 16.—A carload of corn was to-day shipped to the starving masses of India from Leonardville, Kan.

Other towns will contribute, and the shipments will be made to New York.

VIOLATED CIGARETTE LAW.

Merchant and Young Smoker Placed Under Arrest.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 16.—Edward Timmons, aged fifteen, was arrested this evening for smoking a cigarette, in violation of the new Indiana cigarette law.

He was taken before Mayor Dunlap and forced to tell who had sold cigarettes to him. Victor Baretta, the dealer, was arrested.

FINDS $500 IN GOLD.

George Pancoast of Vineland, N. J., Picks Up a Valuable Package.

VINELAND, N. J., April 16.—While hauling sand on the Malaga Pike yesterday, George Pancoast saw a box lying on the edge of the road.

He opened it and found the contents to be gold coin, amounting to almost $500. Pancoast brought the gold to Vineland.

How it came to be lying at the roadside is a mystery.

SIXTY-CENT GAS IN CHICAGO.

Likely to Come Through Action of the Ogden Company.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The Directors of the Ogden Gas Company will hold a special meeting to-morrow afternoon, when, it is stated, a proposition will be considered to reduce the price of gas to 60 cents, thus anticipating the Morrison bill pending in the State Legislature.

It is reported the Ogden Company intended making a reduction to 70 cents. In view of the Morrison bill, the Directors, report has it, will make the price 60 cents, thus furthering the passage of a measure that may make a difference in the revenues of the Ogden's rivals.

FROM A THIEVISH SCHOOLMATE

Miss Lizzie Wells of Camden Receives $1 Conscience Money.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 16.—Miss Lizzie Wells, a society girl of this city, has received $1 conscience money from an unknown person in Philadelphia.

Ten years ago when Miss Wells was a child her mother gave her 40 cents to purchase a pair of rubbers on her way home from school. The girl placed the 40 cents on her desk while she gathered her books together. She leaned down to pick something off the floor, and when she again turned to her desk the money was gone.

Long ago the incident had faded from her mind, but to-day a letter postmarked Philadelphia reached Miss Wells. It contained $1 and a note saying that this was the 40 cents with compound interest. No name was signed, and Miss Wells had no idea who it is. She intends to frame the dollar-bill as a remembrance of school days.

PASTOR FLOGS HIS DAUGHTER.

The Rev. Mr. Christmas of Rahway Had Her Arrested by the Police.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 16.—The Rev. J. H. Christmas, pastor of the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, came to the office of Police Justice Frazee today for a warrant for the arrest of his daughter Amelie, sixteen years old. He alleged she was wayward, and had not been home since Monday night. She was found at the home of a friend, and locked up. Her father wished her sent to a reform school, and alleged she was falling into evil ways. She is too old to be sent to the school.

Chief of Police Wright accused the minister of flogging the girl cruelly on slight provocation. The Chief said this was the reason why the girl ran away from home. He said she was at a party on Monday night, and did not start for home until the hour she should have been at home, according to her father's orders. Mr. Christmas admitted that he flogged the girl, but said it was necessary to do so to make her walk in the narrow path. The Justice and the Chief took turns in lecturing the minister, until he promised not to beat the girl. The Rev. Mr. Christmas, prior to becoming a minister, was a member of a minstrel company. He is a fine singer and an excellent preacher.

Five-Year Search Rewarded.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 16.—William L. Young, a farmer, about fifty-seven years of age, living near Clinton, was arrested this afternoon at his home, charged with forgery, alleged to have been committed about five years ago. The Clinton National Bank was the victim for about $1,000. The authorities had been searching for Young for nearly five years. He said he had been home for three years, but always kept under cover.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer is relatively low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, New England, and the lower lake region, but there is no well-defined storm centre; it is also low to the north of Montana. An area of high pressure covers the Rocky Mountain slope and plateau. The barometer has risen in New England and throughout the Mississippi Valley; it has fallen on the Central Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is higher in New England and generally in the Rocky Mountain districts; it is lower in the lake region. Showers have occurred in New England and throughout the lake regions, with snow near Lake Michigan. The weather has been generally fair in all other districts.

Unsettled weather, with showers, is indicated for New England and the lower lake region. Showers may also occur near the South Atlantic coast; it will be generally fair in all other districts. The temperature will be probably higher in the upper lake region and in the Upper Mississippi Valley; also on the Rocky Mountain slope.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	66	43	45
6 A. M.	64	40	44
9 A. M.	71	49	48
12 M.	80	55	55
4 P. M.	84	52	56
6 P. M.	83	49	53
9 P. M.	78	48	51
12 P. M.	71	49	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50¼
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1896	74
Corresponding date for last twenty years	49

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA

Two Important Engagements Between the Greek Irregulars and the Turkish Forces.

BOTH BATTLES WERE FIERCE.

Capture of Kourduzi, a Place of Strategic Importance, by the Invaders —The Turks in Turn Drive the Greeks from Krania, the First Place Taken in the Campaign.

(Copyright, 1897, by The Associated Press.)

LARISSA, headquarters of the Greek Army in Thessaly, April 16.—Severe fighting has occurred in Macedonia between the Greek irregulars and the Turkish forces. The column of irregulars sent to the right from Pigavitza, after having invested and captured Sitovon, continued its advance toward Kritudes, Plisia, and Kourduzi, with orders to hold the latter place at all costs, as it commands the right approach to Grevena, the objective point.

This column, commanded by Chiefs Zermos and Luzzo, attacked Kritudes on Tuesday. The place was defended by the Turks. After a severe fight, in which eighty Turks were killed and twenty-five were taken prisoners, the position was captured by the Greeks, who also obtained possession of 150 rifles and a quantity of cartridges.

The insurgents, however, have suffered a severe check in another direction. A strong force of Turkish troops from Mecovon, with a number of mountain guns, advanced on Krania, which had previously been captured by the Greeks, and attacked the 400 irregulars of Greece, who occupied an intrenched position. It is reported that the fighting was ferocious on both sides. The insurgents eventually were compelled to retreat north to the mountains. Some of them, however, succeeded in breaking through the Turkish lines and escaped to Baltino, just across the frontier, in Macedonia, first captured by the Greek irregulars, and used by them as a depot for provisions and ammunition.

The accounts given by the refugees of the Turkish losses are believed to be exaggerated. They say that 265 Turks were killed, while the irregulars had only 8 men killed and 17 wounded. The leader of the Greeks operating in that direction, Chief Milonas, was among the wounded, and returned later into Greek territory with a number of the refugees. One of the latter says that a portion of the Turkish force was composed of irregulars whose dress resembles that of the Greek insurgents. This, it appears, enabled the Turkish force to execute a flank movement unheeded by the leaders of the Greeks. The refugee referred to blames the Greek leaders for badly handling their men.

All the refugees bore traces of having experienced great fatigue, and it is reported that the National League has ordered the Greek irregulars to retreat into Greek territory, regarding further bloodshed as useless unless the regular army of Greece supports the irregulars.

The Crown Princess has arrived here to take part in the work of the Ambulance Corps.

It is thought probable that Prince Constantine, the Crown Prince and Commander in Chief of the Greek forces, will shortly move his headquarters to a more central position, near Zarkos.

There is a feeling of great satisfaction here at the declarations made by Premier Delyannis in the Greek Chamber of Deputies.

Three hundred Hungarian horses, intended for cavalry remounts, were landed at Volo yesterday, and are being forwarded to Trikhala.

GREEK OFFICERS IN COMMAND.

Statement of a Prisoner at the Turkish Headquarters.

[Copyright, 1897, by The Associated Press.]

ELASSONA, Headquarters of the Turkish Army in Macedonia, Thursday Evening, April 15, (Delayed in transmission.)—The representative of The Associated Press at the Turkish Headquarters has just seen a prisoner who was captured by the Turks in their fight at Krania with the Greek irregulars. The man was dirty, wore tattered clothes, and had on his head a helmet, upon which was the badge of the Ethnike Hetairia, the National League of Greece.

He declared he belonged to a band of irregulars which left Trikhala, after receiving an ovation from the inhabitants of that place, under the command of a Captain and two Lieutenants of the Greek regular army, and accompanied by a medical officer, who was wounded. This expedition, the prisoner added, was organized by officers of the Greek regular army and was openly ordered to invade Turkey, not to harm the villagers, and to fight the Turkish troops only.

After these statements it is difficult to deny that the Greek irregulars were organized with the knowledge of the Greek authorities. This confirms the inquiries made on this subject by Seyfoulah Bey, an officer on the staff of Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Commander in Chief, formerly an attaché of the Turkish Legation at Athens, and, consequently, familiar with the personal appearance of many Greek officers, some of whom he recognized among the insurgents.

The whole matter appears to form the basis for a grave accusation against Greek good faith.

ARTILLERY CALLED INTO PLAY.

An Engagement Near Nezeros on the Thessalian Frontier.

ATHENS, April 16.—A dispatch from Larissa, the headquarters of the Greek Army in Thessaly, received at 11:30 P. M., says that an engagement has taken place near Nezeros, on the frontier, in which artillery participated. The dispatch gives no details of the fighting.

ATTACKED A BLOCKHOUSE.

Fighting in the Vicinity of Fort Izeddin, Island of Crete.

CANEA, Island of Crete, April 16.—The insurgents have attacked the Animbali blockhouse, near Fort Izeddin. There was heavy firing all Thursday night. The Turkish warships in Suda Bay shelled the insurgents.

Cannonading has been proceeding in the direction of Kalyves since yesterday evening. The cause of the firing is not known here.

Pillaging continues in this vicinity.

Typhus fever and smallpox are raging at Hierapetra.

The Turkish troops have reoccupied the springs near Candia.

A number of prisoners here have revolted

and are being transported to the prison on the Island of Rhodes.

The foreign Admirals have offered to Col. Vassos any medical and surgical assistance he may require for the wounded in his camp.

ANOTHER RAID IS EXPECTED.

Peaceful Solution of the Difficulties Regarded at Athens as Hopeless.

LONDON, April 16.—The Larissa correspondent of The Times says:

"Every one here continues to declare that an outbreak of war is inevitable within the next two or three days, especially as it is now known that in high quarters at Athens a peaceful solution of the difficulty is regarded as almost hopeless.

"The authorities here are seriously counting the cost of embarking in such a struggle, but other influences are urging them on. Meanwhile it is perfectly certain that the irregulars unless restrained will again invade Macedonia in order to compel the Porte to declare war."

The Athens correspondent of The Times says:

"There is little doubt that the Athenians are fully awake to the great dangers of the situation. There is a pessimistic feeling in the air. If Greece now goes to war it will not be with a light heart. The desire for war is not abated. On the contrary, immediate hostilities are wished for; but it is now realized that the impending conflict will entail enormous sacrifices and possibly a crushing disaster. The Greek nation may be compared to a man who feels bound to fight a duel in order to save his reputation."

A correspondent at Constantinople denies that there is any effective Turkish war party. He says that the Sultan, the Seraskierat, (Ministry of War,) and some of the other Ministers are strongly opposed to active hostilities with Greece.

GLADSTONE'S SEVERE CRITICISM.

He Pronounces England's Attitude a Disgraceful One.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Macedonian leader, Capt. Dampzes, in which he says:

"Under the present deplorable scheme, all the British Government has the right to do, seemingly, is to plead its opinions before a tribunal of two youthful despots, the Emperors of Germany and Russia, and to abide by their help to execute their final determinations.

"Our disgraceful office seems to be to place ships, guns, soldiers, and sailors at their disposal for the purpose of keeping down the movement for the liberty of Crete and of securing to these young despots, who have in no wise earned the confidence of Europe, the power of deciding questions which rightfully belong to the Cretans."

A HINT FROM AMERICA.

The United States Does Not Recognize the Blockade of Crete.

LONDON, April 16.—The Rome correspondent of The Standard says it is stated there that Admiral Canevaro, commanding the international fleets in Cretan waters, has received notice from the American Government that the United States does not recognize the existence of a blockade of Crete.

Greece's Financial Plans.

ATHENS, April 16.—At the session of the Legislative Assembly to-day, M. Delyannis introduced a bill authorizing the Government to increase the issue of treasury notes from 14,000,000 to 30,000,000 drachmas, with an alternative bill sanctioning an internal loan of 24,000,000 drachmas, and a third bill increasing the issue of small bank notes, of the denominations of one and two drachmas, to the amount of 4,000,000.

CERTAINTY OF WAR.

An American Representative of the Rothschilds Says a Transvaal Campaign Is Decided On.

DENVER, Col., April 16.—Samuel Newhouse, who represents the Rothschilds in the famous Newhouse tunnel enterprise, has returned from a two months' visit to Europe. Speaking of the European situation to-night he said:

"Everything is frightfully dull in London, and the capitalists are doing nothing new whatever. The cause of this depression is the probability of war, which, I can state positively, is a certainty in South Africa. My people are on the inside of South African affairs, and I am violating no confidence in saying that not only has war been determined upon, but that estimates of cost have been made, and Lord Wolseley, the British Commander, is preparing his plans of campaign.

"It is estimated that the war will cost from £20,000,000 to £40,000,000, and from 30,000 to 40,000 men to push the war vigorously to a conclusion, and when it is once commenced the entire power of the nation will be exerted to bring it to a successful issue.

"Not only is it thoroughly understood in England, but the Boers are satisfied that war is inevitable, and are preparing for the struggle. A gentleman who came over on the steamer with me had just come from Johannesburg. He told me that the Transvaal Government is pushing preparations as rapidly as possible. Of course, the prospects of a European war over the Greece-Turkey complications, with the contemplated war in Africa, have a very decided tendency to depress business of all kinds in England, and especially business of a speculative character."

A CHICAGO ESTATE MISSING.

Heirs of Daniel McDonald Cannot Find His Properties.

CHICAGO, April 16.—What Daniel McDonald, an aged hermit, who died recently, did with his effects is a problem the police are trying to solve.

The recluse, who had passed seventy years, was found dead in the basement of his home, 832 Girard Street. He was thought to have amassed $70,000. Memoranda found in his pockets indicate that he possessed real estate, cash, and other assets the aggregate of which would reach the sum mentioned, but the property has not been found.

A paper also was found in which the residue of his estate, after the payment of funeral expenses, is left to Mrs. Louis Ballenberg of Cincinnati, and his daughter Annie.

It is said McDonald had a habit of secreting articles of value in out-of-the-way spots, and it is thought he may have hidden his deeds and other papers and forgotten to indicate their whereabouts.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLODES.

Trainmen on the "Big Four" Badly Hurt at Osborn, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 16.—The boiler of the locomotive of north-bound freight train No. 56, on the "Big Four" Railroad, exploded this evening at Osborn.

Engineer John Hutchins of Ivorydale was badly burned on the leg, and Fireman Fagin of Columbus was scalded from head to foot, and will die.

Brakeman Dailie of Middletown was blown fifty feet against a stump, and had his skull fractured. His injuries are fatal.

The explosion was caused by seams in the firebox giving away. The engine at the time of the explosion was standing on the side track.

Anxiety Caused by an Overdue Vessel.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., April 16.—The steamship Frank Wood left Milwaukee last night at 8 o'clock for this port. She is overdue more than twelve hours, and no information has been obtained here as to her whereabouts. The vessel was making her first voyage of the season. She is commanded by Capt. Plummer. The owner, Capt. R. C. Brittain, who has just rebuilt the steamer, is on board. Intense anxiety regarding the steamer's safety prevails.

SUFFERING AMONG MINERS.

Deplorable Conditions Discovered by a Legislative Committee of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 16.—The legislative committee which is investigating the condition of the miners of the Pittsburg District completed its second day of personal inspection among the mines to-day. When the work was finished, the members of the committee made the statement that no such suffering was ever known by them to exist before, and they are convinced that something must be done, and at once, to alleviate the condition of the unfortunate thousands who are in the district.

The territory that was inspected to-day was in and about Banning, on the Pennsylvania and Lake Erie Railroad, about forty miles above Pittsburg. The miners are unable to make more than $1 a day at the outside, and very much more frequently their pay for the day is from 25 to 50 cents. The greater part of these employes are foreigners, there being ten American-born families in the entire number.

There has been much sickness and a number of deaths lately, all of which are blamed on the unhealthy surroundings.

After leaving the settlement in and about Banning, the committee went to Jacobs Creek, about three miles below Banning, where the Darr mines of Osborne & Saeger are located.

The condition of the miners here is worse, if anything, than at the mines at Banning. The men work from three to four days a week, but the wages they receive are so small they can scarcely manage to exist. The greater part of the miners are foreigners, with a sprinkling of negroes.

The company owns the miserable hovels which shelters the inhabitants. One of the most wretched is a shed about 18 by 12 feet. For this hovel the company receives $4 per month, and it would cost about $25 to build it. The occupants of this house are Peter Jones, his wife, and child, and eight "boarders."

JAMES S. MOFFIT DEAD.

Original "Lone Fisherman" in the Extravaganza "Evangeline."

BALTIMORE, April 16.—James S. Moffit, the original "Lone Fisherman" in the extravaganza of "Evangeline," died here today at the Johns Hopkins Hospital after an illness of four weeks.

He was sixty-five years old.

BANK CASHIER SURRENDERS.

G. A. Taylor Ready to Meet His Accuser in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16.—George A. Taylor, the former cashier of the defunct Argentine bank, who disappeared a month ago, returned home yesterday, and to-day voluntarily submitted to arrest on a warrant charging him with illegal banking.

The warrant for Taylor's arrest was sworn out by a former depositor, who charged that the bank was in a failing condition when Taylor received a deposit from him.

Taylor had been in New York looking for work.

TO PROTECT SAND WORMS.

The Long Island Diggers Feel Anything but Happy.

The worm will turn, and perhaps it is this propensity that has set a-going the wheels of legislation anent the sand worms of the Long Island shore in Queens and Suffolk Counties. The residents of Mineola and some other interested towns are very grateful to Assemblyman Leonard of New York for his introduction of a bill that gives a penal status to the plying of the worm digger's avocation along the aforesaid shores; the worms have cause for rejoicing, but the diggers are very unhappy.

For years these diggers have disported themselves along the shores in scant attire, to which a bathing suit would have added completeness, wading in to their waists in search of the arenicolous annelid, hundreds of them (the diggers) reaping rich harvests. For the sand worms make excellent bait, and as bait they are not only in demand by pleasure fishing parties, but they are, as well, an article of commerce, and the diggers sometimes make as much as $5 a day.

City dealers are in thorough sympathy with the diggers, and the diggers say that the law is cruel, that it deprives them of their livelihood, that they will be forced to migrate to the Connecticut shore, or mayhap to Nova Scotia. Even the Dingley bill fails to protect them, and it seems hard to them that their squatter sovereignty of the shores should be rendered valueless by the action of the State.

The dealers, indeed, wax wrathy and deny the right of the State to legislate beyond low-water mark.

The property owners along shore own to high-water mark. They have long objected not only to the trespass on their grounds, but likewise to the regardless display of the worm diggers beyond the immediate limit of their possessions. Local ordinances have failed adequately to protect them, and it is supposed that they are back of Assemblyman Leonard's bill.

WHERE TO LOOK FOR HELP.

Work of St. Bartholomew's Professional Employment Bureau.

As soon as the Vanderbilt addition to St. Bartholomew's Parish House shall have been completed, the business of St. Bartholomew's Mercantile and Professional Employment Bureau, now conducted at 209 East Forty-second Street, will be transferred there.

This bureau is conducted on business principles, under the direction of the Rev. J. Frederick Talcott, President, and Oliver Cotter, Superintendent, who were appointed to the direction of the work by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the parish. Circulars inviting the public, especially professional and business men, to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the bureau have been sent broadcast. These circulars tell how the bureau is operated, and say, in part:

"The bureau provides expert male and female help. No one is sent unless the references have been carefully examined and are found to be first-class, both as to character and ability. Applicants for work are requested to register and file their references. These references, after they have been examined, are kept on file for the benefit of the employers.

"The first and only object of the bureau is to aid people to find employment. The interests of the employers are carefully guarded, and no persons are recommended unless the bureau is satisfied as to their character and ability. The bureau tries not to make the mistake of doing charity at the expense of other people, and of recommending incompetent and dishonest employes to a trusting public."

The scope of the employment bureau in St. Bartholomew's Parish will shortly assume a National scope, for Dr. Greer proposes to send announcements of what the bureau is accomplishing to all parts of the country. "We propose," said he yesterday, "if the Government will permit us, to have our circulars posted in every Post Office, where employers can readily see them and can send to us for such help as they may need. The object in doing this is to find places for our applicants out of the city, where conditions are more favorable than they are here."

Acceptance of Dr. Coles's Gift.

NEWARK, N. J., April 17.—On behalf of Harvard University, President Eliot has accepted the life-size bronze bust of Socrates and its pedestal, the gift of Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, executor of the estate of his father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles. The gift is intended as a reminder of the friendly relations that existed for years between the professors and graduates of the university and Dr. Coles.

Bills Signed by Gov. Griggs.

TRENTON, N. J., April 16.—Gov. Griggs has signed the bill authorizing the erection of a two-hundred-thousand-dollar armory in Newark. He also signed the supplemental appropriation bill.

DINGLEY BILL PROHIBITORY

Views of Dealers in Drugs and Perfumes and Importers and Makers of Perfumes.

CAN ONLY BRING DISASTER.

Necessary Ingredients Which Are Not Made Here Overburdened with Duties—One Man Found Who Finds the Bill a Good One.

Dealers in drugs and chemicals and importers and manufacturers of perfumes, are taking great interest in the proposed duties of the Dingley bill. There is wide diversity of opinion as to the effects of that measure upon individual articles, but most of the dealers, importers, and manufacturers agree that the bill, as it now stands, will injure many departments of their business. Nearly all agree that the new tariff will seriously injure American manufacturers, because it lays a high duty upon almost all the ingredients used by them in the making of chemicals, drugs, and perfumes. As the great majority of these materials are not made in this country and have to be imported, the dealers and manufacturers say that the bill will levy an onerous tax upon their business without giving to other American manufacturers any benefits.

Francis C. Dodge of Dodge & Olcott said yesterday that the spirit in which the bill is conceived may be shown by a single illustration. "There are," said he, "a number of ingredients, oils, essences, &c., that we must import. They are not made in this country, and a high tariff cannot possibly give any encouragement or aid to anybody. It can only injure those of us who are manufacturing certain products for the American market. Take vanillin, for instance.

"Vanillin is a synthetic product, largely used as a substitute for vanilla in confections and extracts. I believe that only one man in this country manufactures it, and he produces only an infinitessimal part of what is used; and yet the duty has been put at 100 per cent, I believe, thus doubling the cost to us of an article that is necessary, and which cannot be obtained in the United States.

"Similar duties on other necessary ingredients make the Dingley bill very offensive to us. It seems to me to reveal a settled hostility to this section of the country. I believe that the effect of its high duties on drugs and chemicals will be to drive the manufacture of a large number of articles from America to France and other countries of Europe.

"There can be no claim after this injury is done, that the members of Congress were not aware of the danger with which the bill threatened our own trade interests. I know that the Senators have been fully advised of the injury to our business. The bill will fail, I believe, as a revenue measure, and it can only bring injury and disaster to the drug and chemical trade."

F. R. Arnold of F. R. Arnold & Co. said that the bill is so bad he thinks the Senate will remodel it and remove from it some of its worst features. As to its probable effect on the drug and chemical business, he said:

"It is calculated to discourage imports, and, so far as a considerable part of the perfumery trade is concerned, it will not only discourage, but absolutely prohibit, them. It would be practically impossible to bring in cheap alcoholic perfumes and soaps under it. A considerable portion of our business is in colognes and similar goods. These goods are made better in Europe than in America. The Dingley bill is an ultra-protection measure, and it would certainly prove a disappointment."

Henry Dalley, Jr., of Lazell, Dalley & Co., said that this firm is satisfied with the duties in the Dingley bill. "The McKinley bill," said he, "fixed a rate of $2 a gallon and 50 per cent. ad valorem on perfumery. The Wilson bill, as first drafted, cut this down to 25 per cent. ad valorem, but the old duty was finally agreed on.

"The American manufacturer of perfumes needs protection. In the last four years, even under the McKinley and Wilson duties, which were the same, the trade languished, and fell off at least 30 per cent. The French manufacturers rushed in, and seized the business. We cannot compete with them, unless we have a protective tariff.

"French labor is very much cheaper, the alcohol and other perfume ingredients are cheaper, and the French extracts, while not so good as ours, have a greater reputation, with which we have to compete. We have to pay an internal revenue tax of $2.11 a gallon on alcohol, which is far greater in itself than the cost of alcohol to the French perfumers. We need, therefore, a compensatory duty. But the Dingley rate is not so high. The equivalent ad valorem duty under the Wilson bill was 62.24 per centum, and under the Dingley bill it will be 70 per centum. That is an increase of only 7.6 per centum."

Theodore Ricksecker said: "A manifest error in the Dingley bill is to take attar of rose, lavender, &c., from the free list, and place on them a duty of 25 per centum."

It was pointed out that these ingredients, especially the attar of rose, are not made and cannot be made in this country, and that to lay a tax on them is to encourage foreign industry to the detriment of the American manufacturers.

Emile Utard, who represents the house of Ed. Pinaud of Paris, said that on eau de quinine, of which Pinaud is selling a great quantity in this country, the duty has been increased from 30 to 35 per centum under the Wilson bill to 142 and 164 per centum under the Dingley bill.

After remarking that "a protective tariff should be just sufficient to equalize the difference in cost of production between America and France," he said: "I wish to state emphatically that the difference between the cost of American and French labor will not exceed 10 per centum. As the tariff stands in the Dingley bill it is absolute prohibition of the importation of the French goods."

ATTORNEY CUTS HIS THROAT.

Joseph M. Pearsall of Brooklyn Attempts Suicide.

Joseph M. Pearsall, an attorney, of 408 Second Street, Brooklyn, attempted to take his life last night by cutting his throat with a knife.

At about 11 o'clock he went to his bedroom on the second floor, and his mother a few minutes later, passing through the hall, heard him gasping, and, entering, found him bleeding to death.

She sent for Dr. Busch, who summoned an ambulance from the Seney Hospital. He said Mr. Pearsall was in a critical condition, and will probably not live.

Joseph M. Pearsall is forty-two years old, and is a brother of Thomas E. Pearsall, who was a candidate for the office of Supreme Court Justice in 1893, when Justice Gaynor was elected. He has been suffering greatly of late from nervous prostration and chronic indigestion.

Two Blind Friends Fight.

Joseph Moriarty and John Dolan, both blind, friends of years' standing, met in the hall of their home at 331 West Twenty-sixth Street, last evening, and fought until a policeman separated them. Each took the other for a thief. At the police station, although then knowing each other, they were still angry, but finally became reconciled, and Dolan offered to lead his friend home.

"You'll lead me! Why, you can't find your way through your own house."

So Sergt. Schiebels sent a policeman to take the two friends home, and the three went off arm in arm.

George Fulbrook Found Dead.

George Fulbrook, thirty-two years old, was found dead last night in his room, at 50 Vesey Street. Fulbrook was unmarried and was a doorkeeper at the Cotton Exchange. No motive can be assigned for suicide in his case by his relatives, and yet it is thought he died from the effects of laudanum. The Coroner will investigate the case.

After a Day's Hard Work Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It makes a delicious drink, and relieves fatigue and depression. A grateful tonic.

Impure Air — Impure Blood

Eating rich and hearty food, sweets, and fats in Winter, close confinement and breathing vitiated air in office, store, shop, house, factory, or schoolroom necessarily makes the blood impure, and eruptions, boils, pimples, humors, are the result. Dizziness, indigestion, and many other troubles are also caused by impure blood. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

TO SEEK THE POLE AGAIN

Lieut. Peary Already Planning Another Expedition into the Arctic Regions.

SHORT TRIP THIS SUMMER.

His Orders to Mare Island Revoked and He Will Remain East—Charles A. Moore Says Funds Have Been Assured for the Voyage.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretary Long has revoked the orders by which Lieut. Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, now on duty at the New York Navy Yard, was detailed to the Mare Island Yard, California.

Strong pressure was brought to bear by the Scientific and Geographical Societies throughout the country interested in Arctic explorations to have the Secretary revoke the order which, if put into execution, it was claimed, would interfere with plans which Lieut. Peary has for promoting another expedition to the polar regions. No application for another leave of absence has yet reached the department from the officer.

It was Charles A. Moore of Brooklyn who presented the case in behalf of Lieut. Peary to Secrtary Long. He said last night:

"You see Lieut. Peary is a valuable engineer and the Navy Department did not want to lose him. If he had been transferred to Mare Island, he could not have carried on preparations for the expedition which he has projected. The whole thing would have fallen flat. He had the alternative of giving it up or resigning from the navy.

"Now that he is permitted to remain here, however, his work of preparation will be comparatively easy. That he will be enabled to attempt the work he has cut out for himself is practically certain. The funds are, I believe, assured, and the only question is the length of the leave of absence which he will be able to obtain from the Government. I do not think Secretary Long will refuse to grant a leave of absence.

"Lieut. Peary will spend this Summer in making a preliminary expedition to Greenland, for the sake of picking up the great meteorite which he tried to bring home last season, but which he was compelled to leave in its place because his jacks were not strong enough to move it. He will also secure dogs and furs for his final expedition and arrange with Eskimo families to move their quarters with him into the far north."

Lieut. Peary himself refused to say anything about his plans. "Whatever Mr. Moore told you is all right," was all he would admit.

Lieut. Peary's plan, as it has been given out by him, is as follows: To purchase a ship, give her a minimum crew, load with concentrated provisions, proceed to Whale Sound, take on board several picked families of Eskimos, land people and stores at Sherard Osborne Fjord, or further north, and send the ship back.

As soon as the freezing of the ice in the great fjords permits sledge travel the work of advancing provisions would be commenced, taking comparatively short stages. As soon as the supplies had been advanced the first stage, the party itself would move forward, leaving a cache behind, and as they would be following Eskimo customs and living in Eskimo houses this could easily be done.

The early Spring would find the party and the bulk of the provisions at the northern terminus of the North Greenland Archipelago, probably not far from the eighty-fifth parallel, with caches behind it at each prominent headland. From this point, when the time came, with picked dogs, the lightest possible equipment, and two of the best of the Eskimos, the dash for the pole would be attempted.

Lieut. Peary will take only a small party.

LAKE CRAFT IN DANGER.

Heavy Gale, Accompanied by Snow, Made Navigation Perilous.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 16.—A heavy northerly gale, accompanied by snow, prevailed on Lake Michigan to-day, and navigation was somewhat perilous. The schooner Contest, lumber-laden, went ashore at Kenosha, Wis., and is in danger of going to pieces. Her crew were rescued by life savers.

The schooner M. Capron missed the piers at Racine, and anchored in the breakers. The life-saving crew went to her relief and succeeded in getting a line to a tug and pulling the imperilled craft into the harbor. A number of sailing craft were caught out in the gale, and more disasters are expected.

TARIFF WILL PUT UP GLASS.

Trust Meeting Called at Muncie, Ind., to Advance Prices.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 16.—The officers of the Indiana Window Glass Manufacturers, controlling half of the Window Glass Trust, to-day issued a call for a special meeting at Muncie Wednesday.

The purpose of this meeting is to raise the price of glass. The raise is the result of the new high tariff schedule. It will be about 10 per cent. The Eastern Association will concur in the action. Orders were issued to book no orders for May delivery.

CONSUMPTION FROM A PATIENT.

Dr. Shields Dies in Richmond After Contracting the Disease.

RICHMOND, April 16.—Dr. Charles M. Shields, one of the most distinguished specialists here, died to-day. His death was from tuberculosis, contracted from a patient whom he treated.

This fact attracts very general interest among the medical profession here. Dr. Shields enjoyed one of the most lucrative practices of any physician in Richmond, although only thirty years old.

WILL ADMIT WOMEN STUDENTS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 16.—The Trustees of Drake University have decided unanimously to reverse the order of the Medical Faculty excluding women as students because women had been subjected to insults which could not well be avoided. The Trustees passed a resolution providing for the protection of woman students. Male students offending will be promptly expelled.

Vermont Railroad Changes.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 16.—Clark L. Pierce of St. Albans, for several years assistant to General Superintendent Baldwin of the Central Vermont Railroad, was to-day appointed General Superintendent of the Rutland Railroad, to succeed the late Jesse Burdette. Mr. Pierce begins his duties to-morrow. C. W. Trask, who has been acting as Superintendent, will be the agent of the road at Burlington.

TO SEE THE GRANT PARADE

Many More Stands to be Erected for the Accommodation of Spectators.

A VERY DELICATE QUESTION.

More Official and Prominent Visitors Than the Committee Can Find Seats For—Effort to Prevent Speculation in Tickets.

The decision of the Park Board to permit the erection of stands on public land on the easterly side of Riverside Drive, from which to view the Grant Monument parade, will result in a much greater accommodation to the public than was supposed when that decision was made.

President McMillan, into whose charge the matter was given, in company with Secretary Leary of the board, has selected positions for these stands, taking care not to interfere with the view from those on private property. Yesterday about seventy-five applications were on file for permits, from persons who wish to put up stands for 200 persons to those who are ready to build stands with 5,000 seats. Secretary Leary said yesterday that there is room for stands to accommodate more than 40,000 persons, and possibly as many as 75,000.

Protection Against Speculators.

The problem is to prevent speculators from obtaining possession of these stands and defeating the object for which they are designed—to furnish seats at 50 cents each. No doubt is felt that speculators will try to get their hands on at least a portion of them. Three applications were received yesterday for permits, all written on the letterhead of a Wall Street banker, and each in a different name, for stands to accommodate 300, 2,000, and 3,000 persons. Mr. McMillan is desirous of granting permits for small stands to churches, clubs, and reputable organizations, as this course would guarantee their exemption from speculation. The only objection he sees is that the accommodations for the public at large would be curtailed.

Permits for these stands on public ground will be issued to-day. Plans and specifications for all sizes have been drawn, and the work can be begun at once. It has been suggested to the Park Board that no tickets be issued, but that admission to these stands be granted to first comers on April 27, upon payment of 50 cents each; but this plan scarcely seems feasible.

At least fifty stands on the Riverside Drive are practically complete, and some enormous stands on the Boulevard lack only the finishing touches. Sales of seats by speculators dragged yesterday.

Seats on Official Stands.

The sub-committee appointed by the Committee on Plan and Scope, Thursday, to deal with the matter of the allotment of seats on the official stands, was at work in the Mayor's private office a greater part of yesterday and into the night. The members of the sub-committee are Elihu Root, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and Walter C. Gilson. Their task is a difficult and delicate one, as the names under consideration outnumber the available seats many times over. And whatever the selections may be, it is safe to say that much dissatisfaction and grumbling will follow.

Gen. Grenville M. Dodge received word yesterday from Adjt. Gen. Sanger of his staff, who had called upon Gov. Black, that the Governor will soon issue a proclamation making April 27 a legal holiday.

Gen. Dodge has appointed John P. Faure, Commissioner of Public Charities, to be Chief of the Ambulance Corps.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Higbee, commanding the marine barracks, Brooklyn, has been ordered to take command of the marine battalions from the Navy Yard and North Atlantic fleet on the day of the Grant celebration. Major Charles F. Williams has been detailed to command the First Battalion. The United States Marine Band from Washington will also report to Lieut. Col. Higbee for duty.

The Army and the Marines.

Major Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, has issued a special order, under instructions from the Secretary of War, naming the troops who are to participate in the parade. These will include the cadets from West Point, the battalion of engineers, artillery and cavalry from nearly all the Eastern posts, and several bands of music.

The Committee on Badges has authorized Edward A. Drake to order a special badge for Mayor Strong and other persons who may be entitled to such distinction.

Friends of the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, will hold an indignation meeting at the Grand Central Palace Monday night to protest against the exclusion of the regiment from the line of parade.

CADETS MAY COME BY WATER.

West Pointers Prefer a Steamboat to Travel on the Cars.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 16.—Capt. Anderson of the steamer Mary Powell, this afternoon, received a telegram from Col. Ernst requesting him to hold the boat in readiness to convey the West Point cadets to New York to take part in the Grant Memorial exercises, if the consent of the War Department is obtained. The cadets prefer to go by steamer instead of by train, as had been arranged, because of the convenience in obtaining lunch en route.

The Guard at Mount McGregor.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 16.—The twenty-five veterans of Post Wheeler of Saratoga Springs who constituted the guard of honor during the time Gen. Grant's remains were at Mount McGregor have sent a communication to the State Department of the Grand Army of the Republic with a view to participating in the Grant Monument exercises in New York.

RUMORS ABOUT GRANT'S TOMB.

Denials of Stories that the Body Has Been Removed.

A rumor to the effect that Gen. Grant's body was removed from the brick tomb to the new tomb at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was positively denied last night by Sergt. Ferris, who was on duty at the Claremont Police Station up to midnight, at which time he went home. He stated that he had the keys of the brick tomb, and that he would not return until 8 o'clock this morning.

Yesterday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, the wagon of Undertaker Winterbottom was driven up to the police station and deposited two wooden horses, straps, and other necessary articles for the removal of the coffin from the tomb.

One of the rumors was that another undertaker had removed the body, and details were given of the work by one of his assistants, who claimed that several thousand people watched them while they were doing it. This story was denied, as well as all of the same nature, by those employed about the tomb.

Col. Fred D. Grant said last night positively that the change had not been made. He would not tell the time fixed for the transfer.

Tiffany & Co.

Rich Silver Dinner Ware for Easter Weddings.

Platters for roasts, game and entree dishes, carvers, meat forks, serving dishes and spoons, tea services, after-dinner coffee sets, and a large stock of dessert services, some richly gilt.

Tiffany & Co.'s products are not sold elsewhere.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY.

Semi-Annual Dividend May Be Cut to Effect Extensions.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The Chicago Packing and Provision Company proposes to temporarily cut its semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. to 2, and to abolish its London office. At a meeting in the Board of Trade Building it was decided to suggest these measures to the meeting of English stockholders to be held in London next week.

The recommendation of a reduction was not actuated because of poor business. The Chicago Packing and Provision Company is now making more money than at any time since the panic of 1893. Though it may sound like a paradox, the decrease in the intended distribution to the holders of common shares is caused by the fact that the packing business is growing apace; therefore managers desire to effect extensions of and improvements in the plant at once. As the Chicago interests are in control, the plan will undoubtedly be adopted.

JERSEY CITY'S MAYORALTY.

Legal Advice that Warrants Mayor Wanser Continuing in Office.

The Republican leaders held a conference at the Union League Club, in Jersey City, last night, to decide what action to take in regard to preventing Edward Hoos from taking the office of Mayor, thus allowing Mayor Wanser to hold over until November.

An opinion was submitted by the law firm of Corbin & Corbin to the effect that Mayor Wanser was not legally bound to surrender his office, and that he had valid reasons for holding his place until the Court of Errors and Appeals had finally decided the case. Col. Samuel D. Dickinson, Michael Schultz, and Edward W. Woolley were appointed a committee to consult further with counsel, and decide what action to take.

AT THE HOTELS.

Senator George A. Cox of Toronto is at the Plaza.

Secretary of State John Palmer is at the Grand Union.

Senator Temple and wife of Montreal are at the Manhattan.

Col. George C. Gorham of Washington, D. C., is at the Gilsey.

Senator James O'Brien of Montreal is at the New Netherland.

Capt. J. M. Hickey of Washington, D. C., is at the Marlborough.

J. W. Doane of Chicago and W. S. Dodd of Cleveland are at the Windsor.

The Rev. Silliman Blagden of Boston and H. J. Thurber, Jr., of Chicago are at the Murray Hill.

H. T. Meredith of the Bank of Montreal and E. T. Postlethwaite of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, and Senator Louis Bedell of Goshen, N. Y., are at the Metropole.

Congressman Charles F. Sprague of Boston and W. B. Shiller of Pittsburg are at the Holland House.

Col. F. G. Ortegor, José Quintan Gonzales, and Andref A. Munos of Caracas, Venezuela, are at the Hoffman House.

C. J. Wenderoth of Chicago and Senators G. W. Kavanagh of Saratoga and M. Nussbaum of Albany are at the Imperial.

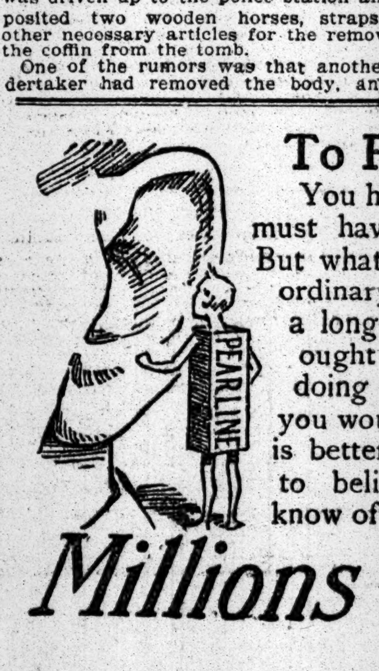
Senator T. C. Platt, T. C. Bates of Massachusetts, J. Ross Robertson, M. P.; C. W. Hackett, Col. W. T. Rockwood of Saratoga, and B. A. Kimball of Concord, N. H., are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Allen, J. C., Gloversville, N. Y., gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.
Armstrong, Jane A., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbeking, millinery; 622 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; P. Nordlinger, linings; Stuart House.
Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; A. W. Mudge, silks and velvets, G. Beadle, dry goods, &c., 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Collier, J. C., Company, Barnesville, Ga.; R. O. Collier, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. Joyce, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street.
Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Johnson, second, silks, linens, flannels, and white goods; Hotel Imperial.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Jordan, upholstery goods; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods; 8 Greene Street.
Jordon, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. C. Sargent, ladies' and infant's wear, 8 Greene Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Norton, J. M. Robinson & Co., Louisville, Ky.; B. F. Hicks, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.
Levy, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; L. Levy, waists; Netherland Hotel.
Levy, J., & Sons, Canandaigua, N. Y. A. Levy, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Macauley, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Miller & Peck Company, The, Waterbury, Conn.; J. C. Miller, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Miller, S., & Son, Pottstown, Penn.; H. M. Miller, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mullen, A., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; E. Leszynsky, cloaks; Hotel Metropole.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; C. Wigg, silks and velvets, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Sterchi Brothers, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. C. Sterchi, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wood & Co., Gloversville, N. Y.; F. Wood, gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.
Zinn & Judkins Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. Q. Judkins, hats and caps; Westminster Hotel.

To Pearline Users Only.



You have confidence in Pearline. You must have, or you wouldn't be using it. But what do you do with it, besides the ordinary washing and cleaning? There's a long list of things in which Pearline ought to be helping you. Why isn't it doing so? For every purpose for which you would use soap and water, Pearline is better. You ought to be ready enough to believe that, with what you must know of Pearline. 534

Millions NOW USE Pearline

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:18|Sun sets...6:42|Moon rises... P. M. ..

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook....	7:28	Gov. Is'd....	7:40	H. Gate....	9:27
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook....	7:47	Gov. Is'd....	8:06	H. Gate....	9:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Fortune Island, Greytown, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kitty, Cape Haiti, &c., Carthagena, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah	....	5:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Massachusetts, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Cuba and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Talisman, St. Kitts	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, APRIL 19.

Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

Advance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savan'h	....	5:00 P. M.
Galileo, Brazil ports	8:30 A. M.	....
San Domingo, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spree, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

Supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 17.

Albano, Hamburg, March 31.
British Queen, Antwerp, April 3.
Campania, Liverpool, April 10.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, April 4.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, April 13.
Megantic, London, April 3.
New York, Southampton, April 10.
Oregon, Gibraltar, April 1.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, April 3.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, April 2.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, April 4.

SUNDAY, APRIL 18.

La Champagne, Havre, April 10.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, April 10.
Orinoco, Bermuda, April 15.

MONDAY, APRIL 19.

Comanche, Jacksonville, April 16.
El Sud, New Orleans, April 14.
Nomadic, Liverpool, April 9.
Vigilancia, Havana, April 15.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, April 14.
Circassia, Glasgow, April 8.
Concho, Galveston, April 14.
Hudson, New Orleans, April 14.
Karamania, Gibraltar, April 5.
Lammermoor, Hamburg, April 5.
Manitoba, London, April 8.
Obdam, Rotterdam, April 8.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

Finance, Colon, April 14.
Fulda, Gibraltar, April 12.
Seguranca, Havana, April 17.
Sirius, St. Lucia, April 13.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

Kansas City, Swansea, April 8.
Persia, Hamburg, April 10.
Trave, Bremen, April 13.

Arrived.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Bohn, Hamburg March 26 and Havre 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M. yesterday.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Lorenzo, (Br.,) Wing, Hull March 27, with mdse. to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M. yesterday.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Mitchell, Manaos March 26 and Para April 4, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Vierra, Lisbon March 24, Oporto 28th, St. Michael's, April 2, Terceira 3d, and Flores 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M. yesterday.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans April 11, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Aisenborn, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) Landmark, Port Antonio, Jamaica, April 9 and Annatto Bay 10th, with mdse. and passengers to the American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M. yesterday.

SS Regina, (Ger.,) Sorensen, Rosario March 4 and St. Vincent, Cape Verde, 29th, via Delaware Breakwater April 15, with sugar to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M. yesterday.

SS Phidias, (Br.,) Kelly, Buenos Ayres March 20 and Montevideo 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 P. M. yesterday.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Robinson, London April 2, with mdse. to New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M. yesterday.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Puerto Cabello April 7, Curacao 9th, and La Guayra 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Bruinsma, Amsterdam March 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M. yesterday.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Dulac, Marseilles March 27 and Naples 31st, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M. yesterday.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Long, Jeremie March 20, Jacmel 22d, Aux Cayes 23d, Kingston 25th, Savanna la Mar 27th, Belize 30th, Puerto Cortez April 1, Livingston 2d, Port Limon 7th, with mdse. and one passenger to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M. yesterday.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Olditch, Santos March 24, Rio de Janeiro 26th, and Bahia 30th, with mdse. to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M. yesterday.

SS Darlington, (Br.,) Dunbar, Las Palmas April 3, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M. yesterday.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., April 16, 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) for Santos.
SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.

Spoken.

Schr M. A. Achorn, from New York for Antigua, was spoken April 16 in lat. 39.31, lon. 72.50 by SS Phidias.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 16.—SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Southampton at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:13 P. M. to-day, and proceeded.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CORNING, N. Y., April 16.—Mrs. Bradley Tobias, wife of a blacksmith, to-day tied a silk handkerchief around her neck and hanged herself to a bedpost. She was fifty-five years old.

LYNN, Mass., April 16.—William H. Hart, Assistant Justice of the Chelsea Police Court, committed suicide by shooting. He was sixty-two years of age and a brother of ex-Mayor George D. Hart.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Prof. Francis N. Thorpe of the School of History in the University of Pennsylvania, has received an offer of a similar position with the University of Chicago. He will probably accept.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 16.—The jury in the case of John Kelly, on trial at Montrose, Penn., for the murder of Leon Gage, at Brackneyville, last August, brought in a verdict this morning of voluntary manslaughter. The extreme penalty is $1,000 fine and twelve years' imprisonment.

PATERSON, N. J., April 16.—Health Officer Leal is satisfied that Sam Wing, who died on Wednesday, had leprosy. Dr. Leal believes the Chinaman is one of those who escaped from North Brother Island six months ago and were not caught. He had worked in a laundry for six months.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 16.—Rose and Katie Maguire, two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Maguire, are dead. The former died last night and her sister to-day. The attending physician says that death was caused by eating either poisonous candy or bad fish, both of which the children had partaken of yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

7:55 A. M.—Thirteenth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, S. Marks; damage, $100.
11:15 A. M.—713 Tenth Avenue, August Strobel; damage, $250.
4:35 P. M.—371 Grand Street, Louis Levy; damage, $50.
6:30 P. M.—97 Lexington Avenue, occupant unknown; no damage.
7:20 P. M.—165 Division Street, Simon Davis; damage, $1,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., April 16.—William S. Benton's cheese factory at New Bremen was burned to-day. A house occupied by Fred Stiles was also burned. Loss on factory, $2,000.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Discussion in the Senate of Mr. Dudley's Bill for a Graduated Transfer Tax.

CANTOR'S SARCASM ON LEXOW.

Contention as to the Unfairness of the Present System of Taxation—Passage of New York and Brooklyn Measures.

ALBANY, April 16.—In the Senate to-day, Senator White's Syracuse Subway bill, which was accepted by the Mayor of that city, but not accepted by the Common Council, was repassed, notwithstanding the disapproval of that body.

Senator Mullin introduced a substitute bill for the Capitol appropriation bill. The appropriation of $1,250,000 is left in the new bill, but only $800,000 is made available during the year, the remaining $450,000 being made available on Feb. 1 of next year. It was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Dudley's bill, providing for a graduated transfer tax was moved, and a discussion followed.

Senator Cantor declared that it was another scheme of the country members to make the cities pay all the taxes. The minimum limit of $500,000, which was placed in the bill, practically singled out the estates in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, as there were not many estates outside of those cities which were worth more than $500,000.

Senator Lexow spoke at length and contended that large estates should pay a big tax for the protection the laws of the State afford.

"I congratulate my Popocratic friend from the Twenty-third District for his speech," remarked Senator Cantor when Senator Lexow had concluded. "It was as good as any Popocratic speech in the last campaign."

This caused a hearty laugh, and even Senator Lexow smiled.

Senator Cantor then contended that the minimum estate should not be fixed at $500,000. It was no more than fair that the amount should be made $50,000, and then it would reach all parts of the State.

Senator Coggeshall said that the measure was in the interests of the poor man, as it was the only scheme yet advanced to relieve real estate from taxation.

The bill was advanced to a third reading.

The general orders calendar was gone through and many measures of minor importance were advanced to a third reading without discussion.

Senator Cantor, at the request of Mayor Strong, has introduced a bill allowing New York City to raise $25,000 more for the Grant celebration, and Gov. Black has certified to the Legislature its necessity, so that it may be passed at once.

An adjournment was taken at 2:35 o'clock until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Passage of a Large Batch of Bills Pertaining to the Cities of New York and Brooklyn.

ALBANY, April 16.—Mr. Harrison's bill amending the game law, by providing that Justices of the Peace may issue warrants for the arrest of persons violating the game laws, was a special order. After considerable debate the bill was amended so as to provide that a person arrested for violation of the game laws must be tried in the town in which he is arrested or an adjoining town. The bill will be reprinted.

Mr. Baker's bill, providing that at town meetings where an appropriation of over $500 is to be voted upon only property holders shall vote, and that the vote shall be by ballot, was lost.

The Assembly advanced to a third reading the bill of Mr. Sanger making it a misdemeanor for a person to vote or attempt to vote at a caucus or convention at which he is not entitled to vote, or to have his name placed on the roll of one political party while he remains on the roll of another party.

Bills Passed.

The Assembly has passed the following bills:

Mr. Scherer—Generally amending the law relative to the Regents' course of study in medicine.

Mr. Graves—Providing that if an officer of a fraternal society makes affidavit that a notice of assessment has been mailed it shall be considered presumptive evidence thereof.

Mr. Lexow—Amending the law relative to the authentication of foreign wills and letters testamentary as evidence in the courts of this State.

Mr. Scherer—Permitting aliens to take, hold, and convey real estate, providing that the country from which they come grants the same privilege to the residents of the United States.

Mr. Sanders—Authorizing persons or corporations to contract with labor unions to keep them steadily supplied with help.

Mr. Soper—Providing for the auditing of claims against the late town of Flatlands, Kings County.

Mr. Austin—To relieve the rector, church wardens, and vestrymen of St. Luke's Church, New York City, from a portion of an assessment for opening Convent Avenue.

Mr. Abell—To close an old road in the Thirty-first Ward, in the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing the alteration of Sections 16 and 10 of the final maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, in the City of New York.

Mr. Austin—Providing for improvements on Fort Washington Ridge Road, New York City.

Mr. Brennan—Providing for the issuing of bonds amounting to $2,500,000 for school purposes in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Schmid—Providing for the improvement of Powers Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Soper—Authorizing Brooklyn to accept the invitation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to participate in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of Grant's Tomb, New York City.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the establishment of Boscobel Place, near the easterly end of the Washington Bridge, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York.

Mr. Wilson—Providing for the erection and equipment of two high school in Brooklyn.

Mr. Murray—Authorizing Brooklyn to set apart and transfer property belonging to the city for a site for the purposes of a public library.

Mr. Dempsey—Prohibiting the driving of cattle and pigs through Eleventh Avenue, New York City.

Mr. Degnan—Amending the weekly payment law by providing that employes shall be paid during working hours, and not during meal hours.

Mr. T. P. Sullivan—Providing that private bankers in first-class cities must file bonds with the State Superintendent of Banks for the protection of their depositors. This bill is intended to check absconding.

Senator C. Davis—Authorizing the State to acquire title to certain lands in Ulster County lying in the forest preserve.

Mr. Hoffman—Amending the charter of the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel relative to endowments.

Mr. McLaughlin—Extending the time ten years for the construction of the Calicoon Bridge, in Sullivan County.

Mr. Leonard—Amending the act relative to the estates of debtors by providing that sums due truckmen or cartmen for freight charges shall be treated as wages.

Mr. Armstrong—Providing that Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court shall not participate in the decision of cases in which they have participated in the lower courts.

Mr. Hill—Amending the real property law relative to the forms of conveyances.

Senator Tibbitts—Incorporating the Lucy A. Wood Rome Memorial Association.

Mr. Eldridge—Appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of lands at Lake George, to commemorate the battle of Lake George.

At 1:50 P. M. the Assembly adjourned until to-morrow morning.

APPROVAL OF BILLS.

Various Legislative Measures Are Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 16.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following bills:

Senator Ford's, extending until May, 1899, the time for the commencement of the construction of the New York Connecting Railroad Company.

Mr. Murphy's, permitting dental students matriculating prior to Jan. 1, 1896, to take examinations under conditions as to preliminary education in force at the date of their matriculation.

Mr. H. T. Andrews's, amending the code of civil procedure relative to accounting by the executor of a deceased executor.

Senator Burns's, amending the Revised Statutes relative to proceedings for the drainage of swamps and farm lands.

Senator Stewart's, conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in the case of Hannah E. Gilbert for damages to lands by change of the course of Newtown Creek.

Senator Wieman's, authorizing Brooklyn to expend $1,000 in its participation in the Grant Tomb dedication ceremonies.

Mr. Laimbeer's, to prohibit the sale or gift of tobacco to minors in penitentiaries, reformatories, or houses of refuge.

Mr. Wilcox's, authorizing the paving of South Street, Auburn.

Mr. J. C. Clark's, appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of lands for the State Reservation on the St. Lawrence River.

Mr. Armstrong's, providing that a person who drives a vehicle except a bicycle on a side path not constructed in a city street shall be punished by a fine of $50 or imprisonment for thirty days.

Mr. Leonard's, making money due to truckmen or cartmen preferred claims on the estates of debtors.

Senator White's, authorizing the sale of the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation.

Senator Brush's, amending the election law by including primary elections under that section which makes it a misdemeanor to practice fraud or bribery.

HEWITT ON THE CANAL POLICY.

The ex-Mayor Appeals to the Governor Regarding Parshall's Bill.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Senate Canal Committee recently voted adversely on the Parshall bill. The failure to report the bill, thus withholding from the Legislature an opportunity to determine the policy of the State in relation to restriction of canal commerce, has provoked numerous protests in the shape of telegrams and communications from various parts of the country. Among these is a letter from ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt to the Governor, in which he says:

"I know of no reason in public policy why companies engaged in canal commerce should be limited to a capital of $50,000, unless the intention be to cripple the business of the canals.

"In view of the expenditure of nine millions now going forward for the enlargement of the canals of the State, this restriction seems most unfortunate, because if it be allowed to exist, no adequate preparation for the equipment and terminals required for the enlarged business can be made. The revival of canal commerce is essential to this port if it is to regain and retain the commercial supremacy which it enjoyed for more than half a century. I therefore feel it my duty to call your attention to the calamity which will result from the failure of the Legislature to remove the restriction.

"It is difficult to believe that there is not a decided majority in the Legislature, not merely in favor of the freedom of the canals of this State, but of the employment of capital adequate to provide an equipment of modern character to supplant the mules and antiquated boats now in use, and to furnish terminals so as to provide for the prompt handling of freight and to substitute for inadequate personal responsibility proper corporate guarantees as the basis for through bills of lading, similar to those furnished by railroads at points of origin, without which it is impossible that the canals can compete with the railways.

"I trust, therefore, that you will see your way clear to call the attention of the Legislature to this important subject, so as, if possible, to remove the fetters which restrict commerce and prevent the preparation for the enlarged business which ought to be done upon the canals, unless the best interests of the State and of the City of New York are to be sacrificed to mere selfish considerations."

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL AGAIN.

There Will Be Another Hearing Tuesday on the Governor's Measure.

ALBANY, April 16.—Gov. Black's Civil Service bill will have another hearing before the Assembly Judiciary Committee next Tuesday. This announcement is made to-night. Precisely why this committee should go through the motions of a hearing is not apparent, inasmuch as it cannot report a bill at this stage of the session, except through the Committee on Rules. This last-named committee has absolute jurisdiction over all Assembly bills not now on the calendar. It has the power to take the Civil Service bill away from the Judiciary Committee, and if the latter had acted adversely on it, the Rules Committee could reverse this action and recommend the bill for passage. If the Judiciary Committee favored the bill the Rules Committee could kill it.

The Committee on Rules is composed of Speaker O'Grady, Republican Leader Nixon, Democratic Leader Finn, and Messrs. Kelsey of Livingston, Armstrong of Monroe, and Kelly of Albany. They decline to indicate what they will do with the Civil Service bill. At a meeting this evening the bill was briefly discussed as one which might be formally considered later, but no action was taken on it.

The Republican Senators have not decided whether to make it a caucus measure or not. The protests against it by the members of Civil Service Boards yesterday made an impression on a few members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and there will be opposition to the bill from Republicans that may make it necessary to caucus if the Senate determines to crowd it through.

The bill has the indorsement of Insurance Superintendent Louis F. Payn. He is said to have given it some attention before it was introduced, and he is backing Gov. Black in his efforts to secure its passage. It is said that some features of the bill are the result of suggestions made by Mr. Payn. Others came from Mr. Gruber's organization, in New York City.

SENATOR AHEARN TO MR. GERRY.

He Explains the Purpose of His Bill Affecting Destitute Children.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—Elbridge T. Gerry of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children having sent to Senator Ahearn his objections to the latter's bill providing for giving to mothers the money now given to charitable institutions for the care of children, Senator Ahearn replies as follows:

"Destitution, of itself, is not criminal; yet, as the law stands to-day, a good mother who is left without means is punished with the severest of penalties in being deprived of her children, to whom she is attached by the highest laws of God and nature. While charitable institutions accomplish much good work, they can never truly take the parent's place toward the child."

RANDALL'S ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Senate Finance Committee Votes to Allow $32,700.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—The Randall's Island matter came up in the Finance Committee of the Senate to-day, when that committee voted to allow an appropriation of $32,700 for the improving of the buildings, from a sanitary standpoint. Controller Roberts will now, without waiting for the bill to pass, advance the money, so that there will be no delay in the matter.

Senator Cantor said that he believed an investigation should be made into the affairs of the place, tending toward the application of the State Care act and the absorption of the entire asylum and land by the State. Senator Mullin said that he believed the Attorney General should take hold of the matter.

Status of the High Buildings Measure.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—The Conference Committee of both Houses on Senator Page's bill fixing the height of non-fireproof buildings at seventy-five feet in the City of New York, reported to the Senate to-day that it had been agreed that the Assembly should recede from the amendment which that body incorporated in the bill. The report was adopted without debate, and the bill will be passed by the Assembly in its original form.

Anti-Portrait Bill Contest.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—This morning Speaker O'Grady served notice on Chairman Horton of the Assembly Committee on General Laws that the House Committee on Rules would at once take charge of the Ellsworth Anti-Portrait bill. The amendments will be stricken out, and there will be a fight in the House over it.

Suffering Women.



Alas! women do suffer. Why, we often cannot tell, but we know there is one great cause, and that is weakness. The headaches, the depressed feelings, the pains, the discouragements, indeed, almost all the misery has a common cause—weakness. At such times a woman always needs a friend that can be relied upon, and such a friend, for more than twenty years, has been that greatest of all remedies,

Warner's Safe Cure

By its purity and its power it furnishes a prompt relief for women in their hours of need, and if the grateful expressions which come up from the homes of the land about what SAFE CURE has done were printed, they would fill volumes. If you, reader, are a sufferer, can you not take hope from this suggestion?

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one, at your druggists.

TRICKY GAS LEGISLATION

An Attempt to Sidetrack the New York Bill for a Graduated Reduction in Price.

DID GOODSELL FOOL LEXOW?

The Republican Senator Moves to Substitute the Pratt Measure for the Graduated Bill and Admits He Did Not Realize What the Effect Would Be.

ALBANY, April 16.—In the rush of business in the Assembly last night, a bill was passed which the friends of cheaper gas in New York City regard as an attempt to prevent even the graduated reduction in price which some days ago seemed certain. It was introduced March 10, and proposes to amend the corporations law to prevent any gas company discriminating in price against individuals or corporations which use electricity in part for illuminating purposes. It amends Section 70 of the law referred to, which fixes the maximum price for gas in cities having 800,000 population or more at $1.25 per 1,000 feet.

The bill reached the Senate this morning. Mr. Goodsell of Orange, the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply, went to the Senate Chamber and asked Mr. Lexow to move to advance it at once without reference to any committee. When the bill was read, Mr. Lexow moved to do this, adopting the usual formula of "substituting it for a similar bill on the Senate calendar." Mr. Cantor objected.

The Senate calendar does not show that there is any similar bill pending before the Senate.

Mr. Lexow was asked what bill he had in mind when he moved to advance the Pratt bill. He said he did not know what it was, but Mr. Goodsell had asked him to make the motion.

Senator Cantor and others who have been working for dollar gas, said the entire proceeding looked like an attempt to re-enact the present statute, and thus prevent any reduction whatever in the price of gas in New York.

CABLE COMPANY PROTESTS.

Pending Senate Bill Prevents the Laying of a French Line Without the Permission of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The French Embassy here is actively assisting the French Telegraphic Cable Company in efforts it is making to lay a new cable from Brest, France, to Cape Cod, Mass. The cable is intended to take the place of the one laid eighteen years ago. For this purpose the attention of Senators has been called to the restrictions which a pending Senate bill will place upon the French company. This bill prohibits the landing of new cables without the previous consent of Congress, and it is claimed to be directed mainly against the French company.

The cable has been partly laid, and it is said that the care requisite in laying a cable makes it necessary to take advantage of the coming Summer weather in order to make the landing at Cape Cod.

The French company has submitted a protest to the Senate Committee on Commerce, and a strong intimation has been made to Senators from official French sources that if the French company is denied entrance to this country there is a possibility that retaliation by the French Government may follow against the four American cable companies entering France. The point is urged also that the cable line to France would be of important military and strategic importance to this country in the event of trouble between the United States and Great Britain, as all other transatlantic cable lines pass over British territory.

Another international phase of the subject is in connection with a proposed new German cable company. It is stated that the Senate bill is aimed at the German rather than the French company, and is in some measure designated as retaliation for the restrictions against American life insurance companies doing business in Germany.

TO STUDY SEAL LIFE.

The President Has Decided to Appoint Another Expert Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President has decided to appoint another expert commission to act with the one already selected by Great Britain, to visit Bering Sea this Summer and continue the study of the conditions surrounding seal life. The British Government has named the same Commissioners it employed in this capacity last year, namely, Prof. Thompson and Gerald B. Hamilton. The American Commissioners were President Jordan of Stanford University and Profs. Stegneger and Lucas. Whether these same experts will be reappointed will be determined in the course of a few days.

It is said that the results of last year's work of the experts was an agreement upon some points. Among the unsolved questions is the determination of the best means of preserving seal life. The State Department will endeavor to secure the consent of the British Government to the adoption of a modus vivendi, suspending all sealing on land and sea, while the experts are at work.

Legislative Courtesies Refused.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 16.—Friends of A. F. Ripley of New York, General Manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad, who is in the city on a visit, tried to-day to have the privileges and courtesies of the House extended to him and his party. After a resolution to that effect had been debated and wrangled over for two hours, it was withdrawn. The members objected to extending the liberties of the House to Mr. Ripley and his party on the ground that they were railroad lobbyists, and might try to influence members on the Fellow Servant bill now pending in the House.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland at the Theatre.

TRENTON, April 16.—Ex-President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland occupied a box to-night at a performance in which "Joe" Jefferson was the star. A large crowd was present.

CHANGES IN RAINES LAW

Essential Features of the Amendments Which Have Been Made in the Measure.

STATUS OF A HOTEL DEFINED.

What Constitutes a Guest—Clubs Which Are One Year Old Are Exempt from Certain Restrictive Provisions.

The amendments to the Raines law embrace a large number of changes, great and small. Here and there a single word is omitted or inserted or changed, to make its meaning more comprehensive. Certain clauses are condensed and others are amplified without any change in their general effect. A few unimportant clauses have been eliminated and several entirely new clauses have been added. There is nothing in the amended law prohibiting a regularly licensed saloon keeper from serving a free lunch. The words "or to give away any food to be eaten on such premises" are omitted from Clause C in Section 22.

In Section 2 an entirely new definition of "trafficking in liquors" is given, as follows: (1) A sale of less than five wine gallons of liquor; or (2) a sale of five wine gallons or more of liquor, in which less than five gallons of any one kind and quality is included; or (3) a sale of five wine gallons or more of liquor, any portion of which is intended or permitted to be drunk on the premises where sold; or (4) a sale of five wine gallons or more of liquor, when the liquor so sold is delivered, or agreed to be delivered, in a less quantity than five wine gallons at one time; or (5) the distribution of liquor by, between, or on behalf of members of a corporation, association, or copartnership, to a member thereof or to others, in quantities less than five wine gallons."

Section 6 is changed so as to allow the State Excise Commissioner $1,800, instead of $1,200 per annum for expenses in addition to his salary of $5,000. An added clause requires the State Commissioner to make an annual report to the Legislature on or before the second Monday in each year, showing the actual workings of the liquor tax law, &c. The Deputy Commissioner, in addition to his salary of $4,000, is allowed $1,500 per annum "in lieu of traveling and other expenses." The salary of the Special Deputy Commissioner for Erie County is raised from $2,000 to $3,000. An inserted clause gives the Commissioner power to remove any of his subordinates and appoint their successors.

The number of grades of excise taxes is increased from four to six. A uniform tax of $5 is fixed for pharmacists, and pharmacists thus taxed may sell alcohol to be used for medicinal, mechanical, or chemical purposes without a prescription, except during prohibited hours. Dealers (other than pharmacists) not in the liquor traffic may sell alcohol for medicinal, mechanical, or chemical purposes by paying a tax of $25.

Tax on Bottlers' Wagons.

Subdivision 5 of Section 6 is entirely new, and requires bottlers of malt liquors to annually pay $100 tax on each wagon used in the sale and delivery of such bottled liquors. An inserted clause in Section 8 provides that any special Deputy Commissioner or County Treasurer who willfully makes a false statement under oath of the amount of excise moneys received shall be amenable to the charge of perjury. In Section 11, relating to liquor dealers' bonds, a new clause provides that "the State Commissioner of Excise may at any time, without previous prosecution or conviction for violation of any provision of the liquor tax law, or for the breach of any condition of said bond, commence and maintain an action, in his name as such Commissioner, in any court of record in any county of the State, for the recovery of the penalty for the breach of any condition of any bond, or for any penalty or penalties incurred or imposed for a violation of the liquor tax law."

Section 14 provides that dry goods, grocery, and other stores may sell liquors if licensed "only in a room which is separated by partitions at least three inches thick, extending from floor to ceiling, with no opening or means of entrance or communication between the room where the traffic in liquors is carried on and the store or rooms in which the selling of dry goods, groceries, provisions, or drugs as a pharmacist is carried on, so that it is necessary to go into a public street before the place can be entered upon leaving the other."

In Section 17 elaborate provision is made for the computation and payment of the pro rata rebates to persons who, with no offense charged against them, voluntarily surrender their liquor-tax certificates before the expiration of the term for which said certificates were issued. Section 21 forbids the selling or giving away of liquor to "any minor for any other person." The amended law makes it unlawful to knowingly permit any person who has been convicted of a felony to sell or serve any liquor, and also makes it unlawful "to have at any time in the room where liquors are sold any inclosed box or stall or any obstruction which prevents a full view of the entire room by every person present therein."

Hotel keepers are prohibited from serving liquors to their guests with their meals or in their rooms "between the hours of 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the morning." The term "hotel" is defined at length. It must be a building regularly used and kept open as a hotel for the feeding and lodging of guests. It must contain at least ten bedrooms, exclusive of those occupied by the proprietor's family and servants; each room to have at least one window, with not less than eight square feet of surface opening upon a street or open court, and each room to have at least 80 square feet of floor area and at least 600 cubic feet of space therein. A hotel must have a dining room with at least 300 square feet of floor area, which shall not be a part of the barroom, with tables, and having suitable table furniture and accommodations for at least twenty guests therein at one and the same time, and a kitchen and conveniences for cooking therein sufficient to provide bona fide meals at one and the same time for twenty guests.

Definition of a Guest.

A guest of a hotel, within the meaning of this act, is: "1. A person who in good faith occupies a room in a hotel as a temporary home, and pays the regular and customary charges for such occupancy, but who does not occupy such room for the purpose of having liquor served therein; or, 2. A person who, during the hours when meals are regularly served therein, resorts to the hotel for the purpose of obtaining, and actually orders and obtains at such time, in good faith, a meal therein."

Properly licensed societies or clubs organized prior to March 23, 1896, are excepted from the provisions prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sundays and between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock A. M. Clubs incorporated since March 23, 1896, cannot lawfully sell liquors on Sundays, nor between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock A. M. All clubs in which liquors are distributed must pay $800 for a liquor-tax certificate.

Section 25 provides that: "A Magistrate by whom any person charged with a violation of the provisions of the liquor-tax law, shall be admitted to bail or committed to the Sheriff or other proper officer of the county, upon such charge, shall immediately notify the State Commissioner of Excise in writing of the fact of such arrest and the result of such examination, stating the name and residence of each person accused; the date when admitted to bail or committed; the name, residence, and address of the complainant, and of each witness sworn in support of the charge in case a preliminary examination shall have been had, and shall at the same time transmit a duplicate copy of such report to the District Attorney of the county." Courts of Special Sessions are to have exclusive jurisdiction to try violations of the liquor-tax law. Any person found intoxicated in a public place is under the provisions of this amended act, "guilty of a misdemeanor."

NEW LIQUOR TAX CERTIFICATES

ALBANY, April 16.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman left for his home in Oswego to-night. He stated that his office, because of the limited time, had anticipated the passage of the amendments to the liquor tax law, and had prepared new certificates, embodying the changes in the law as it will exist when Gov. Black signs the amended act, which is now in his possession.

The Commissioner stated that should the law fail through any reason, the printing of these new certificates would have to be thrown away. It was absolutely necessary, he said, that he should go on and have these certificates printed to conform with the amended law, because of there being but two weeks remaining before the licenses will have to be issued.

COLONIAL SILVERWARE.

Among the interesting features of its annual display of Artistic Silverware, the Gorham Co., Silversmiths, invite special attention to the reproduction of Colonial Silver. All the qualities which make the originals valuable have been strictly adhered to. Tea Services, Coffee Sets, Water Pitchers, Tankards, Candle Sticks, Waiters, Salts, and Peppers are shown in a variety of quaint forms, decorated with hand engraving.

ART ROOMS, THIRD FLOOR,

Broadway and 19th Street.

TARIFF REVOLT IN SENATE

Western Men Decide to Insist on a Line of Amendments to the Wool Schedule.

WANT TO PROTECT GROWERS.

Several Changes in the Dingley Bill Proposed Increasing Duties and Providing Against Undervaluations.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Western Senators, after several conferences, have reached an agreemen to stand together for important changes in the wool schedule of the Dingley bill.

The Senators most prominently identified with the movement are Messrs Mantle, (Rep., Montana,) Carter, (Rep., Montana,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Warren, (Rep., Wyoming,) and Burrows, (Rep., Mich.) They not only have agreed upon a line of amendments, but have decided to insist on their inclusion in the bill.

The meetings held also have been attended by many prominent wool growers.

The proposed amendments are directed mainly to closing the many loopholes for evasion and fraud which wool men allege abound in the Dingley bill, just as there were loopholes in the McKinley law.

An amendment has been agreed upon providing that an additional duty of 4 cents a pound shall be levied upon skirted wools as imported in 1890 and prior to that time. The principal change, however, to be proposed is upon wool and camel's hair of the third class. The Dingley bill proposes an ad valorem duty of 32 and 50 per cent., respectively, upon wools of this class valued under and over 13 cents a pound. It is proposed now to strike out the Dingley bill clauses relating to third-class wools and to insert instead the following:

"On wools of the third class and camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 8 cents or less per pound in the general markets of the United States, the duty shall be 5 cents per pound, and on all wools and hair of this class, the value whereof shall exceed 8 cents per pound in the general markets of the United States, there shall be an additional duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound for each increase of 1 cent per pound in the value thereof."

It is said in favor of this latter amendment, which is the most important of all the amendments proposed, that it would prevent to a large extent such frauds as it is alleged were perpetrated under the ad valorem duties of the McKinley law, by reason of which it is asserted hundreds of millions of pounds of wool used in the manufacture of clothing which properly belonged in the first class were imported at third-class rates on the representation that they were to be used in the manufacture of carpets.

The clause in the proposed amendment relating to third-class wools, designating the general markets of the United States as fixing the value of imported wools, is regarded as very important. It is said if this amendment shall be admitted it practically will destroy the opportunity for undervaluations which now exist through the practice of fixing the prices of these imported wools in foreign countries.

Other precautions will also be urged to this end, such as defining the meaning of classifications, so as to prevent restrictions such as heretofore have been used. For instance, each of the words Angora, Adrianople, Bagdad, &c., will be defined as indicating a class of wool, regardless of the especial district in which grown.

Senator Mantle, who introduced the memorial of the National Wool Growers' Association in the Senate, says these amendments do not cover the demands made by the association, but in his opinion will be a vast improvement on the bill as it passed the House of Representatives.

It will remain with the Western Senators, he says, "to say whether or not the proposed amendments shall become a part of the new tariff law, or whether the demands of the wool manufacturers, as applied to wool, shall outweigh those of the wool growers themselves."

HANOTAUX ON THE TARIFF.

France's Objections to the Dingley Bill Pointed Out by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, April 16.—The Dingley Tariff bill has aroused considerable antagonism in French mercantile circles, where it is pointed out that the measure may lead to a policy disastrous in its effects on certain French industries.

Some representations of this nature having already been made to members of the French Government, The Associated Press sent to M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, a number of questions bearing on the tariff situation and the relations of the two Republics. The French Foreign Office returned the following written reply:

"The Federal Government at Washington will succeed, without any doubt, in drawing closer the bonds which unite France and the United States by abstaining from overtaxing imported French goods, such as sparkling and still wines, brandies, silks, woolens, gloves, works of art, &c. To shut out of the United States by quasi prohibitive tariffs the product of French industry and art will evidently have a contrary effect.

"It is to be hoped this will not eventually be done. At the present time there are no differences between the two great Republics. They are bound together by too many memories and traditions for a veritable spirit of hostility to grow up between them. The solution of small current questions which give rise to negotiations between the two countries is, however, sometimes rendered difficult by the argumentative spirit of the American State Department.

"Although France has no grounds for complaining of the Diplomatic and Consular representation of the United States, there is nevertheless reason for stating that she has been surprised at the attitude of certain American Consuls. One of them, permitted to exercise his functions in one of the great ports of France, seems quite recently to have undertaken the task of disparaging the produce of French vineyards. Incorrect statements, denied after inquiry by competent authorities, have been reproduced in official reports by the agent in question, and made public in administrative documents.

"Another agent, who had also exercised the functions of Consul in one of the great towns of France, spoke of French wines—in the course of a lecture delivered in the United States—in the most unfavorable terms. Both these agents represented French wines as watered, adulterated; mixed with plaster of paris, and composed of all sorts of noxious ingredients.

"Cases such as these denote the deplorable tendencies and want of prudence of certain American agents."

In reply to the question whether France would retaliate in case the tariff on French goods should be very much raised, the French Foreign Office said:

"The answer to that is that France prefers to believe that Congress will examine the question with complete impartiality, and that it will pronounce in the broadest spirit of good will and justice upon any proposals to charge high duties on French imports."

In reply to a question as to arbitration, the following was said:

"France loves peace, and devotes herself to preserving it. She is consequently in no way hostile to measures the object of which is in a general way to safeguard peace. But before pronouncing on an agreement such as the one proposed between Great Britain and the United States, France would prefer to await the final action of the Senate, and to see the result of the experiment, if any, to be made."

In answer to a question as to what co-operation France would give to bring about an international bimetallic conference, M. Hanotaux said:

"The co-operation which France could give the United States in the assembling of a monetary conference would naturally depend upon the state of the relations between the two countries. As regards bimetallism itself, opinion in France seems uncertain and very much divided."

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Makes the most acceptable Easter Wedding Gifts. Factory Prices.

The "Extra Sample" Clause.

Special Deputy Collector J. J. Couch, who has been in Washington with Appraiser Bunn to talk over matters pertaining to the customs service, returned yesterday. He says that Secretary Gage is disposed to do all he can to make things easy for importers, and to that end a clearer interpretation of the "extra sample" feature in the retroactive clause of the proposed Tariff bill will soon be forthcoming.

Norwegian Tanners Want Protection.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The United States Consul at Bergen, Norway, reports to the State Department that the Norwegian tanners have petitioned the Storthing to increase the duty on leather to protect them against the competition of Sweden and America. The latter country, they say, supplies two-thirds of the leather consumed in Norway. The Swedish Riksdag has already increased the leather duties.

Custom House Receipts.

Customs receipts yesterday were $464,253.19. About $50,000 of this amount was received for sugar. Over 91,000 bags of sugar were entered yesterday, and will probably be passed to-day.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Republicans Agree to Accept the Democratic Reorganization Plan.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Republican Committee on Committees of the Senate to-day agreed unanimously to accept, so far as it is empowered to do so, the proposition made by the Democrats for the organization of the Senate committees. It was also decided to report this conclusion to the Republican Senatorial caucus.

Accordingly a caucus will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The proposition which the committee has agreed to accept provides that the Republicans shall fill all the committee places which were filled by Republican Senators during the last Congress, including the Chairmanships vacated by Republicans, and that they shall be given one additional place on the Appropriations Committee vacated by a Democrat, and that the membership of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads shall be increased from nine to ten, in order to give the Democrats an additional place on that committee. This arrangement will result in leaving the Republican Senators at the head of all the important Senate committees, but a majority of the membership of many of them will be anti-Republican.

There are indications that the committee's recommendation will not be received with favor by all the Republican Senators. Some of them think it would have been possible for the Republicans to secure the co-operation of enough Populists to organize all the committees, securing a majority of the membership as well as the Chairmanships, and this possibility will undoubtedly be pressed upon the attention of the caucus and the adoption of the plan urged in preference to that recommended by the committee.

The committee, however, will take the position that the plan outlined is preferable on the eve of the presentation of the Tariff bill to the Senate, when a fight on the organization of the committees would be unfortunate.

A TRUCE AT FRANKFORT.

Blackburn's Friends Hoping for the Indictment of Hunter.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 16.—A truce in the Senatorial battle has been declared till next Tuesday. The respective steering committees this afternoon signed agreements that on to-morrow and Monday one vote would be cast for each of the candidates. It is generally agreed that the Blackburn people are hoping for the indictment of Hunter.

The Grand Jury, which has kept three Sheriffs busy looking for and summoning witnesses for two weeks, is not yet through, and adjourned again to-night without making a report. The court adjourns early to-morrow afternoon for the week, and it is said that Judge Cantrill has notified the jury that a report must be forthcoming before this adjournment.

Samuel Taylor, representing Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee, sent a long telegram to Senator Hanna last night. He is reported to have told Mr. Hanna that the Senatorial situation had reached a stage where three-fourths of the Republican members wanted Dr. Hunter to withdraw, and in which he further asked Mr. Hanna what to do.

MAN KILLED BY FOUL GAS.

His Fellow Well-Digger Tried to Rescue Him and May Die Himself.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., April 16.—Richard Bennett lost his life last evening in a well filled with black damp. Edward Reynolds, his companion, may also die through injuries received in trying to rescue his companion. The men were digging a well and had reached a depth of 50 feet. They returned after dinner to resume work, and Bennett was first to go down. When half way to the bottom he was overcome and fell out of the bucket. Reynolds knew the trouble was due to foul gases, but without hesitation he started down to his companion's rescue. He, too, fainted and fell.

Reynolds recovered consciousness and a rope was lowered to him, but he refused to accept the chance of escape. Instead he attached a rope to Bennett and the body was dragged out. Reynolds had just strength enough to tie the rope about himself when it was lowered a second time. The chances are against his recovery.

Railroad Collision at Winsted.

WINSTED, Conn., April 16.—A rear-end collision, the second in two days, occurred on the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad, near Pine Meadow, this afternoon, between Passenger Train No. 1 and Freight No. 23. The caboose and two freight cars were wrecked and the passenger engine was damaged somewhat. Engineer John Savage was the only person hurt. He sprained an ankle by jumping from the train.

Want Women Delegates.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., April 16.—The New England Southern Conference of Methodists, in session here, voted to-day to admit women to membership in the general conference. The ballot resulted 90 to 62. Laymen were also admitted by a vote of 82 to 45.

GOOD TASTE.

Ready made clothing made up as well as possible. First-class goods. Good shape and style. With all these good points, prices are not high.

Spring Suits, $12.50 to $22.50. Covert Coats, $10 to $25.

The stock and facilities of our Tailoring to-order Department are of the higher order. Imported fabrics personally selected abroad, consequently new

E O THOMPSON'S SONS 245 BROADWAY Near Park Place. Importing Tailors and Clothiers.

Drink it and the World Drinks with You.

HIRES Rootbeer

banishes the frown from the cynic's brow. Satisfies the thirsty. Refreshes the wearied. Health and pleasure done up in temperance style. Made only by THE CHARLES E. HIRES CO., Philadelphia. A package makes five gallons.

YOU WILL NOT REQUIRE THE AID OF A plumber or that of a single tool to remove an obstruction from wash basins provided with Duke's Patent Safety Trap. The trap is also a perfect safeguard against the loss of valuable articles accidentally dropped in basins. You are never deprived of the use of basin for more than a minute, the time required to remove an obstruction and replace the trap ready to again save you more than double what you paid for it. The trap will be mailed to any address (write it plainly) on receipt of 25 cents. Address ALEXANDER DUKE, 95 Java St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MURDER OF TWO WOMEN

They Were Shot While Driving in a Buggy Near Watertown with a Private in the Regular Army.

HE IS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Husband of One of the Women Is Accused of the Crime—Horses Carried the Corpses Back to Their Stable.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 16.—Mrs. Wilber Crouch and Miss May Daly were shot and killed and George Allen, a private in the Ninth United States Infantry, was wounded, fatally it is believed, while out driving this morning at Sackett's Harbor. Wilber Crouch, Mrs. Crouch's husband, is under arrest, having been accused of the crime by Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. Crouch have not lived together for some time, and she had secured a position as a domestic in the household of Lieut. Anderson. May Daly was employed in the same house. Last night the two women went driving with Allen. At 4 o'clock this morning the team which Allen had engaged came back to the stable without a driver. One of the women lay dead in the bottom of the carriage, while the body of the other was wedged between the left side of the dashboard and the front wheel. Both had been shot at short range. A revolver, with two chambers empty, was also found in the carriage.

The whereabouts of Allen were unknown until nearly 5 o'clock, when he staggered into the mess hall of the barracks. He was covered with blood and mud. He gasped, "Get the women out of the creek," and fainted.

He was taken to the hospital by Privates Johnson and Davis. For some time it was impossible to get any statement from him. When he was able to speak he said:

"Crouch did it. It was done by the creek. Crouch grasped the reins of the right horse, and I leaned out of the rig. It was a one-seated top buggy. I was struck by a lash and then shot. I tried to get out my revolver, but before I could do so was shot again. In getting out my revolver I accidentally shot myself in the throat. The women were shot and fell on top of me."

When Allen was asked how many times he was shot at he held up his outstretched hand. After the shooting Allen says he was driven a long distance by Crouch before he fell out of the buggy.

Coroner A. J. Dick of Watertown ordered Crouch's arrest. A knife was found in his pocket, but no bloodstains were on it, nor was there anything about his appearance or actions to point toward his guilt. Allen has been in charge of the officers' club. He was very attentive to Miss Daly, and it is said they were to have been married to-morrow.

The belief that Allen knows more about the murders than he is willing to admit is growing in the minds of many persons. Some believe that Crouch is innocent, among them being George Mason, Chief of Police of Sackett's Harbor.

The Coroner's jury to-night rendered a verdict to the effect that the two women came to their death by bullet wounds believed to have been administered by Wilber Crouch. Crouch has been removed to the county jail in Watertown for safe keeping.

SENTA'S CREW ALL SAVED.

Taken into Philadelphia on the Steamer Snowflake.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Capt. Haavig, First Mate Hellison, and nineteen seamen of the Norwegian ship Senta, who were supposed to have been lost at sea, were brought into this port to-day on the British steamer Snowflake, from Penarth for Philadelphia. No one on board the Senta was lost, but all experienced a distressing time during the twenty-four hours prior to their rescue.

The Senta left St. John, N. B., March 16 for Newport, England. On the night of April 1 she was struck by a terrific cyclone. At 2 o'clock on the following morning her deck load of deals was swept overboard, her main and mizzenmasts were wrecked, and two lifeboats also went overboard. A Belgian sailor had a leg broken.

The Senta was sighted by the steamer Snowflake. The Senta was abandoned on April 2 in latitude 48.20, longitude 29.20. She was built in Holland in 1868.

Fell and Broke His Neck.

BUFFALO, April 16.—Frederick Brendel, a cooper, fell into a hatchway on the steamer John M. Nicoll this morning and broke his neck. Death was instantaneous. He was a brother of Attorney Henry W. Brendel, Chairman of the Republican General Committee.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.



Easter enthusiasm fills the store life. The great Spring festival has a trade side. But trade has its festal side.

High-grade modern storekeeping catches both sides. Tradition links new clothes to Easter. Modern fashion makes clothes beautiful. Enterprise adds objects that are artistic or curious, to the merchandise attractions. Thus the festival enthusiasm is created, and Wanamaker's becomes a public place of profit, convenience, beauty, and enjoyment.

He that laughs last, laughs best. It is time for laughter here. Messrs. Wayback, Used-to-Be and Behind Time shook their owly heads when we came here and foreordained our storekeeping a failure.

But now that Broadway hustles and bustles at Tenth Street, that the Store aisles and all the floors are alive with the presence of interested visitors, it is plain:

First. That this is a natural centre.

Second. That people find something here worth coming for.

MILLINERY A superb show that cannot be flattered by adjectives and cold types. Original Hats from the famous Paris milliners. Our own milliners in Paris and New York are rich in ideas. New Hats constantly from all these sources. The result—the greatest display of fine Millinery that will be seen in Paris or New York this season.

Children's Trimmed Hats from the same source of supply.

UNTRIMMED HATS

Count them by thousands. Not a shade or shape in Fashion's list that isn't here. Priced as only such gathering permits. 65c to $6.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. The cleverest of make-believe Flowers and all sorts of Foliage for home millinery.

Violets, 25c, 35c, 50c.
Carnations, 35c, 45c, 65c.
Roses, 25c to $2.
Silk Poppies, 25c to $1.50.
Geraniums, 35c, 45c, 60c.
Clover, 25c.
Foliage, 50c to $2.50.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth St.

WOMEN'S JACKETS AND CAPES Imported—but not all of them. American coatmakers crowd the foreigners hard for first place. A healthy rivalry that has much to do with the attractive styles and sumptuous tailoring of the garments shown here. The best from Paris, Berlin and New York. An immense assortment that insures a satisfactory choice. Jackets, $5.50 to $65; Capes, $5.50 to $125.

JACKETS

Imported camel's hair cheviot Jackets, fly front, hip and fob pockets, coat back, lined throughout with black satin rhadame, $10.

Kersey Jackets, fly front, strapped seams, side pockets with fancy flaps, colored silk lining throughout, $12.

CAPES

Imported Kersey Capes; full circular sweep; finished with cloth applique; inlaid velvet collar; lined throughout with satin rhadame; black, navy, tan, $7.50.

Imported tailor-made Capes of kersey; new plaited black; finished around neck with cloth straps; neatly stitched and neat design of applique; slashed collar, inlaid with velvet; strap fastening; lined with satin rhadame; black and navy, $10.

Imported Capes of rich kersey; full sweep; finished with graduated cloth straps and small buttons; inlaid velvet collar; strap fastening, $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S SHOES Reliable Shoes—no trash—at the lowest possible prices. Don't judge the Shoes by the prices—they're misleading. See them, and you'll recognize the true facts.

A line of Shoes here regularly at $1.60. Well made, of good leather, durable and stylish. You can pay a half more in many stores and get inferior Shoes.

Oxford Ties at $2 that set a lively pace for Shoe sellers. Patent leather, narrow toes, medium heels.

Big assortment of finer styles at higher prices.

Second floor, Tenth street.

CHILDREN'S SHOES All shapes, all shades—not one of them that isn't made in a way that withstands, so far as good leather can, the knocks, kicks and pattering of lively young feet.

A line here made of goatskin, chrome tanned, smooth finish. Made by a maker whose name is a synonym for "good shoes."

Sizes 11 to 2, $1.40
Sizes 8 1-2 to 10 1-2, $1.20
Sizes 5 to 8, $1.00

Better Shoes at bigger prices, almost if not quite as cheap.

Second floor, Tenth street.

FLOWERS IN BLOOM All ready for Easter decoration. Five large shipments received in the past few days. Fresh, vigorous plants, grown especially for our Easter selling. Beautiful specimens, now at their best. Prices are the sort that will interest you and insure quick sales.

Among them—

Lilies, 50c to $5 a plant.
Hydrangeas, $2 to $5 a plant.
Genestas, $1 to $3 a plant.
Marguerites, $2 a plant.
Roses, 75c a plant.
Spirea, $1 a plant.
Hyacinths, $1.25 a pot.

Broadway.

ROSE BUSHES Tens of thousands of them sold recently, and the end of the lot is in sight. No prospects of more this season.

10c each, 3 for 25c, $1 a doz.

Plant them as soon as you get them home and they'll bloom this season. Too big to send by mail. Expressed at purchaser's expense.

Basement.

MEN'S TOP COATS Ready-made and ready-to-wear, for they're made in a style and finished in a way that leaves nothing to be desired. They please critical men—they save buyers a big percentage of their cost.

At $10—Of all-wool covert cloth, strapped seams, lined with Italian cloth.
At $12—Of all-wool covert cloth, olive green, strapped seams, silk lined.
At $15—Of all-wool covert cloth, very short, strapped seams, silk lined.
At $18—Of all-wool covert cloth, one-seam, very full, silk lined.
At $22.50 and $25—Extra fine quality covert cloth, lined with silk merveilleux. Nothing nobbier made.

MEN'S CLOTHING All-wool materials, up-to-date styles, perfect tailoring, are the features that popularize Wanamaker Clothing.

Suits of fancy cheviot, at $10, $12, $13.50 and $15. Single and double-breasted Coats and Vests. Others of worsted and silk mixtures, up to $28.

Cutaway Frock Coats, with vests, of black diagonal, $10; of black, rough cheviot, double breasted Vests, $15; of fine unfinished worsted, double-breasted Vests, $18.

MEN'S NECKWEAR The newest shapes, shades and patterns. A popular Neckwear Store, this. No wonder. The novelties of Paris and New York get first showing at Wanamaker's. In buying here you pay for the silk, the making and a fair profit—no charge for trade-marks and privilege of selecting from an immense assortment of neckwear—elegance.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

MEN'S GLOVES News of lots—the sort to top off an Easter Sunday outfit.

The newest Gloves are the gray and tan Mochas—plain and embroidered backs—very dressy. $1.50.
Pique Walking Gloves at $1.50 and $1.75. Always popular.
Mocha and kid Gloves, tan shades, $1—the equal of most Gloves at a half more.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

MEN'S BICYCLE SUITS Of all-wool materials, neat patterns, perfectly tailored, AT $5 AND $7.50.

Nothing remarkable about the prices alone—connect them with these Suits and there *is*. The best Suits that can be made and sold at the prices. We're sure of this. You'll be, too, when you see them.

Broadway, Ninth Street.

EASTER CANDIES Our Candy sellers are as busy as bees. Pure, fresh Candies from our own factory, for Easter uses. All sorts of curious Candy and papier mache novelties that interest old and young.

Regular Candies—reduced prices:

Chocolate Marshmallows, 20c lb.
Chocolate Nougats, 20c lb.
Mixed Chocolates, 20c lb.

Basement.

EASTER BOOKS The Book Store is at its best. Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymnals and devotional books in a variety of bindings and types.

Easter Cards, Booklets, and Novelties galore.

Flat Cards, 2c to 12c; Folding Cards, 3c to 15c; Booklets, 7c to 40c; Hand-painted Eggs, 5c to 20c; Hand-painted Celluloid Novelties, 15c to $3; Hand-painted Sachets, $1.25 to $8.

Ninth Street.

BOYS' CLOTHING Suits for boys 13 to 19 years old, made in the newest shapes and of the choicest fabrics. Long trousers, of course. $8 to $15 for Suits of fancy Cheviots. The equal in every respect of the best made-to-order Clothing. A style and and finish that pleases the young men.

A lot of Covert Cloth Top Coats for boys 6 to 15 years, just received, FIVE DOLLARS, and there isn't a Coat at the price in the town that approaches them. Lined with fine silk, and the top-notch of style and tailoring.

Second floor, Ninth street.

BICYCLES Not better than all others, but as good as the best. No patent on Bicycle goodness. Years ago we conceived the idea that strictly high-grade Bicycles could be made in great quantities at half prevailing prices. We took time to scan the field for a good manufacturer to make them for us. The result:

THE CONTINENTAL, $50
THE CONTINENT, $37.50

As good as Bicycles can be made. Strong, handsome and durable. Examine them carefully. They are their own most eloquent advocates:

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

FINE TROUT EXHIBITED.

Opening of the Season Celebrated at Blackford's Yesterday—Fishermen Seek Familiar Streams.

There was such a display of brook trout at Blackford's, in Fulton Market, yesterday as awakened enthusiasm in the breasts of disciples of the rod and line, and of epicures as well. The occasion was the annual opening of the trout season. Attractively arranged on mosses and swimming in aquariums of fresh, clear water were several hundreds of the choicest specimens of the trout family, dead and alive. The star exhibit was a live eight-pound brown trout from Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

The collection of live trout was varied, and especially interesting to anglers. One tank contained some fine specimens of brook, brown, and rainbow trout from the New York State Fishery Commission hatchery, at Caledonia, this State. There were also thousands of tiny fish, showing the development of the trout from the egg and newly hatched fry to the majestic five-pounder. The method of hatching trout eggs was illustrated practically in jars and hatching boxes. Fish Warden Ricardo of Hackensack contributed to the display a jar of live smelts one day old.

Of the dead fish there were a few notable specimens from abroad which reached here on Thursday's steamers. There were brook trout from England, from Scotland, and from Lough Neagh, Ireland. The domestic exhibit included wild and cultivated brook trout sent by a score of different clubs in several States.

Hundreds of sportsmen left New York City and Brooklyn yesterday and sought the near-by streams in Dutchess and Rockland Counties and regions along the Harlem Railroad. The Long Island streams in the two weeks since the season opened across the East River have been whipped nearly clean, but it was reported last evening that good fishing had been found up the State.

The fish markets were well supplied with trout from Long Island and Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, the cultivated Long Island trout bringing $1 a pound, and the best live trout, whipped out of the sparkling water of some wild brook, sold for even a higher price.

How to Obtain a Fair Complexion by Natural Means.

The natural Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form) is an excellent *Aperient, Laxative, and Diuretic*. It *clears the complexion and purifies the blood*. It is easily soluble, pleasant to take and permanent in action. The genuine product of the Carlsbad Springs is imported in round bottles. Each bottle comes in a light blue paper carton, and has the signature, "Eisner & Mendelson Co., New York," on every bottle.

TROUT IN THE CATSKILLS.

A Catch of 142 Fish Reported from Mountaindale.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 16.—Notwithstanding the high water and muddy streams, many trout fishermen were out to-day. Andrew H. Jackson of New York City fished in Sandbar Creek, near Mountaindale, in company with Jacob Gunther, one of the most experienced fishermen of this city, and secured 142 trout, weighing from a quarter of a pound to one pound and a half each. This is considered one of the best catches made in years.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 16.—Large numbers of fishermen went on the early Ulster and Delaware train into the Catskills today, fully equipped for catching trout. Many journeyed up into the mountains yesterday and were whipping the gamey streams at sunrise to-day, but owing to the high water and cold weather, indifferent success is reported. The Beaverkill, Drybrook, and the Esopus and its tributaries were the favorite streams.

CYCLING CLUBS CONFER.

P. Anthony Brock's Plan for an Amalgamation Proposed.

The plan to amalgamate the three big associations of cycling clubs in this vicinity, the purpose being to have something like an "upper house," was discussed at considerable length at a meeting held at the Astor House last evening. P. Anthony Brock, the father of the plan, presided. Mr. Brock's idea is that the three organizations can accomplish more good in certain directions if they have a central body to act and direct the movements.

The plan as it was outlined met with general favor among the representatives of the clubs present. Before anything definite is done a committee of three will define the objects of the proposed association and report to the temporary President, who will call a meeting and take action. This committee comprises C. E. Simms, Jr., W. H. Kay, and J. B. Mitchell.

Varuna Boat Club in Difficulty.

The Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn may soon disband. It has been in financial difficulties for the past year, and recently the People's Trust Company, which holds a chattel mortgage on the property at Bay Ridge and Sheepshead Bay, announced that it will foreclose on April 20, unless a debt of $3,200 is paid before that time.

HEMMING'S RELEASE BOUGHT.

The Pitcher Leaves the Baltimores for the Louisvilles.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 16.—President Pulliam of the Louisville Baseball Club this afternoon purchased the release from Baltimore of Pitcher George Hemming. The purchase was for cash, but the amount was not stated. Hemming will strengthen Louisville in the box. He formerly pitched here, but was sold by Manager Barnie to Baltimore.

The year Barnie was relieved as manager he also released Shortstop Jennings to Baltimore.

Boxing at the Arena A. C.

"Black Griffo," the lightweight pugilist of Cincinnati, has been matched to fight the "Texas Rosebud" ten rounds at the Arena Athletic Club this evening. "Black Griffo's" style of fighting is said to resemble that of the Australian boxer, "Young Griffo." In Cincinnati, the black fellow's home, he is regarded as a coming champion. He is said to be a good two-handed fighter, and claims that he has never been defeated. The "Texas Rosebud" has quite a reputation in the South as a clever and hard-hitting fighter, and he is confident of defeating "Griffo." There will be three other ten-round contests.

Two Harvard Records Broken.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 16.—In the annual 'Varsity track and field games this afternoon two Harvard records were broken. Evan Hollister lowered the Harvard record in the half-mile by 2 2-5 seconds, finishing in the fast time of 1:54 2-5, and Dick Grant took one and a half seconds off the mile mark, finishing in 4:27.

Great Bargains in Humbers.

To the Cycling Editor New York Times:

Dear Sir: We desire through your columns to make announcement to the public and to our agents that we have on hand 85 HUMBER Roadsters, made up from parts left over at the end of the season of 1895, which we offer at $55.00 each.

We also have 237 HUMBER Roadsters, made up from parts left over at the end of the season of 1896, which we will close out at $75.00 each.

These machines in every detail of quality of materials and of finish are the same as we made during the seasons of 1895 and 1896. They afford opportunity to many to become the owners of HUMBERS who have felt they could not pay the price for our cycles of current date. The buyers of these machines will receive the same courteous attention, and the machines will receive the same care when repairs are needed, as has characterized our dealings with regular patrons. Very truly yours, HUMBER & CO., New York, April 13th, 1897.—Adv.

INJURED WHILE BICYCLING.

Woman Hurt in a Collision, and a Man in Coasting.

WESTFIELD, N. J., April 16.—William Gale, son of Dr. Gale, a druggist of this place, while riding along the county road between Westfield and Garwood on his bicycle this afternoon, collided with Mrs. S. L. Schoonmaker, who was also riding a bicycle. Mrs. Schoonmaker was thrown backward from her wheel, striking upon her head. Her neck and spinal cord were injured, and she suffered from concussion of the brain. It is feared her injuries may prove fatal.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 16.—Henry Brandt, while riding a bicycle last evening at Stuyvesant Falls, coasted down hill with his arms folded. He lost control of the wheel, and was thrown to the ground, striking on his nose and forehead. He is suffering from concussion of the brain.

FUND FOR THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Annual Allotment to States Made by the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Secretary of the Navy has just made the annual allotment of the fund of $50,000 appropriated by Congress for the naval militia of the States. Deducting $2,000 reserved for the purchase of text books, the remainder of the appropriation is allotted among the States having naval-militia organizations in proportion to the number of uniformed petty officers and men they had on their rolls on the 1st of January.

The States, with the number of petty officers and men, with the allotment to each, are as follows:

Massachusetts, 434, $5,625; Rhode Island, 158, $2,048; Connecticut, 135, $1,749; New York, 367, $4,757; New Jersey, 337, $4,368; Pennsylvania, 183, $2,372; Maryland, 233, $3,020; South Carolina, 165, $1,814; North Carolina, 140, $2,138; Georgia, 188, $2,436; Louisiana, 209, $2,709; California, 355, $4,601; Illinois, 448, $5,807; Ohio, 174, $2,255; Michigan, 177, $2,294.

Fencing for Gold Medals.

The second junior team fencing competition was begun at the Fencers' Club last night. Teams of three each from Harvard and Cornell Universities, the New York Athletic Club, and the Fencers' Club competed. Gold medals, presented by S. Montgomery Roosevelt, will be given to each member of the winning team, and a special gold medal will be given to the contestant making the highest score. Five rounds were finished last night, and then the Fencers' Club team was leading. The highest scores were: W. Lyon and R. Rathbun, 864 each, and Dr. Claiborne, 835.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

A Long List of Good Roads Reported from Among Which Metropolitan Riders May Choose.

FINE PROMISE FOR CLUB RUNS.

The Country Is Beginning to Look Attractive, and Accommodations for Cyclists Are Plentifully Provided — Improvements in Progress in Many Places.

Cyclists who have planned to take runs to-morrow will be pleased at the prospect for good roads. The reports received at the headquarters of the State Division of the League of American Wheelmen up to last evening are encouraging, generally speaking. They embrace all the country within a radius of thirty miles of the metropolis—in fact, all the roads over which the riders of the metropolitan district are fond of pedaling. The indications are for pleasant weather. The reports on the condition of the roads follow:

New York City.—Should the weather continue fair, the roads in the upper section of New York and annexed district will be in good condition Saturday afternoon and Sunday. Westchester.—Macadam roads, good. Throgg's Neck Road being repaired. West Farms.—Southern Boulevard and Bronx Park not good; Westchester Avenue advised.

New York.

Brewster.—Roads in good condition. Chappaqua.—Dirt roads good. Cornwall-on-Hudson.—Fair roads. Fishkill Landing.—Roads poor. Fort Montgomery.—Roads in fair condition; road to Highland Falls under repair. Garrison.—Roads good. Hamptonburg.—Roads soft and being repaired. Haverstraw.—Roads only fair.

Highland Falls.—Roads fair, except Main Street, which is being repaired. The Highland Falls roads are being graded and macadamized by Major Charles F. Roe, at his own expense. One hundred men are now at work, and will be for the next month.

Highland.—Dirt roads reported fair. A trolley line is being constructed from New Paltz to the Hudson River, a distance of nine miles. Montgomery—Roads only fair. Mount Vernon—Macadam roads good, dirt roads fair; William's Bridge, New Rochelle, and Pelham Manor Roads being repaired. Nanuet — Roads fair. Newburg — Roads good. New Rochelle—Macadam roads fine, dirt roads fair; Boston Post Road, near Pelhamville, blocked; take the Shore Road from New York, via Boulevard. Nyack—Roads fair; Broadway, the principal street, is being repaired for about half a mile. Port Jervis—Roads fair; the road to the Delaware Water Gap is reported in very fair condition. Pelham Manor—Roads good. Peekskill—Roads in poor condition. Rye—Macadam roads good, dirt roads fair. Sing Sing—Roads fair. Sloatsburg—Roads in fair condition. Spring Valley—Roads good.

Tarrytown—Macadam roads good, dirt roads fair; on Broadway, between Irvington and Tarrytown, workmen are laying new sewer; a ferryboat is making regular trips between Tarrytown and Nyack. Tuckahoe—Macadam roads very good, dirt roads rough. Turner's—Roads fair. Washingtonville—Roads have been repaired, and are now in fair condition; between Salisbury Mills and Vail's Gate, bad. West Point—Macadam roads good, dirt roads fair; Highland Falls Road, adjoining West Point, being repaired.

White Plains—Macadam roads good, dirt roads poor; road between Rye and White Plains is being repaired in a few places; the country is beginning to look very attractive; on the road between White Plains and Rye, and especially on the roads about Rye, Mamaroneck, and Portchester, there are delightful stretches of good riding.

Long Island.

Brooklyn—All macadam roads good. Twenty-second Avenue to Bath Beach is now finished. The Shore Road from Eighty-eighth Street to One Hundredth Street is being repaired. Fourth Avenue from Sixty-fifth to One Hundredth Street should be used more, as it is in good condition. Glenmore Avenue, Broadway, Rockaway Road, Locust Avenue, and Merrick—all reported good. Bushwick Avenue is being repaired where the gas company laid mains last Fall.

Eastport—Dirt roads fair. Cycle path to Riverhead, good.

Far Rockaway—Macadam roads good. Dirt roads poor. Road in village is being repaired. Freeport—Macadam roads, good. Dirt roads in fair condition. Glen Cove—Roads fair. Hempstead—Macadam roads, good. Dirt roads, poor. Huntington—Dirt roads, good. Jamaica—Roads good. Lawrence—Macadam roads in fine condition. Dirt roads good. Wheelmen are cautioned against trying the Rockaway Turnpike from Jamaica to Lawrence. The trolley company is building a track, and the road is impassable.

Long Island City—Macadam roads good. Dirt roads in fair condition. The Flushing Road is being repaired. Best road to Jackson Avenue: Via Boulevard from either Thirty-fourth or Ninety-second Street Ferry, and up Broadway to Newton Avenue, &c.

Patchogue—Dirt roads fair. Port Jefferson—Dirt roads good. Richmond Hill—All roads fair. Rockaway Beach—Roads fair. Rockville Centre—Roads fair. Sayville—Fair dirt roads. Cycle and by paths good. Sea Cliff—Macadam roads good; dirt roads fair. Whitestone—Macadam roads good; dirt roads in fair condition. Whitestone Road to Flushing is being macadamized; side path can be used. Whitestone to Willets Point—Side path fair. College Point to Whitestone—Macadam fair. Woodhaven—Macadam roads in good condition; all streets in Union Course are being macadamized.

Staten Island.

Roads in good condition, except for half a mile on the Green Ridge Road; dirt roads not fit for riding.

New Jersey.

Atlantic Highlands—Dirt roads in good condition. Roads are scraped and in good condition all over the township. The famous Remson Road will soon be in its Summer condition—smooth and level. Cranford—All roads ridable. Elizabeth—Roads in first-class condition. Jersey City—Roads in good condition. Lakewood—Roads will be in good condition for cycling. Newark—Roads in excellent condition.

Orange—Macadam roads fine. All roads through the Oranges and as far out as Chatham and Madison are in the very best condition. Paterson—Roads in good condition. Perth Amboy—Roads in excellent condition. Plainfield—All the roads in the vicinity of Plainfield are in excellent condition for riding. Princeton—Wheeling will be good by Saturday. Rahway—Macadam roads in excellent condition; dirt roads rough. Roselle—Macadam roads good; dirt roads unridable. Shrewsbury—Roads ridable, but rough. Trenton—Macadam roads in excellent condition; dirt roads very good. Bristol, Penn., to Red Line Inn—Road good. Westfield—Roads in good condition.

In making use of the above information it should always be borne in mind that a few hours of sunshine with a brisk wind will put a macadam road, reported muddy, in good condition.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycle Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Tarrytown will be the destination to-morrow of the Harlem Wheelmen.

A fine new shelter house will be built at the end of the Coney Island cycle path.

A week from to-morrow the Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing will visit Tottenville in a body under the leadership of Capt. J. H. Bailey.

The run of the Quill Club Wheelmen to-morrow will be to Far Rockaway, leaving the Brooklyn end of the big bridge at 10:30 o'clock. Capt. John C. Wetmore will have charge of the party, which is expected to number about twenty-five.

The first "ladies' day" of the season with the Century Wheelmen will occur to-morrow, when the club run will be to the Century Wheelmen's Inn, Coney Island, starting from the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, as follows: First section, 9 A. M.; second section, 10:30 A. M.; third section, 2:30 P. M. Only ladies accompanied by members will be allowed to take part in this run.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Elegance and Good Taste go hand in hand with FACTORY PRICES.

BROOKLYNS LOSE AT BASEBALL.

Lancasters of the Atlantic League the Winners—Score, 11 to 3.

LANCASTER, Penn., April 16.—The Lancaster Club of the Atlantic League to-day defeated the Brooklyn league club. The home team ran away from the visitors after the first inning.

Korwan was hit without difficulty throughout the game, besides which he was very wild, while West kept the opposing team's hits scattered after the first inning, and pitched a remarkably steady game. Score, 11 to 3.

Syracuse Ball Team Lost.

The New Yorks found it easy, yesterday afternoon, to defeat the Syracuse team of the Eastern Baseball League at the Polo Grounds. The weather was just right for good playing, and the grounds were in splendid condition. About 800 persons witnessed the game. Meekin pitched for the home team. Wilson was behind the bat. Doheny and Warner played after the fifth inning. There will be another game with Syracuse to-day. It will be called at 4 instead of 3:30 o'clock. The score by innings yesterday:

New York	3	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	.	—13
Syracuse	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Baltimore, 10; Princeton, 1.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—The Princetons were beaten at baseball to-day by the Baltimores. Score, 10 to 1.

Rochester, 8; Cornell, 3.

ITHACA, April 16.—The Rochester baseball team, attached to the Eastern League, defeated Cornell to-day. Score, 8 to 3.

New York University, 6; Bridgeport, 5.

BRIDGEPORT, April 16.—The University of New York team beat the Bridgeports at baseball to-day. Score: 6 to 5.

Yale, 10; Hampton, 4.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 16.—The Hampton Athletic Club was defeated at baseball to-day by Yale. Score, 10 to 4.

RACING AT NEWPORT, KY.

Not One of Five Favorites Won—Adalid Runs Away.

NEWPORT, Ky., April 16.—Not one of the five favorites won in the races to-day. The money was divided between two outsiders and three well-played second choices. Adalid ran away three miles at the post in the third race. The judges ordered the horse scratched, and allowed twenty minutes for a new book. The attendance was large.

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Duncan Bell, 112 pounds, (Scherrer,) 3 to 1, won; Sierra Gorda, 107, (Randall,) 10 to 1, second; Con Reagan, 112, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:12¼. Testy, Katie L., Joe Mussie, Scott Farris, and Risque also ran. Sierra Gorda, 4 to 1, place.

SECOND RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Lillian Russell, 101 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 5, won; The Doctor, 107, (Randall,) even, second; Doctor Ed, 102, (Milburn,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:55½. Voisett, Get About, and Trocha also ran. The Doctor, 2 to 5, place.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and fifty yards. John Sullivan, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 1 0to 1, won; Parson, 104, (Beauchamp,) 3 to 2, second; Imp, 101, (C. Reiff,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Jamboree, Nordau, and Hardbuck also ran. Parson, 1 to 2, place.

FOURTH RACE.—Four furlongs. Georgie C., 107 pounds, (Knapp,) 2 to 1, won; Lady Irene, 112, (Perkins,) 6 to 5, second; Miss C., 104, (C. Reiff,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:51. Mary Adair, Tigerine, Clara C., and Indelible also ran. Lady Irene, 2 to 5, place.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Myth, 109 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 7 to 1, won; J. H. C., 112, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 1, second; Suydam, 112, (H. Williams,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Waldorf, Swordsman, Ray H., and Wrankling Duchess also ran. J. H. C., even, place.

At the Memphis Track.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 16.—This was ladies' day at Montgomery Park, and 5,000 persons were present. Three favorites and two well-backed second choices won.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Furlong, 88 pounds, (Songer,) 5 to 2, won; War Bonnet, 105, (Murray,) 30 to 1, second; Ferris Hartman, 102, (Hirsch,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:03½. War Bonnett, 6 to 1, place. Hano Belle, Quick Step, Agatine, Whiff, Tunic, Afternun, Julie D'Or, Infelice, Loyaletta, Connie Lee, and War Club also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Two-year olds. Widower, 103 pounds, (Clayton,) 7 to 5, won; Brazilian, 100, (Songer,) 12 to 1, second; Mary Galvin, 100, (Garner,) 7 to 1, third. Time—0:57¼. Brazilian, 4 to 1, place. Herman Kahn, Free Silver III., Sackett, George T. Todd, Montedonica, Frosty, Kaiserine, and Bimetallist also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Typhoon II., 106 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 1 to 3, won; Boanerges, 106, (Morrison,) 2 to 1, second; Helena, 94, (A. Jackson,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:43. No place odds.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Macy, 105 pounds, (T. Murphy,) 2 to 1, won; Lord Fairfax, 95, (Burns,) 5 to 1, second; Floridas, 100, (Garner,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Fairfax, even, place. Burlesque and Hurry Up also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Marquise, 98 pounds, (Campbell,) 2 to 1, won; Linda, 105, (Garner,) 6 to 5, second; Anger, 91, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:49½. No place odds on Linda. Bridgeton, Pete Kitchen, Moncreith, and Dick Bean also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Charm, 109 pounds, (Garner,) 11 to 5, won; Sim W., 105, (Murphy,) 8 to 5, second; Hester, 100, (Webster,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:03¼. No place odds on Sim W. Pinchback, Inconstancy, Lexington Pirate, Goldie Locks, Juanita, and Tommy Rutter also ran.

Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Following are results at Oakland to-day:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Peril won; Quicksilver, second; Pat Murphy, third. Time—1:16¼.

SECOND RACE—One half mile. Delia M. won; Twinkler, second; Roxey Murphy, third. Time—0:50¼.

THIRD RACE—One mile. Lena won. Ofleeta, second; Little Bob, third. Time—1:43¾.

FOURTH RACE—One half mile. Torsida won; The Cheat, second; Miss Dividend, third. Time—0:49¾.

FIFTH RACE—One mile and an eighth. Judge Denney won; Morte Fonse, second; Addie Buchanan, third. Time—1:54½.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs. Mercutio won; Lost Girl, second; Fortunate, third. Time—1:16¼.

BICYCLES.

Bicycle Bargains

If you are looking for good value in second-hand or shop-worn wheels call at one of our stores—we can surely please you. We have taken in exchange a few 1895 and 1896 Spalding Bicycles, our expert mechanics have refinished and made them nearly as good as new, and while they last we will sell them at $30, $35, $40, $45, and $50. Spalding Bicycles, it's immaterial what year, have value, and are worth three so-called cheap wheels; you are not taking a chance. We have plenty of other good bargains to offer. We are selling bicycles, all kinds, all prices. Prices to suit your purse, and it pays to buy from a responsible firm. Our stock of Bicycle Sundries is now complete; prices are right; it is immaterial what the cyclist wants, we have it.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

Made in New York and for sale at factory, 307-309 West Broadway; also by
E. A. Beckwith, 300 Broadway;
H. S. Cates, 1699 Broadway;
Scharles Bros., 30 West 23d St.;
Frank T. Duttson, 556 Western Boulevard;
John Wood, 310 Lenox Ave.;
The E. G. P. Co., 29 Broadway;

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 W. B'dway, N. Y.

PRICES REDUCED.
Highest Quality Maintained.
1897 Ramblers . . . $80
1896 Ramblers . . . $60
(While They Last.)
Gormully & Jeffery M'f'g. Co.
939-945 EIGHTH AV., NEAR 56TH ST., N. Y.
342 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
Lexington Cycle Co., 26 Vesey St., New York.

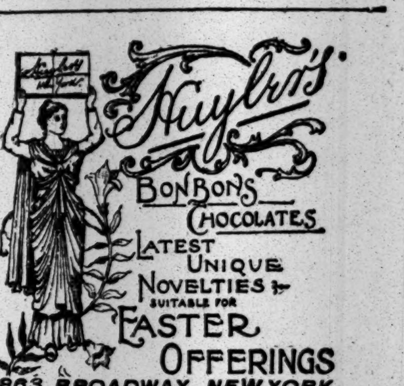
$5 CHRISTY SADDLES $3.15.
30,000 LAMPS, 1897 MODELS. 20TH CENTURY, BANNER, CLIMAX and M. & W. $1.99
Searchlight, World, Guide, 39c. and up; Hygienic saddles, $1.25; foot pumps, 35c.; hand, 12c.; all sundries 10 per cent. cheaper than Dept. stores.
5,000 NEW BICYCLES $19.50 AND UP.
1896 Syracuse Bicycles, $49; choice tires or gears. '96 Elmores, '97 Elmores, the best bicycle made. Johnson, $25; Dauntless, $29; boys' or girls', $19.50; 30 other makes at unheard of prices. Call. WILLIS' Park Row Bi. Co. 23 Park Row, op. Post Office.

Mrs. Tipton's Tea Room,

54 West 18th Street.

A QUIET CORNER IN THE HEART OF THE SHOPPING DISTRICT, WHERE LADIES MAY REST AND REFRESH THEMSELVES. PATRONIZED BY THE BEST PEOPLE.

Opposite Siegel-Cooper Co.'s.



Candies sent by mail or express to all parts of the world

EASTER LILIES Free to All Customers (new or old.)

SATURDAY MORNING ONLY.

Please bring your bill.
No room for children.

CHATHAM SQUARE.

COWPERTHWAIT.

Everything for Housekeeping.

FRECK les mar good complexions. Dermatologist Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., removes freckles. Consultation free. Terms moderate. Use Facial Soap. Send 10 cents for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.



TRUSTEES MAY BE IMPEACHED.

Only One Way of Reaching Illinois State University Officials.

CHICAGO, April 16.—According to the best legal authorities in Chicago, there is only one way of reaching the Trustees of the State University who are alleged to have handled the public funds in a careless manner. This is by impeachment. The committee to be appointed by the Senate can take evidence in the matter, secure papers, administer oaths, and establish all the facts, much as a court of record might do. In case the committee found the Trustees had been careless in their watch of Treasurer Spalding, and were to blame for the loss of the half million of public money, then articles of impeachment might be filed and the Trustees put upon trial.

James R. Mann is of the opinion that this is the only course, but believes a House committee would be more effective than a Senate committee, because of wider latitude and greater power bestowed on that body by the Constitution. If it should develop that any of the Trustees had had personal knowledge of Mr. Spalding's wrongdoing, or profited by his irregular act, then a criminal prosecution might lie against such a derelict Trustee.

A. J. COMRIE, Auctioneer.

COMPULSORY AUCTION SALE.

Buildings to be Torn Down May 1.

TO-DAY, Beginning at 1:00.

150 Carrara Marble Busts and Statuary, Marble Columns, Sevres Vases, French Clocks, Traveling Clocks, hundreds of samples of Porcelain Articles, Bric-à-Brac, &c., &c., suitable for EASTER PRESENTS.

LEVY, DREYFUS & CO.,
9 and 11 Maiden Lane,
near Broadway.

BICYCLES.

From parts left over at the end of the season of 1895, we have made up 85 HUMBER Roadsters, which we offer at our depots following at $55.00 each.

We also have made up from parts left over at the end of the season of 1896, 237 HUMBER Roadsters, which we will close out at $75.00 each.

These machines are in every detail the same quality of materials and finish we made in 1895 and 1896:

318 Broadway, New York.
Fifth Av. & 42d St., New York.
Bedford Av. & Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Hanson Place & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
350 Boylston St., Boston.
541 Tremont St., Boston.
10th & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia.
223 N. Charles St., Baltimore.
1,402 14th St., N. W., Washington.

A Wheel as great as its Name

Remington

313 & 315 Broadway; 59th St. and Grand Circle, N. Y. 353 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. FREEBORN G. SMITH, 1,217 Fulton Street, Up-Town Brooklyn Agent.

MR. PLATT BROUGHT NEWS

He Thinks that Mr. Van Cott and Mr. Roberts Will Both Be Appointed.

CHAIRMAN HACKETT RETURNS.

Politicians Did Not Know that the Senator Was Coming—He Says the Citizens' Union Men Are Not Republicans, but Freebooters.

Senator Thomas C. Platt arrived from Washington, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night, without letting the politicians know that he was coming. Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who has been in the South since March 1, came with the Senator.

Mr. Platt brought news that pleased some of the politicians very much. He said that he had little or no doubt that Cornelius Van Cott would be appointed Postmaster to succeed Mr. Dayton. Mr. Platt also said that he had a talk with Secretary Gage in the morning, and that, from the conversation, he judged that Ellis H. Roberts would be successful in securing the appointment of Assistant Treasurer to succeed Conrad N. Jordan.

Mr. Platt was asked if he had any opinion to express about Mr. Lauterbach's declaration for a straight Republican ticket. He said that he had not read Mr. Lauterbach's speech, but that Mr. Lauterbach was sincere.

"I guess it is generally desired by Republicans that a straight ticket be nominated," said Senator Platt. "Isn't that so?"

It was suggested that the Citizens' Union did not desire the nomination of a straight Republican ticket.

"They are not Republicans," he said; "they are freebooters in politics."

Mr. Platt was asked about the Raines amendments and the circumstances which attended their passage, but he declined to talk on this subject. He also said that it was never doubted that the Greater New York charter would be passed nor that it will be signed by the Governor.

Senator Platt said that he had not come to the city to attend any political conference, but to attend to some private business. He will return to Washington to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Platt's presence here will doubtless attract many of the lawmakers, and all the final touches to legislative plans will be put on either to-day or to-morrow morning.

Chairman Hackett returns to his work in the State Committee's headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, vastly improved in health. He says that his trip did him a great deal of good, and he looks it.

It is Mr. Hackett who is urging the appointment of Ellis H. Roberts for Assistant Treasurer. They are old friends and former associates in business. Some of the bankers of this city are opposing Mr. Roberts's appointment, because they are anxious that Mr. Jordan should be retained at the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Hackett declined last night to discuss the political situation in this State, because he had been so long away.

MR. GAGE AGAINST A CHANGE.

The Secretary Bent on Keeping Mr. Jordan in Office.

WASHINGTON, April 16. — Assistant Treasurer Jordan may remain in office for some time, unless Secretary Gage shall become convinced that, for the good of the service, it will be better to appoint Ellis H. Roberts.

A day or two ago the friends of Mr. Platt were convinced that Mr. Gage had abandoned his intention of retaining Mr. Jordan in office, but there seems to have been some mistake about it. When Mr. Gage returned from the White House with the appointment of Mr. Jordan unsigned, the Senator from New York felt confident that there would be no further effort to prevent Mr. Roberts from taking the office which the entire delegation had decided he should occupy.

As Mr. Roberts's name did not go to the Senate yesterday, there began to be concern about what was to come of the matter.

Mr. Platt's supporters, and not Mr. Platt, must be considered responsible for the report that he is preparing to fight in this matter. Mr. Platt does not act nor talk like a man who is training for a fight. His conversation about the Roberts case is conducted very much as was his talk about Mr. Roosevelt—calmly, and with a spirit of resignation that may be studied, but is very well carried if it is simulated. He appears unconcerned, and simply says that it "will be all right in time."

Secretary Gage is of the opinion that it is "all right now, and that the stay of Mr. Jordan will be indefinite.

Some of the more anxious friends of Mr. Platt have insisted that, as Mr. Jordan's term of office is fixed by law at four years, a new Treasurer must be named at the time of the expiration of Mr. Jordan's term and bond; but it is explained at the Treasury that if Mr. Jordan is notified to renew his bond, there can be no dispute about his right to hold the office until his successor is appointed.

It looks as though Mr. Roberts would have to wait for the appointment he craves.

CHANGES IN THE TREASURY.

New Supervising Special Agent—Removals and Reinstatements.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretary Gage made a number of changes in the Treasury Department this morning.

Walter S. Chance, for several years special agent of the Treasury Department at Philadelphia, was promoted to be Supervising Special Agent, in place of J. J. Crowley, transferred and appointed Special Agent at Chicago.

Chief Clerk Rhodes of the Stationary Supply Division, who succeeded Sturdevant, was removed, and Sturdevant will be reinstated. Mr. Wetzell of Indiana, a Chief in the Customs Division, who succeeded Johnson of West Virginia, was requested to give way, and Mr. Johnson will be reinstated.

Two or three changes in Auditors will be announced at once.

Senator Cullom went in great haste to the Treasury Department this morning to get one of these places for Daniel Ray, his clerk, but the intimation was given that another Illinois man would secure the Auditorship in question.

CONSUL URGED FOR MINISTER.

The President Looks Favorably Upon Herbert Bowen's Candidacy for the Spanish Mission.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—There were comparatively few callers at the White House to-day before the Cabinet meeting. The friends of Herbert Bowen of Brooklyn, now Consul at Barcelona, Spain, have resumed their efforts to have him appointed to succeed Minister Taylor at Madrid. Representative Walker of Massachusetts saw the President in his behalf to-day. Mr. Walker referred to Consul Bowen's course at the time of the anti-American demonstrations in Spain, and particularly commended Mr. Bowen's courage shown when the consulate at Barcelona was attacked by a mob. Mr. Walker told the President that Mr. Bowen's appointment would be a deserved promotion for gallant conduct under trying circumstances, and would prove a stimulus to men in the Consular service. The President indicated that he was inclined to look favorably upon the suggestion.

Senator Cullom of Illinois, ex-Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, who wants to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office; Representative W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, with Major William H. Lockhart of Allegheny, a candidate for Assistant Commissioner of Pensions; Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, Representative Lowe of New York, and ex-Representative Outhwaite of Ohio, a member of the Board of Ordnance, were among the callers to-day.

STORER AND FORAKER TRUCE.

The Former May Now Become Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—There is a likelihood that the hatchet may be buried between Senator Foraker and the Storer factions in Ohio, which may result in giving Mr. Storer the position of First Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Storer's friends will serve Senator Foraker in the future in Ohio, and they are perfectly willing to do this if tney can be assured their man will not be obstructed in his desire to go into the State Department.

When the name of Mr. Storer was suggested as Ambassador to Italy, there was no objection urged by Senator Foraker to his having this diplomatic position. Since the Ohio elections there is a disposition to close up all breaches in the ranks. Some Ohio people complain that they are not recognized because Secretary Sherman comes from Ohio. Hence the leaders of the contending factions are trying to harmonize, which is here considered to mean the selection of Bellamy Storer for Assistant Secretary of State.

West Point Board of Visitors.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President to-day appointed the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy, as follows: George F. Evans, Portland, Me.; Col. James E. Fleming, Newark, N. J.; L. W. Hall, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. K. Upson, Akron, Ohio; Col. A. F. Walker, New York; William B. Plunkett, Adams, Mass., and W. R. Smedburgh, San Francisco.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices as follows: East Springfield, S. A. Seward; Franklinton, George Graham; Poughquag, J. H. Draper; Union Mills, G. H. Manchester.

THOUSAND ISLANDS RESERVE.

Improvements to be Made with the Money Just Appropriated.

CLAYTON, N. Y., April 16.—Gov. Black to-day signed the bill appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of lands in the State reservation at the Thousand Islands.

In 1896 the State Legislature passed a bill making a State reservation of the Thousand Islands territory, extending from the foot of Lake Ontario to the State line below the City of Ogdensburg. The appropriation will be used to purchase islands and points of land in this reservation, make necessary improvements, and place the islands at the disposal of the public generally for camping purposes.

The property will be in charge of the State Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forests. The appropriation was secured through the efforts of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River.

MRS. DRESSNER MOVED OUT.

She Abandoned the Barn, and Has Returned to This City.

Mrs. Lelia Dressner, who was kept out of her country house, at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, by her husband, Levy Dressner, and took up her home in a stable on the premises, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, vacated her uncomfortable quarters yesterday, and returned to her New York City residence, at 57 West Twelfth Street with her maid and children. Mrs. Dressner claims that the country place on the Hudson was built and paid for by her, and she says her husband took away from a safe deposit vault papers that would establish her rights in the property he claims. The house on Twelfth Street is the only property she says remaining in her name.

Mr. Dressner denied last night that his wife built the house on the Hudson, or that she had any property whatever. He also denied that a paper relating to a partnership agreement between them ever existed. He has instituted divorce proceedings against her. Mrs Dressner vacated her country place under the advice of her counsel, and will institute proceedings for the recovery of the property.

LOCOMOTIVE SPEEDING TRUCK.

The Device Defended and Explained by the Inventor's Son.

Angus Sinclair, editor of Locomotive Engineering, has written to THE NEW YORK TIMES declaring the Holman locomotive speeding truck to be impracticable and advising investors not to take stock in the company now forming until tests have proved its value. Mr. Sinclair quotes from his journal:

"It might be supposed that the Fontaine experiment would deter others from trying the expensive blunder again; but when an amateur gets seized with a mania for designing a locomotive of an entirely new pattern he generally produces something startling, as the 'James Toleman' and the 'Raub Central Power' monstrosities bear witness. There is a man named Holman, who is engaged in the production of a locomotive absurdity, which is likely to be a more woeful failure than the Raub or Fontaine engines. In a way, he has proceeded to out-Fontaine Fontaine. The latter amateur proposed employing two stories of wheels; Holman is going to use three ranges of them, and is having a locomotive built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works to put his ideas into tangible shape."

Mr. Sinclair's letter was submitted to H. G. Holman, son of the inventor of the speeding truck and himself a civil engineer.

"I cannot understand Mr. Sinclair's motive," he said, "but must presume he is honest in his convictions. Fortunately, we have more than mere convictions to work on. The truck has been tested and so successfully that the road on which it was tested—the South Jersey Railroad Company—has closed contracts with us to fit two of their standard engines with the device. The contract specially agrees that the engines so fitted shall be used in their passenger traffic.

"There is no more likeness between the Holman truck and the Fontaine engine than there was between the Fontaine and the ordinary engine. Mr. Sinclair, in his letter, says: 'The inventor claims to double the capacity or power of the engine.' The inventor never claimed anything of the kind. He is a practical man. He claimed that with his device the speed is increased, and that the power so lost is made up in other directions because of the decreased action of the movable parts of the engine.

"He claims to effect a saving by the distribution of the load to be carried. With the driving wheel as at present, in direct contact with the rail, there is a load of from ten to twelve tons at a single point on the rail when at absolute rest. By the use of the Holman truck, the weight is distributed into three parts over a large rail area. Because of the distribution and the flexibility of the truck, danger of rail breaking and rail jumping is almost, if not entirely, removed.

"Mr. Holman has never claimed the discovery of a new mechanical idea. He has perfected a new application of an old mechanical law used for years in geared and belted machinery of all kinds."

Mr. Holman patented his device Sept. 10, 1895, and the company to operate it was incorporated in Iowa Jan. 22, 1896. Certificates attesting those facts hang in the company's office in the Equitable Building.

David J. Toohey's Death.

David J. Toohey, who died suddenly in Albany Thursday night, was well known to all the older politicians in this section of the State. He was often seen about New York City Hall, and more often about the lobby in Albany. When he talked it was in a sort of a mysterious whisper. He was a factor in the "Crimes" investigation against the police twenty years or more ago. He roomed of late at 69 Washington Place.

A BOOK FREE. Over 100 Illustrations.
Safe and sure cure for Piles, Itching, &c.
No detention from business. Superbly illustrated book on piles, &c., sent free.
DR. A. B. JAMISON,
43 West 45th St., New York City.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING.—THE C. H. BROWN CO., 221 E. 38th St. Tel. 1,531—38th St.

TO REGULATE THE POLICE OF GREATER NEW YORK.

POLICE PRECINCT.
No. _____
OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn, April 9th 1897

Aipans Chemical Co
Gents
Enclosed you will find 48 cts in postage stamps for which please send 1 doz cartons of Aipans Tabuli.
I have started to take them and I find them excellent for indigestion
Yours truly
Geo. F. Reisselmeier
Sergt. 26th Precinct
Brooklyn
N.Y.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

NEW BEDFORD MILL FAILURE.

Notes of Corporations Amounting to $2,500,000 Issued and No Account Made.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 16.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Bennett and Columbia Mill corporations to-day it appeared that not only have notes of the corporations, aggregating $2,500,000, been issued, of which no account has been made, as required by the statutes, but also that notes of the Lambeth Rope Company, to the amount of $40,000, have long been carcried. Further than this, the Columbia Company, it is feared, is so deeply involved as to make the future of the corporation well-nigh hopeless, as it developed to-day that notes held by the Bennett Mills, to an amount in excess of $500,000, are included in its indebtedness.

After a full discussion of the situation it was voted to place the matter in the hands of five receivers, who are empowered to act for the best interests of all concerned and to petition the companies into bankruptcy, if such a course is deemed wise. Dr. Stephen W. Hayes, Andrew G. Pierce, Jr., Oliver Prescott, Jr., Theophilus King of the Bank of Redemption, Boston, and Frederick C. Sayles of Pawtucket were selected and authorized to petition the court for appointment.

Thomas M. Stetson asked Mr. Parker, the expert, if there might be more notes that had not been recorded. All the notes he had seen had shown the indorsement of the bookkeeper, showing that they had been recorded. He asked Mr. Parker if he had seen any signs of other notes, of which there was no record. Mr. Parker said he had not seen any such indications.

Lemuel Le Baron Holmes inquired as to the methods of issuing notes, and Mr. Parker, in response, stated that he found in his examination no attempt to defraud. Mr. Parker, continuing, said that there had clearly been a misrepresentation to the State, the debts having been scaled down, the machinery likewise scaled down, and the statement of liabilities of each mill showing an excess of quick assets. In fact there was no correspondence between the report and the return of the State authorities.

In reply to Mr. Merriam, the expert said that Mr. Hadley had charged many things to the plant, and included in the account was interest money amounting to more than $100,000 since the factory had been in operation. There are some $30,000 or $40,000 of expenses, such as interest, insurance, taxes, and labor, charged to the account, which looks like a means of disposing of an uncomfortable deficit.

All this the expert considered strong and misleading bookkeeping. He also explained that $400,000 has been disbursed in dividends which ought never to have been paid. The indorsement of every note is shown, so far as he knows.

The orders of the Bennett will carry the mill along on full time for three months or longer, and the Columbia has contracts to keep it going for a shorter time.

An attachment for $100,000 has been placed on the Lambeth Rope Company by the Columbia Spinning Company.

HENRY F. GILLIG'S AFFAIRS.

A Slight Hemorrhage Caused False Reports—His Finances.

Friends of Henry F. Gillig were very much alarmed yesterday over a story that he had collapsed and been taken to the home of his sister at New Dorp, Staten Island, in a dying condition. Mr. Gillig was in this city yesterday to deny it. He has been subject to hemorrhages. One of them came on Thursday while he was in the office of Zeller & Meihling, in the Bennett Building, Nassau Street. Somebody sent for an ambulance, but the trouble was over before it arrived, and Mr. Gillig went to the Staten Island Ferry in a surface car. The attack was not more serious than others that he has had recently.

A crisis in Mr. Gillig's affairs has been precipitated by the financial difficulties of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. Since he retired from the American Exchange, in London, about ten years ago, Mr. Gillig has been a large dealer in paper, and his name stood upon notes of the operatic firm for large amounts. He was largely interested, also, in the Excelsior Fur and Glove Sewing Machine Company, the Reynolds Card Manufacturing Company, and the American Fur Company. The last-named is a foreign corporation. Mr. Zeller said yesterday that it was principally due to complications arising from this fact that a portion of Mr. Gillig's business is now under the control of a Sheriff's officer.

"Mr. Gillig's companies are in good condition," said Mr. Zeller, "and in time I am convinced that he will pull through all right. He came in here Thursday to ask for a little accommodation about those Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau notes, and I was anxious to accommodate him so far as I could without injury to my clients. There is no disposition to crowd him, so far as I know. Unfortunately, the hemorrhage came on while he was in this office, but he was in town to-day and seems to have recovered from the effects of it."

BENEFIT CONCERN FAILS.

Equitable Aid Union Flourished for Years Largely in the Backwoods of Several States.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 16.—The Equitable Aid Union, a Western Pennsylvania fraternal benefit concern, to-day formally notified its many certificate holders in different parts of the country that it was in the hands of a receiver, and had suspended. This ends the life of an organization which has fought most bitterly for life, and by its final dissolution over 30,000 policy holders will suffer. Residents of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York country districts are principal holders of the policies.

The Equitable Aid Union was set on foot in the backwoods of Western Pennsylvania in 1879, and has apparently done its work in the backwoods of different States ever since. Columbus, Warren County, Penn., a little country village, is the headquarters of this association, which, less than five years ago, had $43,000,000 worth of policies or certificates in force. Not many years ago it had almost $75,000,000 in force. The Union had no office in Pittsburg, but did business on Lazock Street, Allegheny.

In 1891 the Union began to fail. The last report to be found to-day was that of 1895, in which it is set forth that the number of policies in force at the end of that year was 29,896. In 1895 the income of the Union was $792,895; disbursements, $801,435. In the report it is stated that the death rate in the Union since 1891 increased from 12.2 to 17.4 per 1,000. Yearly expenses increased from $31,000 in 1891 to $71,000 in 1895. Yearly assessments increased from $739,000 in 1891 to $786,000 in 1895.

PIKE WRITES HE IS ALIVE.

Body in the Box Shipped from Salt Lake May Be a Frenchman's.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Oliver Pike, the supposed victim of the Salt Lake City, Utah, trunk mystery, has written to his mother and friends at Fayette, Ohio, that he is alive.

Pike's reappearance opens up the entire case again, and makes it a greater mystery than ever. On March 23, 1896, Philip Gries and Charles Haas of Austin purchased a large box from auctioneers who were selling a large quantity of unclaimed freight for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Within the trunk was a zinc box, the cover soldered tight, containing the decomposed body of a man. Chemicals had been placed around it to destroy the flesh.

The box was shipped from Salt Lake City, Utah, on Feb. 8, 1893. It was left at the freight office of the Union Pacific at that place the day before by a man giving his name as G. M. Morgan, and was billed to J. M. Morgan, 166 Jefferson Street, Chicago. The freight was prepaid, and the shipper took a train ostensibly for this city the same day. The box arrived in Chicago Feb. 16, and remained in the Chicago and Northwestern freight depot until July 28, 1893. It was unclaimed, and notices sent to the address on the box elicited no reply. It was delivered to the warehouse, where it remained for nearly three years.

An examination of the body disclosed the fact that the skull had been fractured in two places, plainly indicating a murder.

Henry Devere and Don Marcel, two Frenchmen living here, told a story of the disappearance of Joanes Prosper Chasal at Salt Lake City during Feb. 6, 1893. Chasal was a native of Lyons, France. The two men identified the body as being that of their friend, and strongly maintained that everything pointed to the correctness of their suspicions that he had been murdered for his jewels, of which he always wore a collection of great value.

The other theory was that the body was that of Pike, and that he had been murdered in Seattle, Washington. His relatives identified the body, and had taken it to Fayette for burial. Pike's cousin, a Mr. Goriot, intimated that Pike had gotten into some trouble out in Washington, and had a purpose in wanting to lose his identity for a time.

PEGAMOID

CONTROL OF POLICE FORCE

Commissioner Andrews Says that Chief Conlin Is Subordinate to Members of the Police Board.

THE CHIEF THINKS OTHERWISE.

The Commissioner Asserts that Conlin Was Guilty of Insubordination in Refusing to Let Capt. O'Brien Obey Orders Issued over His Head.

The arrest of four applicants for a position on the police force accused of robbing the Civil Service Bureau to obtain lists of questions is overshadowed for the moment by the row in the department caused by the refusal of Chief Conlin and Capt. O'Brien to take individual orders from Police Commissioner Andrews as a Commissioner, although perfectly willing to oblige him as a private citizen.

The Chief maintains that he is the head of the police force, and that the conduct of Commissioner Andrews is contrary to law and precedent. The Commissioner, on the other hand, insists that he acted in strict accordance with law and precedent, and that in refusing to obey him Chief Conlin is guilty of gross insubordination. He said this in unmistakable terms to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at his house last night.

Mr. Andrews's Statement.

Commissioner Andrews kept away from Police Headquarters all day. He left the following typewritten statement by way of explanation:

"These four prisoners—Reilly, Murphy, Callan, and O'Donnell—were arrested on a warrant issued this afternoon by Magistrate Wentworth, in Jefferson Market Court, upon a charge of burglary in the third degree. The crime consisted of the breaking, entering, and taking away of certain records in the Civil Service Bureau of this department to which these men were accomplices. An attempt at substitution of corrected examination papers for originals was tried, but by a system of checks in the Civil Service Bureau, the attempted substitution was at once detected and the papers traced to these men. Upon the evidence in the possession of Mr. Bell, the Secretary, and Mr. Dobbs, the Chief Examiner, the warrants were issued. Further than this the department cannot, for police reasons, make any additional statement for publication.

"This warrant was sent to me by Judge Wentworth for service by a messenger. It was addressed to any police officer. I sent for an officer from the Detective Bureau. Capt. O'Brien responded, and stated that the Chief of Police had ordered him not to serve any warrant for me without permission from him. I at once sent for the Chief, and he stated in response to my inquiry that such were his orders. After calling his attention to the fact that a warrant had been duly issued for a felony and was addressed to any police officer, and was in my possession for delivery to any officer by the authority of the Magistrate, the Chief at once ordered Capt. O'Brien to take the warrant and serve it.

"I cautioned both the Chief and Capt. O'Brien to preserve the greatest secrecy in the matter, and if any statement or any information in the case except this has been made public, it has been against my express and positive instruction."

Says Conlin Should Be Punished.

Later in the day Commissioner Andrews supplemented this statement by an interview. He was asked to mention any section of the law which authorized him to give individual orders to Chief Conlin concerning the arrest of criminals. He did not specify the source of his authority, except to say that precedent was all on his side. "I have the same right that any citizen has to give a policeman a warrant, duly issued by a Magistrate, and ask him to arrest the people mentioned in it," said the Commissioner. "In refusing to do as I directed, the Chief and Capt. O'Brien were guilty of gross insubordination, and they should be punished for it."

"Do you consider that the Chief showed insubordination to you as a Commissioner or simply as a private citizen?"

"I decline to discuss that part of the subject. I am not going to get into a discussion with a subordinate officer. I consider that I was treated with impertinence."

"What do you intend to do about it?"

"I do not know. I have not decided yet. The matter will come before the board, of course. You see, this was a matter requiring the closest secrecy. It involved people in the department itself. When my attention was called to the theft, by the Chief Examiner, I consulted with the President of the board. He said that it was a case for the police courts, and I went to Magistrate Wentworth. He might have sent any court officer to make the arrests, but to prevent the information from leaking out, he sent the warrant to me by special messenger. It was important to act promptly and with discretion. I sent for Capt. O'Brien, but as he was out at the time, Sergt. McCauley came. The subsequent proceedings were substantially as printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of this morning.

"Now, the Police Board meets once a week. What kind of discipline are we to expect if a Commissioner has no authority to act in matters of this kind without the consent of the full board? The Police Commissioners, collectively and individually, are in control of the Police Department, and it is the duty of the Chief of Police to do as they tell him to, collectively or individually. A single-headed commission would stop all this sort of nonsense. If this incident does nothing else than demonstrate the absurdity of a bi-partisan Police Board, it will be of service to the public.

"It is absurd to assume that I should ask for a special meeting of the Police Board in a case of this kind, yet that is what must be done if any single Commissioner is not allowed to act on his own authority. I don't know why the Chief Examiner came to me with the report of the theft, except that Mr. Bell, Secretary of the Bureau, is an old friend. That is how I happen to become conspicuous in the matter. I presume that any other Commissioner would have acted in the same way. I should certainly sustain him if he did. As to what passed between the Chief and myself I decline to talk. He sent out and arrested the men. It is not my fault that the matter has been made public. I certainly did all I could to keep it secret."

What the Chief Says.

Chief Conlin was not disposed to talk about the matter yesterday. "I am the Chief of Police," he said, "and I acted in the premises, as I believe, consistently with my duty and my rights. This is not a personal matter with Commissioner Andrews at all. Talk about insubordination is nonsense."

The belief among all people concerned around Police Headquarters was that this was an attempt on the part of Commissioner Andrews to force an issue with Chief Conlin. It is not the first time that the Chief has had to resent attempts of personal interference from individual Commissioners in the performance of his duties, although hitherto his protests were not allowed to reach the public.

It would not have been so this time if Capt. O'Brien had not found Jacob Riis in the room when summoned by Commissioner Andrews. They were engaged in confidential conversation when Capt. O'Brien entered. The Commissioner held in his hand the warrant which he later on requested the Captain to serve. Mr. Riis has been for some time an active press agent for Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews. He has been of great use to them in filtering information through Good Government clubs and other sources, calculated to place them in a favorable light before the public.

Capt. O'Brien was assured that if the incident under consideration was made public through the sources Mr. Riis has at his command the public would get a very one-sided view of it. He accordingly consulted with Chief Conlin and took the other newspaper reporters into his confidence.

It has not been considered necessary heretofore for Police Commissioners to have a press agent to whom they impart exclusive information which is kept secret from even the Chief of the police force.

Commissioner Andrews denies that he talked with Riis about the warrant. The latter wrote a long interview with himself yesterday, in which he corroborates this, and says that he had only an inkling of what is going on. Capt. O'Brien, in his report to Chief Conlin, was equally positive that Riis had been told of the warrants, and was on the lookout for the arrests.

Col. Grant Has Little to Say.

Col. Grant was the only Commissioner at Headquarters yesterday. Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker are keeping out of this quarrel. They are disposed to let Commissioner Andrews and the Chief have it out themselves, until the matter comes before the board, which it may possibly do to-day. This will probably be Commissioner Roosevelt's last day on the board. He has announced his intention of going to Washington on Monday to take up the duties of his new post as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Commissioner Grant said that he had no knowledge of the case save what he had read in the newspapers, and he was not prepared to express an opinion. "I do not want to be quoted as either upholding or blaming Chief Conlin," he said.

"Is there any precedent for a member of the board giving individual instructions to the Chief of Police about making arrests or ordering arrests over the Chief's head?"

"There never has been until recently."

"What were the recent precedents?"

"I cannot discuss the matter. But I am sorry to say that individual interference from Commissioners has come up for discussion at meetings of the board."

The Prisoners in Court.

The four prisoners—Reilly, Murphy, Callan, and O'Donnell—were arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Reilly, who acted as spokesman for his associates, declared that they had nothing to say at present, but intimated that there would be interesting developments later. They were held in $1,000 bail each for examination at 2 o'clock on Monday. Mrs. Katharine O'Hara of 637 Western Boulevard went security for Callan, and Mrs. Rosa Loeb of 69 Charlton Street gave bail for Murphy.

William H. Bell, Secretary of the Civil Service Board, appeared as complainant against the men. He said that they were accused of having substituted papers on file in the Civil Service Office. He said he could not tell who got the papers. Andrew H. Evans is chief clerk of the office. The stenographer is F. C. Rice. Four policemen are on duty there. Their names are George S. Reilly, Edwin Murray, John F. Linden, and Andrew Wood. Everybody connected with the office has been cautioned not to talk about the arrests.

PRESIDENT HAVEMEYER SUED.

Slander and Libel Are Charged by a Former Employe.

Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the Sugar Trust, has been served with papers in a suit for slander and libel brought by John Bergin of 62 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn. The suit is for $10,000 damages, and is based on alleged statements made by Mr. Havemeyer during a session of the Senate committee for the investigation of trusts in this city on March 6.

Mr. Bergin was formerly employed as a foreman at the docks of the Havemeyer Company, in the Eastern District, Brooklyn. While Bergin was testifying at the investigation Mr. Havemeyer, who preceded him on the stand, is alleged to have made the remarks complained of in a tone of voice audible to those about him. Bergin was asked how many men were thrown out of employment in 1893, at the time when eight sugar houses were absorbed by the trust. He replied, "Between 5,000 and 6,000."

Mr. Havemeyer is reported as having exclaimed: "What a liar that man is!"

Then, when the witness testified that between 500 and 600 men were thrown out of employment as the result of a strike among the employes of the trust in 1894, it is reported that Mr. Havemeyer remarked: "That man is a bigger liar than he looks." The incident was fully reported by the newspapers at the time, and this publicity is one of the grounds of the action.

Fatal Cutting Affray in a Saloon.

Anthony Finn, fifty years old, a watchman in the elevated railroad yards at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was killed early yesterday morning in Joseph Schlesinger's Raines law hotel, 2,501 Second Avenue. He was cut in the left arm during a fight with John Keogh and Joseph O'Hara, and quickly bled to death. Both men were arrested. Keogh said Finn had drawn the knife himself, and, in a struggle for possession of the weapon, had accidentally drawn it across his own arm. Keogh was held without bail, and O'Hara was held in $1,000 bail, as were also several men who witnessed the brawl.

What to wear for EASTER commands attention to-day, and many will visit our splendidly equipped stores, with satisfaction to themselves.

We have for MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S SUITS and TOP-COATS *only our own manufacture*, from the most fashionable materials.

Men's Suits, in the newest checks, plaids and plain goods, $10 to $28.
Boys' " " " " " " " $7 to $18.
Men's Spring Top-Coats, from coverts, vicunas, thibets & meltons, $12 to $30; (silk lined, $16 to $30).
Boys' Top-Coats, from all the popular covert cloths, $6.50 to $20.

We design and make those graceful little SUITS for CHILDREN, that are the delight of so many mothers—a specialty with us, $3, $3.50, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10.

Easter Hats, new shapes, new colors, $2, $2.50, $3.
Easter Gloves, of precisely the stitch and color fashion has decreed, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.
Easter Neckwear, the perfection of elegance and good taste, 50c., $1.00, $1.50.
Easter Shirts, with all the niceties of fit and comfort most carefully considered, $1, $1.50, $2.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway & 13th St.
Broadway & Canal St.
265 & 267 Broadway, below Chambers St.
OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE.
EASTER STYLES NOW READY.

199 BROADWAY.....Near Dey St.
299 BROADWAY.....Near Duane St.
605 BROADWAY... Cor. Houston St.
1197 BROADWAY.....Near 29th St.
1361 BROADWAY.....Near 36th St.
Brooklyn Store: 371 Fulton St., Opp. City Hall.

DERBYS . . . $3.00 and 4.00
ALPINES . . . $3.00 and 3.50
SILK HATS . . $5.00 and 6.00

For Afternoon Wear.
Handsome Prince Alberts, Coat and Vest, for your Easter Promenade $20
Our full silk-lined Clay Cutaway Coat and Vest is a beauty. Guaranteed for two years $10
Easter Neckwear 45c. to $1.50.
MADURO BROS. & CO
Clothiers and Furnishers.
110 & 112 Nassau St.,
Bet. Beekman and Ann Sts.

HOUSE FURNISHING
COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, AND GLASS, EDDY REFRIGERATORS, WATER FILTERS AND COOLERS, CEDAR AND CAMPHORWOOD CHESTS.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d St.

SMUGGLING OF CHINAMEN.

Suspected of Coming Over the Canadian Border in Disguise — One Dressed as a Woman.

TROY, N. Y., April 16.—Officers are closely watching Central Vermont trains for suspicious-looking passengers, whom closer examination may prove to be Chinamen being smuggled across the border. That their suspicions are well founded is shown by a recent experience of a reporter, who, while on one of the south-bound trains, had his attention called to a mysterious-looking couple, occupying a front seat.

The man was large and powerful in appearance; his companion, seemingly a woman, was much smaller, and was clad in a dark dress, somewhat lacking in neatness, and very heavily veiled, although the car was unpleasantly warm. One of the trainmen volunteered the information that this man and woman made the southern trip on that train several times a week, and the queer thing about it was that while the man was frequently noticed on returning trains, he was then without his companion, whose appearance would certainly attract attention.

The mystery was fully explained when the two left the train. In going down the steps the woman tripped and almost fell, saving herself only by a quick movement, which disentangled her feet from the unaccustomed hindrance of the heavy skirts, and at the same time disclosed a typical pair of shoes affected by Chinamen.

New Jersey's Brief Chancery Case.

Mrs. Catherine Dinigan of Union Hill, N. J., died intestate six months ago, leaving two houses valued at $7,500. Her seven children, unable to agree upon a division, went into court for a partition. The Vice Chancellor heard the case yesterday, and ordered a sale of the houses and the proceeds to be divided equally among the heirs. The suit goes on record as the briefest chancery case known in New Jersey.

A Policeman's Conundrum.

Thomas P. Murray, a Jersey City policeman, was dismissed yesterday by the Police Board for neglect of duty. After sentence had been pronounced he asked if the $5 he had been assessed for the charter election held on Tuesday would be returned to him. No one who heard the conundrum could answer it.

Hudson County Boulevard Bonds.

An award of Hudson Boulevard thirty-year 4 per cent. bonds, aggregating $327,000, has been made by the Hudson County (N. J.) Freeholders. Dunscomb & Jennison of this city secured the first offering of $200,000 at 102.63. The second lot of $127,000 was awarded to E. H. Rollins's Sons of Boston at 100.46.

CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH
PRICE 50 CTS. TRIAL 10c.
Druggists or mail. ELY BROS., Warren St., New York.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year.....$10.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY:
Per Year..... $8.00
Six Months..... $4.00
Three Months..... $2.00
One Month..... .75
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Brian Born—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Paintings—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Tempest—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Sowing the Wind—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Pudd'nhead Wilson—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE—Liebelei—8:15. Matinée—A Doll House.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Circus and Menagerie—2:00 and 8:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Romeo et Juliette—8:00. Matinée—Faust—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—In Great New York—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Syracuse—4:00 P. M.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train, where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

A PARTISAN CHALLENGE.

Mr. LAUTERBACH, speaking as Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has issued the challenge to a partisan contest for the control of the Government of the Greater New York. The battle is to be fought by his forces "under the banner of partisan Republicanism," and the man they will seek to elevate to the office of Mayor must be a "tried and true Republican." Better place in power a Tammany Hall Democrat, he declared, than "a man of no party and a man who has no party back of him." Again, he said, "as a victory with fusion is useless, it is better that it should not be made."

There is nothing doubtful or equivocal about the purposes of the Republican machine in this city. It proclaims them boldly. It sees no use in a victory for good government, but only in a victory for partisanship. Its first purpose is to defeat the independent citizens' movement, and give non-partisanship in municipal affairs its quietus. If it cannot win for itself, it prefers to have Tammany win, and it is no doubt ready to help to that result, for it certainly can harbor no expectation of winning a party victory of its own. In a straight party contest at least three-fifths of the vote of the Greater New York is Democratic, and the tendency of an aggressive Republican contest, following the political reaction that has been produced by the proceedings at Washington and at Albany, will be to drive the Democratic vote together; and in the division, whatever may go into a third movement, the regular Democratic vote is sure greatly to outnumber that of the Republican machine.

What the Republican leaders are evidently counting upon is a rehabilitation of the old system of Tammany-Republican deals, with which we were familiar in the old days of spoils and plunder. With the Republicans in power at Washington and in the State, and with Tammany in possession of the great municipality, it is assumed that there will be ample material for a division of patronage and an exchange of favors. The civil service reform barrier has been raised since the time of CONKLING and ARTHUR and of KELLY. The politicians are trying to throw it down in the State, but they cannot get possession of the Post Office and Custom House again, nor can they destroy the sentiment that has been built up in the last sixteen years.

Besides, we are forewarned by experience and by the bold challenge of LAUTERBACH, and the calculations of the politicians may go astray. The Citizens' Union will know what to expect, and will seek no "useless victory" with fusion. Whatever else may happen, there will be no triumph for "the banner of partisan Republicanism," and possibly the alternative will not be a Tammany victory. Suppose Tammany itself should be driven to adopt a reform platform and to nominate as its candidate an eminent Democrat, not of its own organization, who would command general confidence. Then there would be neither hope of Republican success nor a chance for the system of government by deals and a division of spoils. The Citizens' Union can force the party organizations to their highest level in the fight, and by a non-partisan ticket of its own, it can present a choice which will at least prevent the worst from winning. The Republican machine is challenging to a life and death struggle in the municipal field, and the people will see that the victory does not rest upon its partisan banner.

REFORM IN THE POLICE.

The farewell given to Mr. ROOSEVELT on Thursday evening by Good Government Club A was noteworthy for the earnestness that was shown on all hands. There was nothing in the least perfunctory about it. The note of sincerity in the speaking was unmistakable, and so was that of cordiality in the audience. Mr. CARTER'S praise of the guest of the evening was both warm and discriminating, and Mr. ROOSEVELT'S own review of his work showed "the spirit of a man that has endeavored well."

Such a reception must have been especially gratifying to the guest of the evening because in the course of his service as President of the Police Board he has differed, among others, and differed very seriously, with the confederated Good Government Clubs. It is also gratifying because the reform of the Police Department has been only partial, and there are those who deny that it can be said to have been reformed at all. To such denials it is not necessary to pay much attention. But there is no denying that such reform as has been effected there has not been wholly popular or entirely calculated to bring political strength to the cause of municipal reform in general. The work of the Street-Cleaning Department has been distinctly and without abatement of the vote-getting kind, because there is no voter who does not recognize that it has resulted in personal benefit to himself. The efficiency of the Police Department, on the other hand, before the discovery was made how easily the Raines law could be evaded, was of a kind that inflicted inconvenience upon a great number of citizens. It interfered with their habits and with their personal liberty, and was, in fact, so annoying to them that they omitted to recognize the absolute necessity of the rigid enforcement of the law to the reform of the police. Their convenience had been consulted before by a failure to enforce the law, and this failure in turn was the result of a system of "the sale of indulgences" to lawbreakers by the superior officers of the police. It was by their purchased inefficiency that these officers were able to recoup themselves for the prices which they had paid for their places.

This iniquitous system it was necessary, at all costs and at all hazards, to break up as the very first step in the reform of the police. It is true that the work of breaking it up entailed much annoyance to many worthy citizens, and it may be true that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S natural combativeness made him appear quite willing to inflict this annoyance. But the indispensable thing was to break up the system, and it has been broken up. When he told his audience that the 1,700 appointments that had been made during his administration would have been "worth" from $200 to $300 under previous administrations, and that some of the hundred promotions that had been made would have been worth over $10,000, he indicated the incalculable improvement that had been wrought by the presence at the head of the department of a brave and honest man. That he was not able to carry the reform as far as it should be carried has not been his fault, but that of the vicious system which hampered him and which the politicians have foisted upon the charter of Greater New York, as if to render a complete reform of the police impossible. But the work which Mr. ROOSEVELT has done nevertheless remains of very great importance. He and Mr. ANDREWS have succeeded in breaking up the corrupt system that was at the bottom of all the minor shortcomings of the police; and that system will be as difficult to re-establish as it was to disestablish. Such a result is well worth two years of a man's life, and well worth the gratitude of the citizens of New York.

THE ANTI-SCALPING BILL.

The bill against ticket scalping in this State, which has passed the Assembly and was advanced to the order of third reading in the Senate yesterday, provides in substance and effect that no person shall sell tickets for passage or conveyance on any vessel or railroad train, "unless he is the authorized agent of the owners or consignees of such vessel, or of the company running such train." This prohibition is accompanied by a provision requiring any railroad company to redeem unused tickets or parts of tickets bought from its agents.

The purpose of this bill within the jurisdiction of the State is the same as the purpose, within the jurisdiction of the United States, of the bill which failed to pass at the last session of Congress. It is intended to put an end to the practice known as "ticket scalping." The Ticket Brokers' Association has been trying to have the bill so amended as to except from its operation such unauthorized ticket sellers as may be licensed by the Mayors of cities.

It is claimed that this system of issuing revocable licenses would put a stop to certain evils, such as obtaining tickets by fraud or corruption and selling tickets that have been stolen or counterfeited, or those which were sold by railroads upon conditions or under restrictions that have been violated. But these incidental evils do not constitute the main objection to the scalping business. It has been largely used as a surreptitious means of cutting under regular rates, and thereby setting up an underhand system of discrimination.

This is a very serious objection. There cannot be a large trade in tickets by the scalpers without the connivance of some agent or representative of the railroads whose tickets are thus sold. This affords to what are called the "weak" roads an indirect means of evading agreements and breaking down schedule rates, and while a portion of the traveling public may benefit, it is at the expense of the rest. The only way of reaching the evil is to make the whole ticket-scalping business illegal. It would not be stopped by enabling the Mayor of a city to authorize persons to sell the tickets of a railroad whom the railroad itself does not authorize to sell them. That might give a certain responsible character to the ticket brokers, but it would also legalize a practice which it is desirable to abolish altogether.

A SUSPICIOUS JOB.

We exposed in our news columns yesterday a scheme for the construction by a private contractor of a canal connecting the Harlem and East Rivers by way of the Harlem Kills above Randall's Island, which cannot be explained except as a job for the benefit of private interests of some kind. It seems that there is a bill in Congress, the paternity of which is credited to Senator PLATT, requiring the Secretary of War to contract with one STOUGHTON for the execution of this work.

Who is STOUGHTON that he as a contractor should displace the Government engineers in a work of harbor improvement of this kind? He seems to have busied himself about a project originally based upon a report of Gen. JOHN NEWTON for some reason of his own, but he has no technical knowledge or experience that we ever heard of for such a work, and none of the expensive appliances for prosecuting it, while the Government's Engineer Corps has both. There seems to be a preamble to the pending bill reciting the efforts of the officious STOUGHTON and the delays in the Government work on the Harlem Canal as an excuse for this job. But the delays have all been due to a lack of appropriations to keep up the important harbor work at this port and not to any negligence of the War Department or its officers.

The unofficial and inexpert applicant for the privilege of doing the Government's work has made estimates, and a limit is put upon the cost in the pending bill, but nobody can tell the actual cost or make a trustworthy estimate without such a survey as has not yet been made. It is evident that this is a work that should be done by the Government engineers and not by a private contractor, who has no capacity or experience or equipment for it. The Government has the plant and the technical skill in its service, and all that is necessary, if the project is one that ought to be carried out, is to make the appropriation and put it in charge of the War Department.

Why should it be turned over to a contractor who is said to be a tea merchant? There is certainly a strong suspicion of jobbery in this, and Congress should not be misled into sanctioning any such scheme.

WORK AND HOPE FOR CONVICTS.

The letter of the chief of the prisoners' choir at Sing Sing to the Methodist Conference, the members of which had been present at a concert in the jail, which we published on Thursday, was a sensible production. He thanked the clergymen for their attendance, for the lack of "morbid curiosity" on their part, and for the praise given at the conclusion of the performance. Then he called attention to Mrs. BALLINGTON BOOTH'S efforts to help discharged prisoners, and asked the members of the Conference to aid her when they could. And he closed his letter with the statement that a prisoner is not always so black as he is painted.

We do not know who this particular convict is. He is plainly a man of some education, and he writes in a manly fashion. We should like, were it practicable, to know the real views of some such convicts as to the general prison policy pursued in this State, and especially as to the employment of prisoners. Under the stringent requirements of the Constitution and under the pressure from the trades unions, the range of this employment is very limited. Yet the only hope of bringing prisoners, after discharge, to a better course of life lies in two things—fair but inflexible and prompt discipline during confinement and employment at occupations that may profitably be followed in freedom. If the prisoner is without a trade, he should be taught one, and required to practice it faithfully and receive some reward for doing so with encouragement as to the future.

Unfortunately there is a strong feeling among the trades that the work done by convicts in the prisons lessens the demand for their own, and that the teaching of trades or improvement in them only increases competition afterward. Even though this were true—and it is true only in a very limited degree—the compensation to workingmen as members of society in the reform of convicts would be ample. Reform without effective and paying work is simply impracticable. Mere restraint has but a feeble and temporary influence for good. It may, indeed, have a bad influence, some dispositions being irritated by it to desire for renewed and worse lawlessness when the chance comes. But discipline so severe as to make the convict feel the power of the State absolutely to control him, with steady, intelligent labor that holds out a hope of support when freedom comes, develops all the recuperative strength of the convict's nature, and may make a good citizen of him.

The ability of Jersey City to place its thirty-year 4½ per cent. bonds at 107.53 is, of course, gratifying to the taxpayers of that city, and the more so as the new bonds replace an issue that bore 7 per cent. The net interest to the city will be a little under 4.2 per cent. and the annual charge will be reduced by about 40 per cent. This is another striking instance of the decline in the rental value of capital. In this case it is, of course, made possible largely by the ease and certainty with which investors can ascertain the good faith and ability of the city in keeping the strict letter of its promise to pay. If that same cause could be set to work in our National finances, the result would be most beneficent. As Mr. JACOB SCHIFF tersely remarked in his statement in THE TIMES yesterday:

"Had Europe the least confidence in our affairs, which it has not, capital would be flowing this way almost in torrents. As it is, the European investor has fears regarding the stability of our currency, of our railroad situation, and of our politics. Still it is evident that our affairs are keenly watched, and that with the first return of prosperity considerable demand for the best American railroad bonds and municipal securities is almost certain to set in."

We do not attach much importance to the stories that come from Washington of President MCKINLEY'S intention to withdraw any large part of the extension of the civil service rules made by President CLEVELAND. It is quite possible, though by no means certain, that Mr. MCKINLEY may make some modifications in the rules. In the case of the Treasury Department, under the wild reign of LOGAN CARLISLE, there were errors and wrongs which it may be thought necessary to change the rules in order to correct. But Mr. MCKINLEY, by his public and private utterances, before and since his inauguration, has voluntarily pledged himself to the greatest practicable extension of the merit system. He has done this so explicitly and emphatically that we should be very greatly surprised if he should act in the opposite direction.

Nor do we expect very much effect from the clearly hostile investigation of the service by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Civil Service. This sub-committee consists of Senators PRITCHARD, Chairman; ELKINS, and CHILTON. They are not experienced legislators, and they are not conspicuous civil service reformers. But they are men of intelligence, and if they prosecute their inquiry with any diligence, they will find out the facts. The facts are, in the main, strongly on the side of the extreme usefulness of the merit system as compared with appointments on the recommendation of Congressmen and politicians. These Senators will have to shut their eyes very tight or be very ingenious in perverting the facts to report anything different. Every administrative officer who has tried the merit system for the last dozen years, even of those who were strongly opposed to it, has certified to its excellent effect on the efficiency, character, and economy of the service. We shall expect the Senators, after due inquiry, to do the same thing.

The confirmation by the Senate of the nomination of President JAMES B. ANGELL to be Minister to Turkey gives the Government assurance of an excellent representative in an important place. The office is likely to prove more vexatious than attractive even for a man of Mr. ANGELL'S experience and ability, but its difficulties are precisely those that he may be expected to face with success. In his service in China he showed the intelligence, tact, and sound judgment which will be required in Constantinople. His appointment adds to Mr. MCKINLEY'S already very creditable list in the diplomatic service.

The tribute paid to the officers and men of the flagship New York for their coolness and courage in dealing with the fire in one of the shellrooms while the ship was anchored in this harbor last month is a pleasant incident. The praise is extended not only to Lieut. Commander KENNEDY for his promptness, but to Lieut. BERRY, Gunners MORGAN, WHIPKEY, MCDERMOTT, and CASSON, and Apprentice MACKENA for heroic conduct in entering the shellroom and preventing disaster. The incident is a proof that the tough, sound fibre of the American Navy, tested by sudden and great danger in a time of peace, responds to the test as thoroughly as it has always responded in time of war.

The proceeding by which an alteration of the building law was smuggled into it in the Assembly, which would have in part nullified it, is perhaps the most disreputable performance of the present Legislature. The Building Department, which had been the sponsor for the bill in its original form, promptly disclaimed and opposed the alteration as doing away with important safeguards. As there was an evident commercial interest in procuring the alteration, the presumption of corruption is raised at once against the Assemblyman who procured it to be made. The omission of it from the bill on its discovery does not seem to meet the requirements of the case. In a body very jealous of its own reputation an investigation would also be in order.

Ex-Mayor HEWITT very properly protests against the defeat of the bill exempting corporations engaged in inter-State commerce from the limitation of capital to $50,000 on account of using the State canals as a link in their transportation system. In order to get the benefit of the enlargement of the waterway and to restore its utility as a factor in the commerce of this State it is necessary that a more efficient equipment for its traffic shall be provided and made use of in connection with lake transportation. To prevent this by maintaining the limitation upon capital employed in canal navigation will certainly cripple the business of the canals for all concerned in it or dependent upon it; and, as Mr. HEWITT says, "the revival of canal commerce is essential to this port if it is to regain and retain the commercial supremacy which it has enjoyed for more than half a century." The defeat of the Parshall bill in the Assembly was a stupid piece of business, in which the canal boatmen foolishly assisted, and Mr. HEWITT makes his appeal to the Governor apparently in the hope that he may have the bill resuscitated.

Russia has shown her hand even more plainly since the collisions on the Macedonian frontier than before. She had already induced the concert to declare that the aggressor in a war between Greece and Turkey should not be allowed to profit by his aggression. This meant, among other things, that Greece should not be allowed to take possession of the territory awarded to her by the Berlin Conference. But at any rate it seemed to put both Greece and Turkey under bonds to keep the peace and to put them on an equal footing. But it is now given out from Vienna that the Czar has proclaimed that a declaration of war by Turkey "would be solely due to the provocations offered by Greece." That is to say, Greece shall be considered the aggressor, whether she is or not, and shall not be allowed to profit by the defeat of Turkey, whereas Turkey shall not be considered the aggressor, whether she is or not, and shall be allowed to profit by a victory over Greece, if she can manage to win it. More likely, she is to hold whatever she can get in trust for her "great and good friend," in accordance with the terms of the secret understanding between Russia and Turkey to which the events of the past few weeks have so strongly pointed. The clearer the evidence of such an understanding, of course the nearer is the concert to its dissolution.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In his second lecture, on "MOLIERE as a Philosopher," M. BRUNTIERE told the Bostonians that MOLIERE deserves this title because he saw the world and humanity through his own spectacles and drew pictures of them unlike those made by his literary rivals. SCRIBE, BEAUMARCHAIS, REGNARD, and other second-rate men, on the contrary, had no conception of life except the one common to their contemporaries. It takes a sharp eye to see in this peculiarity, admitting its existence, a reason to ascribe philosophy to the one and to deny its possession to the others. There is less difficulty in admitting M. BRUNTIERE'S claim, made in the same lecture, that MOLIERE was the father of "naturalism," and that the one vice or weakness which all his works assail with immortal ridicule is that which prompts people to disguise, distort, improve, or exaggerate nature.

—LEOPOLD II., King of the Belgians, perhaps from a desire to show that, having reached the age of sixty-one, he has time and interest for something besides the sowing and reaping of wild oats, has offered a prize of 25,000f. "for the encouragement of intellectual studies." It is to be awarded in 1901 to the person who, before that date, writes the best military history of the Belgians, covering the time between the Roman invasion and the present. The work may be submitted either in manuscript or book form, and the competition is open to the whole world, the only conditions being that the history must be in French, English, German, Italian, or Spanish, and be filed before Jan. 1, 1901, with the Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction at Brussels. The award will be made by a jury appointed by the King, and composed of seven members—three Belgians and four of other nationalities.

—A letter which illustrates a form of gratitude as unusual as it is pleasant was read at the last meeting of the French Academy of Sciences. In it the writer, Mr. H. WILDE, a Fellow of the Royal Society and President of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, said that he and other Englishmen had profited much from the achievements of French scientists, and in recognition of this fact, and with the object of stimulating further investigations in the domains of physics and chemistry, he intended to give the Academy the sum of £5,500. He asked that this money be invested in rentes, and that the entire income derived from it be awarded annually as a prize to the author of the discovery in, or work on, astronomy, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, or mechanics, which, in the opinion of the Academy, has most advanced human knowledge. The competition is to be international.

—It is pleasing to learn from the President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company that his employes are under strict commands to treat the public with scrupulous courtesy, even in cases where courtesy is not deserved, and there is no reason to suspect that the officers of the corporation are not wholly sincere in the issuance of these instructions. The fact remains, however, that people who travel on the Broadway cars are not infrequently the victims of insolence so outrageous that it would lead to instant resort to violence if duplicated in England, and might excite vigorous protests even in Berlin. On the whole, of course, the conductors perform their duties well, and they often show a self-control that is really marvelous considering the constant trial of their tempers by stupid, unreasonable, or vicious passengers. One is, perhaps, more often disposed to sympathize with the conductor than with his opponent in the petty controversies that are constantly arising, but this does not make easier to bear the more than occasional affronts to which unoffending and well-intentioned patrons are subjected. It is just this class of passengers that is least likely to enter formal complaints, a circumstance which accounts for the fact noted by President VREELAND that a great majority of the accusations filed are trivial and unjust. One fruitful source of trouble would be removed if the gripman could be taught that the cars are run to carry passengers, not to "make time" according to a schedule. The man who has seen half a dozen cars whizz by him—something that happens every day on Columbus Avenue and Lower Broadway—is more than likely to have a row with the conductor of the car that finally stops for him.

PERSONAL.

—Dismal reports come from the thousands of anglers who cast ineffectual flies upon the waters of Pennsylvania on Thursday. This is the third successive year that fisherman's luck on "brook trout day" in that State has been of the most aggravating description. In 1895 heavy snows made even moderately successful sport impossible; last year the day was sultry and cloudless, and most of the streams were absurdly low for the Spring season; this week fierce rainstorms had turned the brooks into raging, muddy torrents. Only in Monroe County and at one or two points outside of it were the rods wielded to any purpose, and not even in these places did the conditions favor the capture of big fish. Dispatches from all over the State are to the same effect—nothing to be done at present, but prospects good as soon as the water goes down a bit.

—FRANCIS H. PIERPONT, who was Governor of Virginia all through the war and the reconstruction period, but who likes best, and can rightfully claim, the title of "Father of West Virginia," is still alive, and at his home in Fairmont, Marion County, in the newer State, he often tells the story of how 24,000 square miles of the Old Dominion's 60,000 were saved for the Union and from the Confederacy. The ex-Governor is now eighty-three years old, his hair is white, his face pallid, and his step uncertain, but his health is good for a man of his age, and his mental faculties are unimpaired. He never fails to resent with energy any expression he hears or sees of the very general belief that there was something irregular and of doubtful legality in the division of Virginia and the erection of its western section into a separate State. He shows that in the years 1861-3, while at Wheeling he directed the proceedings which ended in the numbering of West Virginia among the sisterhood of States, he was the Governor of Virginia, and that after the new State had come into existence and was equipped with duly elected officers of every rank, he remained the Governor of Virginia, with headquarters at Alexandria simply because Richmond was in the hands of the enemy. JOHN LETCHER'S right to the title of Governor received, of course, no recognition from the Federal authorities. After the war was over Gov. PIERPONT was re-elected and served until 1868, so that he has the peculiar distinction of having been Chief Magistrate of one State in three capitals.

—So wearisome has come to be the task of berating the New York Legislature and all it does and is, that it gives one a sense of relief amounting to keen joy to learn that the Assembly has attentively considered and finally passed a bill which forbids the digging of worms on the shores of Queens and Suffolk Counties except after securing the permission of the Board of Supervisors. This, we should say, is an eminently proper measure. If Queens and Suffolk want to keep their worms, there is no earthly reason why they should not be allowed to do so, and Mr. LEONARD was fully justified in taking steps to give the Supervisors watch and ward over the pretty creatures. Those officials will thus be provided with an occupation presumably congenial and certainly quite within their powers to perform, while the worms themselves, if Gov. BLACK signs the bill, can at last lay aside that hunted expression of countenance which has long made them such pathetic features of Long Island landscapes. Some people may yield to the habit of suspecting that an iniquitous, unavowable motive underlies all the acts of this year's crop of rural statesmen, and may therefore suggest that this worm law is intended to give the artificial fly industry a securer grip on the public, but other observers will prefer to seize this lonely opportunity for the commendation of something done at Albany. Incidentally, we cannot help regretting that Mr. LEONARD did not reveal from whom it was that he wishes to protect his little favorites. If any sportsmen from the metropolis have been using worms they ought to be exposed.

CURRENT NOTES.

A physician eighty-four years old rode twenty-four miles in his one-horse chaise down in Maine the other day to answer a call for his professional services.

* * *

The Chicago Record seems to think it strange that a man who breaks the law by stealing a loaf of bread never has the luck to get such an attack of nervous prostration as bank officials can have.

* * *

Nashua, N. H., disputes a claim somebody is said to have made for this city of the possession of the only female ringer of church chimes, and says that Mrs. James H. Tolles of that city is notably accomplished in the art.

* * *

Boston artists, architects, and teachers of art are interesting themselves in the project of having an exhibition of the works of art craftsmen in that city in 1898 and of organizing a permanent society somewhat on the plan of the Arts and Crafts of London.

* * *

Cerebro-spinal meningitis is almost epidemic in Boston, there having been fifty or sixty cases reported to the Board of Health within the past month. The cases are found all over the city, and all classes of citizens appear to be afflicted.

* * *

Recourse has been had to the courts in Philadelphia by some reputable and public-spirited citizens to prevent the city's incurring an additional debt of $11,000,000 which has been authorized by the City Councils for public improvements, the claim being made that the city has already passed the Constitutional limit of liabilities. That limit is 7 per cent. of the taxable property, with an allowable addition of 2 per cent. upon a favorable vote of the taxpayers. The total debt of the city now is $54,023,120.

TOO MUCH OF A HURRY.

A Reader Who Thinks Pneumatic Tubes and the Like Not Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have but recently arrived from another State, and among the first articles I read in Sunday's paper was an account of the proposed pneumatic mail service for the lower end of the city. Now, I am a progressive citizen, always interested in new things, especially great improvements and saving of time, &c., but the thought has just occurred, Is there not a limit to the hurry and speed and crush of things that are forced into daily life.

The surface transit now of people, mail, and merchandise is infinitely ahead of the last time I was here, ten years ago, and, really, in all truth, is it not good enough for another decade? Is not the cable postal car fast enough? What proportionate results are there to the people at large that the Federal Government should spend this money that the New York merchants and business men may enrich themselves in a shorter time by having letters forced through space in this city and hustled to their destination in other States from half an hour to half a day sooner, thus producing a quicker return of orders for goods, remittances, &c., and enabling the money gatherer to do in ten years what formerly required twenty years? The Post Office force is worked harder with all these swift things without proportionate pay, and as the large majority of letters are money-making communications, employes in mercantile pursuits are worked to ill health, while the rich are worried now with the load on the brain, and the less wealthy are also in a struggle to be with them.

Is it not just as consistent that the New York business man should be pleased that the Government should send its officers to Jersey, Connecticut, and other States, acquire such roads, and with such appliances as may be necessary, that they may hurry the products of the truck farms, meats, &c., into the metropolis faster every year, enabling the producer to have his money one hour or one day sooner, likewise the New Yorker his edibles—for, next to his money piles, is not his eating the second desideratum in his daily life? What difference does it make whether a letter from here reaches the Ohio Valley next year in twenty hours or in eighteen? Private correspondence is seldom in a hurry, and what we have is fast enough. What is the limit of these swift yearly changes? Ten years from now it will be faster. What will be the gain? Cannot a thousand bright, active minds with their short life devise and put into operation faster schemes than the average man wants or can manage?

W. A. C.

New York, April 15, 1897.

PLAIN RULES FOR SPELLING.

The Use of the Letters "ei" and "ie" in Different Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The spelling of words in ie and ei causes a great deal of trouble in the world, and I have thought it would be useful if a formula could be got up which should cover all such words in an easily remembered jingle. Such a rule would perform the same sort of service as the ever useful "Thirty days hath September."

The object of the jingle is to state every case in which the "e" comes before the "i"; in all other cases the "i" comes first. It thus becomes a very easy matter, when in doubt, to run through the verses and decide at once what the spelling in any case is. The rule may at first seem mixed and not plain; but it is easily understood, and a person who commits it to memory never need have any further trouble on the score of ei or ie. It is simply to be noted that there are five cases in which "e" comes before "i":

1. When the sound is long "a."
2. When the sound is long "i."
3. After the letter "c."
4. When, (with four exceptions,) the sound is short.
5. In a list of twelve words not included in the above four cases.

In all other cases "i" comes before "e."

When sound is like long a or i,
Or after letter c;
Save mischief, kerchief, friend, and sieve,
When like short i or e.

In either, neither, seignor, seize,
Obeisance, and in sheik,
Inveigle, leisure, weir, and weird,
In teil, and also cleik.

Reasonable pains have been taken to make the rule comprehensive, but as there is a chance that some exceptions have failed to be noticed, a few remarks may be necessary.

(1.) It is understood that the rule does not apply to words ending in ie, to participles in ied, or to plurals in ies. These hardly give trouble in spelling.

(2.) There are a great many Scotch words in ei which are pronounced long "e," but many of them have variant forms, and I judge they would hardly be used by an American unless he were copying from a book. I have, however, included cleik, as it is in use as a golf term.

(3.) Fiery forms a possible exception to the long "i" rule, but Webster and Worcester make it a three-syllabled word. Pied is evidently a participial form.

(4.) There is, of course, no call to include derivatives from those words in the list, though such words as seigniorage and seizin are not perfectly obvious.

C. H. WARD.

New Haven, Conn., April 8.

"The Best Published."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire, in renewing my subscription, to express my deep appreciation of THE TIMES. It was always a good paper. It is now far and away the best published in New York City among the morning papers.

JAMES L. CAMPBELL.

Durham, N. Y., April 10, 1897.

NUGGETS.

What It Has Come To.

Teacher—Now, James, tell me the names of the great rulers of Europe.

James—There's only one, ma'am—the Sultan of Turkey.—Philadelphia North American.

When He Acquired His Knack.

"That bicycle rider is a Theosophist, isn't he?"

"Yes, he says he used to walk a treadmill in the time of Sesostris."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hopeful of His Boy.

Mrs. Ferry—Bobby is awfully stupid in his arithmetic.

Mr. Ferry—Oh, he'll improve before long. It will soon be time for figuring up baseball averages.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Captious.

"I'm told Charley Binks is quarrelsome."

"He is. Why, when that fellow was appointed a committee of one to decide on a certain matter at our club, he put in a minority report!"—Harper's Bazar.

The New Office Boy.

Berdin—Is that boy of yours any way ambitious?

Langan—Ambitious? Why, he is ready to take the most responsible and best-paid situation in the establishment.—Boston Transcript.

Rarely Considerate.

"My husband is the most considerate man in the world."

"In what way?"

"When he gave me my new writing desk he had two keys made, so that if I lost mine he would have one. Few men would be as thoughtful as that."—Collier's Weekly.

At the Masquerade Ball.

Gadsby—Might I awsk, my dear Sir, what in the name of common sense you wepwesent?

Unknown Quantity—Certainly, Sir; I represent Fittemnit & Co., your tailors. Mr. Gadsby, and I have here a little bill that we have been trying to collect for the past eight months.—Judge.

No Checking Him.

The very loquacious man had come to a pause in his discourse, and an admirer took advantage of the lull to say:

"Hasn't he a splendid command of language?"

"It doesn't seem so to me," replied the weary-looking lady. "He has plenty of it. It's like riding a bicycle down hill. He can start easily enough, but he can't stop himself."—Washington Star.

WHEN MARIA STARTS THE FIRE.

From The New Haven Evening Register.

Some poet has written a few stanzas on "When Mary Winds the Clock." This style of household poetry seeming to meet a popular demand, we have gone this gentleman one better, and here give a few classic lines on "When Maria Starts the Fire":

At the unholy hour of four, the time when
all the world should snore, I'm wakened
by a slamming door—
By my Maria.

She rises Phoenix-like from bed, puts on
a rig to knock you dead, then in a moment
she has fled—
To build the fire.

I hear a rumble and a roar, like wreck
upon a rock-bound shore, then bang—
down falls a ton or more
Of coal for that blamed fire.

I hear a rattle, roar, and slam, a muttered
word that sounds like clam—she's wrestling with that fiendish pan
Of ashes from the fire.

Then into the cold world she goes, and
bumps against a wind that blows about
her form those misfit clothes.
Oh, my, that blasted fire.

The pan of ashes veers about, I hear a
wild, blood-curdling shout: the contents
have been emptied out
On my Maria.

Her golden locks and dreamy eyes are
filled, poor girl, not with surprise—but
filled with ashes, I surmise,
From kitchen fire.

She rises in her fearful wrath and kicks the
ashpan up the path—then comes the rest,
the aftermath,
She sails in on the fire.

She works an hour and may be more—I
hear the contest through the door—I hear
her struggling o'er the floor,
But Maria builds the fire!

Then when it blazes cheerfully, my dear
Maria steeps the tea, and cooks the buckwheats hot for me,
On that old kitchen fire.

No sign of conflict in her air—how calm,
how sweet beyond compare, is my Maria,
so dear, so fair,
Who builds the kitchen fire!

CRISIS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Cape Colony Legislators Advise Moderation and an Observance of the Convention.

ENGLAND'S AFRICAN POLICY.

Seven British War Vessels Arrive at Durban, and More Are Expected —The Purpose of the Demonstration Is Not Explained.

CAPE TOWN, April 16.—In the Assembly to-day a motion was introduced, dilating upon the disastrous and lasting effects which hostilities among the Europeans in Africa would produce, and inviting the House to adopt a policy of moderation and conciliation in the settlement of differences in the interpretation of treaties and conventions.

Mr. J. Rose Innes, Under Secretary for Native Affairs, moved an amendment to the effect that the ends desired would be best attained by a strict observance of the convention and the redress of the genuine grievances of the Uitlanders. Mr. Rose Innes said the situation was too acute to be remedied by pious aspirations, adding that he did not believe President Krüger, who himself urged a maintenance of the convention, would resent Cape Colony expressing its opinion.

In conclusion, Mr. Rose Innes remarked that Great Britain could not interfere in the Transvaal unless she had cause and could justify her conduct before all the world.

ENGLISH WARSHIPS AT DURBAN.

The Object of the Naval Demonstration Is Not Explained.

DURBAN, Natal, April 16.—The British cruiser Racoon, which left Cape Town on Feb. 12 under sealed orders, arrived here unexpectedly during the night with six other British warships. Two more war vessels of the British fleet are expected here to-night. The object of this naval demonstration is not known here.

Hammond Not Expecting War.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, and former member of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, arrived here from South Africa today. He says that affairs at Johannesburg are very unsettled, which precluded discussing Transvaal politics. Mr. Hammond did not think an outbreak of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal was likely to occur in the immediate future.

OUTLOOK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Polavieja Reports the Insurrection About at an End.

MADRID, April 16.—Capt. Gen. Polavieja, prior to leaving Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, sent a dispatch to the Government here saying the rebellion is nearly quelled, that only 6,000 insurgents, partly armed, are in the field; that 24,000 insurgents have already submitted to the Spanish authorities, and that 20,000 insurgents are upon the point of yielding up their arms.

RELEASE OF PADARAS.

Minister Terrell Wins a Diplomatic Victory in Turkey.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The United States Legation at Constantinople has advised the State Department that it has secured the release of Padaras, a naturalized American citizen who has been under arrest at Mitylene since Feb. 8 on a charge of homicide.

When notified of the arrest, Minister Terrell demanded that the prisoner be turned over to him for trial, in compliance with the treaty stipulations, which confer jurisdiction on the United States Minister in cases in which his countrymen are concerned.

The Turkish Government resisted, claiming that because the man had been naturalized since 1869, when the Turkish Government had given notice that it would thereafter recognize no longer the right of a Turk to expatriate himself, his naturalization as an American was void. Mr. Terrell, however, sent his Secretary of Legation to Mitylene, with the result that the Turkish Government surrendered Padaras.

France's Choice of an Arbitrator.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Information has been received here that the President of the Swiss Republic has been selected as arbitrator of the boundary dispute between Brazil and French Guiana. The territory involved exceeds that at issue between Great Britain and Venezuela, and includes rich gold mining districts. It was thought President McKinley would be designated as arbitrator, but as France was one of the parties to the treaty a European arbitrator was preferred.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, April 16.—The Federal Convention, by a vote of 23 to 12, has rejected an amendment to allow women to vote for members of the House of Representatives.

LONDON, April 16.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Paris says that Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, has arrived there, and will remain over Easter. Before leaving the city he will have an interview with M. Hanotaux.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.—It is reported here that 200 arrests have been made at Tokat, in the Sivas District of Armenia, in connection with the recent massacres there, including the Mutessarif and the Chief of Police and gendarmerie.

SIMLA, April 16.—The Ameer of Afghanistan, Abdurrahman Khan, has dismissed the Armenian manager of the Afghan gunpowder factory at Jalalabad on the ground that it is undesirable to keep in his service men belonging to a race which so persistently shows its enmity to the Sultan.

LONDON, April 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that the Russian Minister of War publishes in the Russkij Invalid an order of the Czar providing that hereafter all criminals condemned to imprisonment in Siberia shall be conveyed there by railway instead of being compelled to make the march by way of Tomsk and Irkutsk, which has caused so many deaths and such terrible suffering to thousands.

LUCKY IN RUNAWAYS.

Drivers and Equestrienne Thrown, but Not Injured.

A young woman was thrown from her horse in the western bridle path of Central Park, near One Hundredth Street yesterday afternoon. A Park policeman caught the horse after she had followed it for nearly half a mile, and she rode away without giving her name. The horse belonged to a riding academy.

A horse attached to a light road wagon, in which were James Dillon and Charles Morgan of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Jerome Avenue, took fright at a bicycle at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Eighth Street yesterday afternoon. The animal reared and a hansom cab collided with the wagon, carrying away a rear wheel. Both occupants were thrown out and the horse bolted at a furious rate down the Drive. The Drive was crowded with bicycle riders at the time, and these sought safety on the lawns. A bicycle policeman caught the runaway after a hot chase. Neither of the occupants of the wagon was injured.

Seventh Regiment's Inspection.

The annual inspection of the Seventh Regiment took place last evening at its armory. The inspection was conducted by Inspector Gen. Hoffman, who was accompanied by Col. Greene and Major Lee of the Governor's Staff and Major Montant of the First Brigade staff. The men made a fine showing, both in number and appearance.

ADAH RICHMOND LOSES.

Judge Morton Says She Has Not Established Her Claim of Being John Stetson's Widow.

BOSTON, April 16.—Judge Morton of the Suffolk Superior Court has decided that Adah Richmond has not established her rights as widow to contest the will of John Stetson.

In his decision Judge Morton says:

"The first thing to be determined is how far the appellant is bound to go in showing that she is the widow of the testator. I think that she is not bound to establish conclusively that there was a valid marriage subsisting at the death of Mr. Stetson, but that, taking all of the testimony into account, it should appear with at least a reasonable degree of certainty that such was the case. I am satisfied that it does not appear so.

"The marriage which is alleged to have taken place in Providence, R. I., in December, 1870, was invalid by reason of the fact that Stetson had a former wife then living and undivorced. In addition to that, I am not satisfied that there was any such ceremony as alleged.

"I have no doubt that from that or about that time the appellant and Stetson lived together for several years as husband and wife, and that he introduced her as his wife, and that she was addressed and spoken of as his wife, and recognized as his wife. But I do not think that this was in consequence of any ceremony which either of them believed to be valid and binding, and I so find."

BENEFIT FOR MRS. ABBEY.

One to be Given for Her at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Florence Girard, the widow of Henry E. Abbey, will be the recipient of a benefit performance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Henry C. Miner, in the week of April 26.

When the benefit for Katharine Abbey, the only surviving child of Mr. Abbey, at the Metropolitan Opera House, was announced, Mr. Miner sent for Mrs. Abbey and offered her a benefit at his theatre, at the same time suggesting that nothing should be said regarding it until the benefit for her step-daughter had taken place, as he did not wish the fact to be emphasized that she was not a participant in it. Mrs. Abbey agreed to this, and accepted Mr. Miner's offer.

When asked regarding the benefit Mr. Miner at first refused to speak about it, but later said:

"I was informed that Mrs. Abbey would not be a beneficiary by the Metropolitan Opera House benefit next Tuesday, and naturally I felt that it was only proper that the widow of the country's most widely renowned impresario should be recognized in a substantial manner at this time, as she is in need of assistance. It was somewhat of a surprise for me to hear that the management of the Opera House had not considered Mrs. Abbey's position and claims to their consideration, and I think that when the fact becomes known that she is entirely dependent upon her own resources for means of livelihood, not only the public, but the theatrical profession, will heartily respond. Nothing has as yet been done to prepare a programme for the occasion, but this will be immediately attended to."

ALL DEPENDS ON MR. GRAU.

May Still Decide to Give New York Grand Opera.

There was no material change in the affairs of the opera world yesterday. The proprietors of the Metropolitan Opera House are still looking forward to placing the house in the hands of Mr. Grau, and it now seems more than likely that he will do something for the public in the way of operatic amusement next Winter.

No formal action will be taken by the Directors until their meeting on Tuesday. At their offices in the Opera House, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES was told that none of the applications for the building was worthy of much consideration. It is considered unlikely, therefore, that any of the Directors will object strenuously to the plan of putting the house into the hands of Mr. Grau.

A member of the corporation of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau said yesterday that the lease which is to be offered to Mr. Grau might involve the formation of a new company.

"Our corporation will devote itself to managing the Tremont Theatre and nothing more," said he, "and Mr. Schoeffel will probably have that theatre under his personal supervision.

"Whether we are to have anything in the way of opera here next season or not I cannot say. Mr. Grau will have full powers of management, but I do not think that we shall give anything like an extended season. All of the plans for 1898, however, are going on without a hitch."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mark Sullivan has been specially engaged by Wilton Lackaye to play the leading comedy rôle in "Dr. Belgraff" at the Garden Theatre Monday.

Charles Frohman has re-engaged W. H. Thompson as a member of the Empire Theatre stock company for next season. This is good news. Mr. Thompson is too fine an actor to be relegated to "snaps."

Helen Lowell, who has been appearing successfully with Joseph Wheelock in the continuous-performance houses in the West, will appear in a continuous-performance house here with Lionel E. Lawrence in a sketch entitled "The Man in the Moon."

Joseph D. Mason, an actor who died yesterday morning at his home in Winfield, L. I., was a member of the "Cherry Pickers" company, which filled an extensive engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre earlier in the season. He caught a cold which developed into pneumonia while playing with the company in Chicago. He was sixty-four years old and had been on the stage for many years.

Shakespeare's birthday will be recognized at Daly's Theatre next Friday by the distribution of handsomely bound copies of Mr. Daly's prompt book of "The Tempest." The souvenir will contain a frontispiece portrait of Miss Ada Rehan in the rôle of Miranda, which she will act for the first time Monday. At the Saturday night performance Miss Rehan will appear as Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing" instead of in "The Hunchback," as formerly announced.

MISS STEINWAY'S DILEMMA.

Unpleasant Ending of a Romance that Began at Long Branch.

Henry Paynter is a young man well known along Upper Broadway. Miss Emily Steinway lives with her parents in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and upon her petition Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday issued an order for the service by publication of the summons and complaint in a suit brought by Miss Steinway for the annullment of her marriage to Paynter. In her complaint Miss Steinway alleges fraud on the part of Paynter, and says she was made to believe that the ceremony was merely a betrothal, in harmony with her religion.

During last season, Miss Steinway and Mr. Paynter met at Long Branch. They became engaged, and Paynter, Miss Steinway says, urged speedy marriage. She would only consent to a betrothal and, she says, they went to Newark, where, she thought, the betrothal ceremony took place in the presence of a man she did not know, but whom she believed to be a rabbi. Later, she says, she learned from Paynter that they had been actually married by a Lutheran minister.

Miss Steinway alleges she told Paynter that she would never consent to such a marriage. She says Paynter agreed to have another ceremony performed this Spring. Now she wishes the marriage annulled. She does not know where Paynter is.

Tax on Many Companies.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 16.—The House took up to-day and rushed through the Senate a bill taxing sleeping and dining car companies 10 cents per mile of travel, life insurance companies 2 per cent. on the gross premium receipts, and fire and fidelity companies 1 per cent. annually. The bill only needs the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Society of Police Officials.

An organization of a State Society of Police Officials of New Jersey is being perfected throughout the counties of that State. The association is to be benevolent, and another purpose is to promote acquaintance among officials to help catch criminals.

DENNETT COMING BACK.

Parkhurst Society's ex-Superintendent Vows Vengeance and Promises a Sensation.

NASHUA, N. H., April 16.—Arthur W. Dennett, better known as "Angel" Dennett, of Parkhurst fame, left for New York late yesterday afternoon, with the avowed intention of making it exceedingly warm for the officials of Bellevue Hospital and Bloomingdale Asylum. This time his work will be actuated by personal vengeance, as well as by a desire to purge the New York institutions of the evils which he alleges exist there.

He has employed legal advice, and from his friends and acquaintances it was learned that he proposes to expose the manner in which he was treated at Bellevue Hospital and at Bloomingdale Asylum. It was at the first-named institution that he complained of the greater harshness.

He alleges that his mental condition was the result of drugs administered by enemies to the cause which he represented, and that he has been the victim of conspiracy and persecution. His lawyer, William A. Giles, says his client's action will cause a sensation. Lawyer Giles insists that Dennett is sound mentally. He refuses to give his address in New York.

ADDRESS FROM THE GALLOWS.

Prof. Lovett Brookins, Slayer of Two Persons, Executed in Georgia.

WADLEY, Ga., April 16.—Prof. Lovett Brookins, the colored murderer of Leila McCrary, his mistress, and Sanders Oliphant, colored, met his death on the gallows to-day without displaying a shadow of fear. Before the execution he smoked cigarettes and chatted pleasantly with all who met him. He had his picture taken twice. On the gallows he sang and prayed. A trio of colored ministers offered spiritual consolation.

On the scaffold he addressed the crowd, saying: "My friends, I can't leave without saying something. You never can tell my feelings as I stand before you. It is sad indeed. Bad women are the cause of my being in this position. I am safe, as Christ Jesus has pardoned my sins. I soon will be somewhere in God's kingdom. Reflect before you get mad, and you will never commit crime. Just think of it! I am to be executed in the bloom of youth and good health! I committed the crime, and I am sorry. If I could only call it back! With all due respect to women, I must say they have brought me to my ruin. She deceived me and robbed me of my character and money. I was overpersuaded by this woman. She had me in her power and worked her way in my heart, so that I felt I had rather be dead than alive. She is lying in the cold, silent grave, and to-morrow I also will be numbered with the dead. My soul will then be at rest. I implore you all to abstain from evil habits. Especially beware of bad women. Now I am through."

At 2:35 o'clock Sheriff Farmer sprung the lever, and Brookins was launched into eternity. He was an educator of note and ranked high in Masonry. The Masonic members tried all means to save his life, but failed. "Tom" Watson, the Georgia Populist leader, was his principal lawyer at the trial.

RAWSON TWINS NOT INDICTED.

New Charges Which May Keep Them in Jail All Summer.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 16.—The Rawson twins have not been indicted by the Grand Jury, despite the many charges made against them. The failure to indict was a surprise to every one. The constables asserted they had proof that the boys were guilty of many crimes. For gathering this evidence they put in bills covering months of alleged investigation, and the Freeholders had to pay them.

The most peculiar fact in connection with the whole affair is the action of Detective Braun of the Erie Railroad. It has been asserted that the boys were mixed up in the hold-up of the station agent and baggage master at Ridgewood, when the baggage master was wounded by a bullet. No evidence in this matter was presented to the Grand Jury by the railroad detective and the two men who were the victims of the hold-up. Then the twins would have been set at liberty either to-morrow on Monday, had not Braun, after the adjournment of the Grand Jury, handed to Sheriff Herring a warrant calling for the arrest of the twins for the Ridgewood affair. This charge may keep the boys in jail until the September term of court. The friends of the boys claim the action of putting in a new charge at this time savors of persecution, and that it looks as though an easy way had been found to keep them in jail.

Lawyer Koester on Monday will appeal to Judge Van Valen for a hearing in the matter. The boys have been in jail for five months.

BIG SWINDLE IN TOLEDO.

Joseph Ainsworth and Others Heavy Losers by a Lottery Project.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 16.—Joseph Ainsworth, one of the most prominent manufacturers and capitalists of Toledo, has lost a great deal of money through a gang of clever Canadian swindlers, who represented that they had received a concession from the Government for a lottery project, and induced him to purchase stock.

Two of the gang represented themselves in trouble, and wanted to sell out to him. About the same time a third one approached him and wanted to buy his holdings at an enormous profit and as much more as he could obtain. He secured all the money he could, which was a large sum, and invested. Then the bubble burst, and Ainsworth was almost ruined. How many Toledo moneyed men have been caught in the scheme is not known, but there are quite a number of them.

H. E. King, a leading attorney, and A. K. Detwiler, capitalist, went to Detroit to-day, where Ainsworth is now lying very sick. They will investigate matters thoroughly, and if possible secure some remedy or means for a recovery of a portion of the lost money.

TO SENTENCE GORDY TO-DAY.

The Wife-Murderer's Mother Heart-Broken over His Fate.

GEORGETOWN, Del., April 16.—James M. Gordy, convicted last night of murder in the first degree for the killing of his wife, formerly Mrs. Mary Estelle Lewis of New York, will be brought into court tomorrow morning and sentenced to be hanged. Counsel for the defense have decided to make no objection to this procedure, and there will be no application for a delay in the imposition of sentence. The motion in arrest of judgment was made to put the time of sentence in doubt, so that the crowd would disperse and a sensational scene be obviated.

Gordy's mother, sixty-seven years of age, is at the home of her son-in-law, Levin H. Moore, thirty-two miles from here. She is heartbroken over her son's awful fate. To-day she sat surrounded by her daughter and seven grandchildren, all weeping. For twelve years, ever since James had suffered from a bad attack of fever, she said her life had been made miserable by his way of living. "He was a boy of but one idea at a time," she said, "and it took us all to keep him moving along somewhere near right."

A LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

Mr. Leonard Offers a Bill to Incorporate a New York Concern.

ALBANY, April 16.—Assemblyman Leonard has introduced a bill incorporating the New York Electric Light and Power Company, with a capital stock of $500,000.

The incorporators named in the bill are Reuben B. Ayers, Thomas Robertson, and John B. Hawes of New York City.

The company agrees to give the city annually 2 per cent. of its gross receipts, and is to file a $100,000 bond with the Controller of the city for the repair of streets which may be disturbed in the laying of conduits or stringing of wires.

REFORM CLUB TARIFF TALK

Conference of Representative Merchants and Importers to Work for Lower Schedules.

WILL ASK SENATE HEARINGS.

Invitation Extended to the Business Men to Co-operate with the Club Was Promptly Accepted — Speeches Made and Committees Selected.

The Reform Club's Committee on Tariff Reform held an important conference last night with a number of importing and manufacturing concerns of this city. It was held in the clubhouse, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, and was attended by men representing most of the important trade interests that were sought to be reached.

John De Witt Warner, President of the Reform Club, presided. Among the business men present were:

E. D. Page, woolen and dress goods; E. B. King, importer of woolens; J. J. Rooney, Custom House broker; W. D. Greanelle, importer of buttons; Henry Abegg, dry goods; Robert Macdonald, laces; R. H. Ewart, linens; M. Kirchberger, china; Robert Rossman, tiles; Walter Stanton, dry goods; H. Schwab, wool; W. H. Squires of W. F. Wagner, iron and steel; C. R. Spencer, Custom House broker; F. Weber, for George Lueders & Co., essential oils; H. C. Crowley and J. S. Lesser, importer of lace curtains.

Mr. Warner explained at some length the object of the conference. It was, he said, for the purpose of co-operating in presenting to Congress reasons for certain necessary changes in the proposed Tariff bill. He explained the advantages possessed by the club for circulating literature on tariff reform, and thus acting indirectly on Congress, and also in its facilities for getting before the committees of the House and Senate statistics and arguments that might have considerable weight.

He then suggested that the men present, who represented certain business interests, should appoint a small committee for each interest represented, to co-operate with the Tariff Reform Committee of the Reform Club in presenting to Congress the necessity for amendments in the Dingley bill.

This suggestion was warmly approved, and most of the business men present joined in an earnest discussion of the best way to put it into operation. Among those who spoke were E. D. Page, E. B. King, H. C. Crowley, Henry Abegg, Robert Rossman, Walter Stanton, Robert Macdonald, M. Kirschberger, W. H. Squires, and H. Schwab.

The following committees were selected, which will co-operate with the Reform Club in trying to secure reductions in the Dingley bill:

On Cotton, Woolen, and Dress Goods Generally—E. D. Page, George Bramhall, and Manton B. Metcalf.

On Laces, Embroideries, &c.—Robert MacDonald.

On Tiles—Robert Rossman.

On China and Glass—M. Kirschberger.

On Silks—Mr. Fleitmann of Fleitmann & Co.

On tool steel, W. F. Wagner.

On lace curtains, J. S. Lesser.

On drugs, Albert Plaut of Lane & Fink.

On linens, David Carlisle and Henry Cooper of James F. White & Co.

On imported woolens, Herman Schwab.

On church regalia, Benziger Brothers.

On cutlery, Frank Hubbell and A. H. Saxton.

On buttons, W. D. Greanelle.

As soon as possible these committees and the Tariff Reform Committee of the club will agree upon what course they will pursue. It is probable that committees will be sent to Washington to arrange for a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee on certain rates proposed in the Tariff bill.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL SUED.

Adolph Segal Wants Possession of the Hotel Empire.

Adolph Segal has brought suit in the Supreme Court to enforce an alleged contract with William Cauldwell, by which the latter is said to have agreed to sell Mr. Segal the Hotel Empire, at Sixty-third Street and the Boulevard, of which he is proprietor.

Mr. Segal maintains that on March 10 he entered into an agreement with Mr. Cauldwell, whereby the latter was to sell him the hotel with all its furniture and effects on April 10. Mr. Segal was to pay $150,000 in stock of the Consolidated Ice and Cold Storage Company of Camden, $115,000 in first mortgage bonds of that corporation, and $100,000 in preferred stock of the Bridgeport Cordage Works, besides assuming two mortgages thereon, a first mortgage of $450,000 and a second of $60,000. Mr. Segal claims that Mr. Cauldwell defaulted on the day set for transferring the hotel.

DID THE DOG MEAN SUICIDE?

"Dot" Jumped from a High Window After Being Punished.

Dot, a pugdog, the pet of the children of John Kern of 8 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, jumped from the third-story rear window of the house to the yard below yesterday afternoon, and the family argue that it was a clear case of suicide.

Dot, as a rule, was well behaved, but yesterday was guilty of an offense that called for close confinement on short allowance. He heard the children playing outside, but could not mingle in their sports. Late in the evening the children heard him yelping in the yard below. He had jumped to the ground and broken his legs. A policeman was called in and put him out of pain with a bullet.

GEN. HARRISON IN COURT.

Ex-President and His Wife Greeted by Many Lawyers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 16.—Ex-President Harrison appeared in the United States District Court to-day, as counsel for the Central Trust Company of New York, in an action to prevent the enforcement of the recently enacted fare law.

Mrs. Harrison occupied a seat near the counsels' table, and followed closely the argument of her distinguished husband. Gen. Harrison, in the course of his address, said that it was contended on the one hand that the restrictions on the creation of corporations applied in this case, while it was argued on the other that there are no such restrictions. He pointed out several other apparent inconsistencies.

At the conclusion of the hearing Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were warmly greeted by the many lawyers in attendance.

Mr. Mangasarian's Lecture.

M. M. Mangasarian of the Society of Ethical Culture will lecture to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock in Carnegie Hall, and at 8 o'clock in the evening in the Pouch Mansion, 345 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. His subject will be "The Resurrection of Jesus."

SOCIETY NOTES.

The National Society of New England Women held its last whist party of the season Wednesday afternoon at the Waldorf. About seventy members and guests were present, and the games were closely contested. The prize winners were: Mrs. Striker, first; Mrs. Place, second; Mrs. Edward Miller, third; Mrs. Goldman, fourth.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Jennie Judd Walker and Edward Penfield. The ceremony will take place April 27, in the West End Collegiate Church, at Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue, at 8 o'clock in the evening. A large reception will follow at the residence of the bride's parents, on West Seventy-seventh Street. The bride-elect is a daughter of Major C. A. Walker. Mr. Penfield is at the head of the art department at Harper & Brothers.

ACCUSED OF INCENDIARISM.

Two Men Arrested When, It Is Alleged, in the Act of Setting Fire to a Barn.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 16.—Incendiary fires in Lisle, this county, have been so frequent of late that the authorities put forth redoubled efforts to catch the incendiaries. Policeman Henry Glover says that on Wednesday night he overheard Joseph Winnie, a resident of the village, and George Smith, a tramp, planning to set fire to a barn and rob the safe of the hotel adjoining during the excitement.

Glover and three other policemen concealed themselves last night in the barn chosen by the alleged conspirators. Shortly after 9:30 Winnie entered the barn and lighted a match, with which the officers say, he set fire to the hay. Winnie and Smith were arrested.

STANDARD OIL IN TOLEDO.

Buckeye Pipe Line Company to Move Its Offices from Lima, Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 16.—Joseph Seep, the general transit man for the Standard Oil Company, and who signs all its checks for operations in the field, has been here a couple of days, and has finally closed a lease with H. S. Walbridge & Co., for nearly the entire second floor of the Big Nasby block. In this matter, according to the inference given by the Standard magnate, what will primarily be Toledo's gain will be Lima's loss. The rooms are to be used as general offices for the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, one of the strongest adjuncts of the Standard.

All the Standard's product in the great fields of Northwestern Ohio is handled through the Buckeye Pipe Line Company.

The purchasing, leasing, and telegraph departments of the company employ an army of men, and it has often been a source of wonderment why these offices remained in Lima. Several well-known Standard men have recently moved to Toledo. W. P. Gordon, manager of the Ohio and Indiana fields, is now a resident, as is also A. W. Gordon, lease manager, who moved here from Findlay. Toledo has many advantages which commend her to the attention of the Standard Oil Company which it is understood will ultimately locate its Western headquarters here.

SUICIDE OF A FARMER'S SONS.

Took Strychnine Because They Were Left at Home in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 16.—Two sons of J. B. Hesson of Greenland, five miles from Fayetteville, Ark., aged nine and fifteen years, committed suicide to-day because their parents left them at home while they went to Fayetteville to do some trading.

The boys took baths, dressed in their best clothes, wrote a note bidding their parents good-bye, and asking that they meet them in heaven, and administered a dose of strychnine. Then they went to bed and were dead before their parents returned.

Dinner Given to Fitzsimmons.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons was welcomed home last night at a banquet given in his honor at the Hotel Bartholdi. About 100 of his friends and admirers were present. Col. Frederick G. Agens presided. Fitzsimmons thanked his friends for their kindness, said he was glad to get back to New York, and then referred his audience to Manager Martin Julian, who, he said, would do all the talking.

Old Woman's Lonely Death.

A poorly dressed woman, who is supposed to be Freda Susan Leach, sixty-five years old, died in a chair last night in Robert Kreger's lodging house, at 110 Greenwich Street. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause. The old woman has been in the habit of passing the night there occasionally. It is believed she belonged somewhere in Pennsylvania.

MRS. S. M. HANNA DEAD.

Mother of the United States Senator Succumbs to Pneumonia.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 16.—Mrs. S. M. Hanna, mother of United States Senator Mark Hanna of Ohio, died at the Kenilworth Inn, Biltmore, at 4 o'clock this morning of pneumonia. She had been in Asheville only a few days, visiting the Kindergarten, in which she was much interested. Her death was totally unexpected.

Mrs Hanna was eighty-four years of age. She leaves three sons and as many daughters. The latter are Miss Lillian Hanna, Mrs. Pickands, and Mrs. Jones, formerly Mrs. George Chapin. The sons are Senator M. A. Hanna, H. M. and L. C. Hanna.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George H. Chatterton.

George H. Chatterton, manager of the Dakota, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, died Thursday afternoon, aged fifty-seven years, from heart trouble. He was a widely known hotel man, not only in this city, but in St. Louis and Chicago. He was born in Auburn, N. Y., and served through the war, having enlisted in Wisconsin. In 1881 he married Miss Elizabeth Knowles, daughter of Col. Knowles of Larchmont Manor, Westchester, who, with one daughter, survives him.

Mr. Chatterton opened and started several hotels and restaurants, among them the old Florence Hotel, at Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue; the Manhattan Beach Hotel, and what was formerly the Westminster, at Seventeenth Street and Fourth Avenue. He was a member of the Colonial Club, and for the past thirty years a member of the Old Guard, and will be buried in uniform. The funeral services will be held at the Dakota, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The body will be taken to New Haven.

Charles Hahn.

Charles Hahn died at his home, 428 East Fifty-seventh Street, Wednesday, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Mergentheim, Würtemberg, and came to this city in 1861. In the same year he enlisted in Brickel's Artillery and served through the entire war. He was then in business in New York until 1867, in which year he retired. He was married in 1865, but has been a widower for fifteen years. He was very prominent in German circles, and was a member of the German Liederkranz, Deutsche Gesellschaft, Isabella Heimath, German Hospital and Dispensary, and numerous other associations. He was also a member of Gilsa Post, No. 264, Grand Army of the Republic. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon at Liederkranz Hall, and the body will be incinerated at Fresh Pond Crematory.

William Allyn Hungerford.

William Allyn Hungerford died Thursday at his residence, 121 West Sixty-ninth Street, in his forty-seventh year. He was born in Watertown, Conn., and had long been connected with the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., as Director and Treasurer, also having charge of its New York branch. He was also a Director in the Waterbury Watch Company and the Gas Engine and Power Company. He was a member of the Colonial, Union League, and Hardware Clubs, also of the New England Society, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Herman Eekhoff.

Herman Eekhoff, a bachelor, sixty-three years old, who was well known in the old Eighth Ward, died suddenly at his home, 247 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Thursday. He was born in Holland and came to this country in 1859, where he started in the retail grocery business in Lawrence Street. He went to California later and made considerable money in the gold mines. In 1875 he returned to this city and started in the liquor business at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and also at Third and Sullivan Streets. About ten years ago he retired from business. Funeral services will be held at his late residence at 8 o'clock this evening.

Francis C. Cross.

Francis C. Cross died at his residence, 134 West Seventy-fifth Street, Thursday, aged seventy-one years, after a lingering and painful illness. He was born in England, and was in business at times in Boston, New York, and Chicago. During several years he was general manager of the Remington Armory at Ilion, N. Y., but was forced to retire five years ago on account of failing health. He was well known in commercial and manufacturing circles. A widow survives him. The funeral ceremonies will be held to-day at 2 o'clock at his home. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Ellen M. McAnerney.

Mrs. Ellen M. McAnerney, wife of John McAnerney, President of the Seventh National Bank, died at her home, 20 East Forty-ninth Street, Thursday, in her forty-ninth year. She was stricken with paralysis Saturday evening. Mrs. McAnerney was Miss Ella M. Marshall of Richmond, Va. Mr. McAnerney is one of the Trustees, and Treasurer of the Board of St. Patrick's Cathedral where the funeral services will be held at 9 A. M. Monday. She leaves nine children.

Henry Smith.

Henry Smith, seventy years old, an old retired Eighth Ward wholesale butcher, died at his home, 415 Lenox Avenue, Thursday, from Bright's disease. He leaves a wife and one son. He was born and brought up in New York City, and made considerable money as a wholesale butcher. He retired from business about ten years ago. Funeral services will be held at his late residence at 8:15 o'clock this evening. The interment will be in Woodlawn Sunday.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM J. FRASER, a member of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders from the Tenth Ward of Jersey City, died at his home, 10 Dick Street, on Thursday night, from heart disease. Deceased was a well-known Republican. He was born in Franklinville, N. Y., where he will be buried to-day.

Capt. CHARLES MOTT, a well-known sea Captain, expired Thursday night at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Hazen, in Patchogue. The Captain was born at Brookhaven Jan. 25, 1815, and had resided in Patchogue since his boyhood. He followed the sea for a livelihood ever since he was able to work. He leaves five children.

Mrs. SOPHIE MUNCH died at her home, 627 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday at the age of fifty-seven years. She was the widow of the founder of the Ferdinand Munch Brewing Company, and had for some years taken an active part in the management of the business. She had done much for charitable organizations. Seven children survive her.

Lieut. PETER F. WALKER, one of the oldest members of the Newark police force, died Thursday night from typhoid fever, aged sixty-four years. He had been connected with the Police Department for twenty-one years. Lieut. Walker went to the front in 1861 as a private in the Thirty-fourth Illinois Regiment. He was mustered out in 1865 as Lieutenant Colonel.

In the Front Rank.

From The Warsaw Western New Yorker.

THE NEW YORK TIMES belongs to the highest type of journalism. It is clean. It is thorough. It lives up to its motto, "All the news that's fit to print." It is a paper for the office, and for the home. Complete in its news features and elevating in its tone, it stands in the front rank of American dailies.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Many influences combine to make the hair crisp, lifeless, thin, and gray. The best restorative is PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HATS! EASTER STYLES READY; POPular Prices. BURKE, 210 Broadway.

DIED.

FINCH.—Suddenly, April 15, Wells Finch. Notice of funeral from his residence, 60 West 83d Street, hereafter.

HUNGERFORD.—On Thursday, April 15, 1897, at his residence, 121 West 69th St., William A. Hungerford, aged 47 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Saturday, April 17, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

MANDEVILLE.—On Thursday, April 15, John L. Mandeville, aged 67 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 331 West 29th St., on Sunday, April 18, at 4 P. M.

McANERNEY.—On Thursday, April 15, Ellen M., wife of John McAnerney, aged forty-nine years. Funeral services will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 9 A. M. on Easter Monday, April 19.

NEWTON.—At Flushing, L. I., April 16, at the residence of her son, Elizabeth G., widow of the late Ralph W. Newton. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Monday, April 19, at 12 noon, from her late residence, No. 342 Amity St., Flushing. Train leaves Long Island City at 11 o'clock for Murry Hill Station. Please omit flowers.

The pious care be ours the dead to burn.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Write for pamphlets.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ANDERSON, Serena J.	2,611 Marion Av.	53	15
ARNOLD, David B.	74 Bank St.	63	14
BAUMLER, Anna K.	517 E. 70th St.	1	15
BORDEN, Andrew	175 West St.	58	15
BEGGS, Patrick	317 W. 16th St.	52	14
BIRDSALL, Cora B.	872 8th Av.	27	15
BRUDER, Joseph	232 E. 54th St.	57	14
BRENNAN, Raymond	301 E. 38th St.	4	15
BERNSTEIN, George W.	532 W. 50th St.	79	15
CHRISTIE, Matilda	1,152 2d Av.	27	15
CONROY, John	307 E. 71st St.	43	14
CASEY, Frank J.	1,082 Brook Av.	19	15
CIMINERA, Antonio	141 Mott St.	1	15
CROSS, Charles C.	134 W. 76th St.	71	15
COOGAN, Mary	98 Cannon St.	54	15
COOK, Teresa	631 Columbus Av.	30	14
DOLAN, Mary A.	1,166 2d Av.	40	15
DE CANY, Edgar O. H.	348 E. 122d St.	1	15
DONOHUE, Mary	188 1st Av.	80	15
ECKHOFF, Herman	247 W. 116th St.	63	15
FISCHER, Mary	223 Avenue C.	24	15
FITZGERALD, Daniel J.	232 E. 29th St.	2	15
FAUSER, Annie	337 E. 104th St.	39	15
GRANT, Kate J.	749 West End Av.	43	13
GREENSTEIN, Lena	85 Goerck St.	2	15
GALLAGHER, Edward	207 E. 76th St.	47	14
GIRDELLE, Louis	144 W. 25th St.	32	15
HERZBERG, Lazar	352 E. 50th St.	79	15
HERRICK, Catharine	66 New Chambers St.	55	15
HOLDEN, Margaret	521 W. 158th St.	83	15
HANSEL, Mary	435 E. 70th St.	73	14
HANNING, William	448 W. 55th St.	1	15
HEUFLING, Conrad	147th St. and South Boulevard	5	15
HORSFALL, James	167 Madison Av.	35	14
KOTTMAN, William H.	426 E. 84th St.	54	15
KNAPP, Anna	118 E. 83d St.	5	15
KRUMM, Annie	227 E. 89th St.	5	15
KEEGAN, Ann E.	56 Leroy St.	2	15
KEEHN, Maria	156 E. 112th St.	30	15
LOURES, Kate L.	183 South St.	21	14
LELIEVRE, Ferdinand	524 E. 85th St.	2	15
MARRONE, Harold A. V.	80 E. 116th St.	3	14
MUSUMECI, Caterina	61 Oliver St.	16	16
MANDEVILLE, John E.	331 W. 28th St.	67	15
MARCHAND, Harry	76 Charles St.	8	15
McGOWAN, Robert	447 W. 17th St.	87	15
McKEON, Daniel	1,307 Washington Av.	18	15
POGGI, Maria	338 E. 115th St.	65	15
POUNDOFF, Marcella	196 Madison St.	60	15
PHAIR, Annie T.	282 Mulberry St.	28	15
PILTZ, Henry	514 W. 48th St.	25	15
REILLY, Susan	228 Sullivan St.	57	15
RUDEGER, John	521 E. 15th St.	38	14
RUTZ, Margaret	229 Eldridge St.	72	15
REHM, Maria	613 E. 149th St.	13	14
STEINER, Maria E.	156 E. 85th St.	71	15
STAUSEN, Agnes	358 E. 72d St.	47	16
SCHAFER, Eliza	667 E. 145th St.	12	14
TURSO, Filomena	324 E. 48th St.	48	15
WEISSGERBER, Martin	348 E. 77th St.	61	14
WILKENS, Jane	314 Henry St.	44	15
WALL, Charlotte F.	77 W. 11th St.	2	15
WOELFEL, Theresa	826 10th Av.	27	15

Brooklyn.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ATKINSON, F. D.	370 Fulton St.	43	15
BRANDO, Louis	97 Hamilton Av.	57	14
BURGESS, Anna	444 8th Av.	53	14
BORCHERDING, Baby	299 Stockton.	1	14
BECKER, Louisa	344 K'bocker Av.	1	15
BROWN, Garfield	Kings Co. Hos.	1	12
CRAFT, Caroline	294 Stuyvesant Av.	89	15
CARLSTRAND, Margaret E.	122 St. Mark's Av.	13	15
CODE, Philip J.	1,582 Broadway.	1	15
DENNEY, Thos.	St. Peter's Hospital.	44	15
DE NEWKIRK, Louisa A.	353 Graham Av.	26	13
DI MARTINO, Maria	27 Old Bushwick Road	1	15
DONOHUE, Delia	54 Cumberland St.	20	15
DONNELLY, H. M. S.	1,395 Pacific.	1	15
FREYBLER, Henrietta	706 Grand St.	57	15
FINK, Albert	146 Broadway.	3	15
GAYER, Thos.	387 Bushwick Av.	1	15
GAFFNEY, A. W.	652 Baltic St.	1	14
GERIN, J. H.	St. Joseph's Asylum.	43	15
GRAHAM, Catharine	82 Himrod St.	59	14
HANNIGAN, Margaret	St. Peter's Hos	57	14
HENZE, Henrietta	135 Meeker Av.	56	13
HAGGERTY, Mary	Kings Co. Hos.	33	12
HOOPS, Henry	375 S. 5th St.	6	15
HORR, Minnie	366 Vernon Av.	2	16
JOHNSON, Margaret	164 Driggs Av.	67	15
KAY, Harry	429A 8th St.	4	16
LEE, Rebecca	381 Hudson Av.	9	15
LEYDEN, Michael	453 Smith St.	1	15
LITTLE, Wm. J.	220 Manhattan Av.	3	15
LINDREGAN, Bessie	205 59th St.	64	14
LEWIS, Lewis T.	154 Court St.	38	14
LEIN, R. P.	301 Snedeker Av.	47	14
LUCKEL, Elizabeth	Lutheran Hos.	50	14
MANNING, F. J.	1,389 Herkimer St.	26	15
MOLANDER, Carl J.	369 Douglas St.	1	15
MAIER, Katie	228 Central Av.	4	15
MUENCH, Sophia	627 Willoughby Av.	57	15
MAZETTI, Jennie	188 Van Pelt Av.	1	15
MONAHAN, John	300 5th St.	55	14
MILLER, Louis	21 Fayette St.	34	15
McCORMICK, Jos. J.	168 S. 3d St.	1	16
OTTERSON, Andrew	97 6th Av.	75	14
OTT, Grace F.	111 S. 3d St.	1	14
PHILLIPS, Agnes	27 Sumpter St.	46	15
PORTER, Wm. E.	298 De Kalb Av.	34	13
QUINN, Annie	173 N. 5th St.	43	15
RUST, Wm. H.	152 Calyer St.	19	14
RANKEN, Elsie W.	161 Penn St.	71	15
SHEERIN, Mamie	Clove Road and Canarsie Av.	1	16
SCHNEIDER, Mary	80 Union Av.	25	14
SCHMIDT, Chas. E.	437 Rodney St.	1	14
SHAPEIRO, Annie	86 Seigel St.	1	16
SCHRANK, Julia A.	95 Grand St.	14	15
STEINHAUSER, Edith	102 N. Henry.	1	15
SICILIANO, Angelo	44 Front St.	1	15
SALDDION, Ellinor	190 Concord St.	1	15
SOCIAS, Mary E.	43 S. 4th St.	32	14
VELSOR, B. F.	661 Degraw St.	1	15
WANKE, Emelia	72 Bleecker St.	57	14
WITTERSTEIN, Essie	36 Seigel St.	1	15
YOUNG, Rosella	125 Columbia St.	66	15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BANGS & CO., 91 and 93 Fifth Ave.

MONDAY, April 19th, and following afternoons at 3 o'clock each day,

The Concluding Sale of the LIBRARY of the late

EDWARD HALE BIERSTADT,

Treasurer of the Grolier Club.

A choice collection of old English Literature, and also works of modern English and American Authors, Autographs, Engravings, and Book-Plates.

FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock,

A collection of BOOKS comprising many Standard and Interesting Works in various departments of Literature.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY'S NEW BOOKS.

Lads' Love.

By S. R. Crockett, author of "Cleg Kelly," "Bog-Myrtle and Peat," "The Lilac Sunbonnet," etc. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

In this fresh and charming story, which in some respects recalls "The Lilac Sunbonnet," Mr. Crockett returns to Galloway, and pictures the humor and pathos of the life which he knows so well.

Some Masters of Lithography.

By Atherton Curtis. With 22 Photogravure Plates after Representative Lithographs, and Appendices giving Technical Explanations, and Bibliography. Small 4to, specially bound. Large paper. Limited to 750 copies, numbered. $12.00 net.

The author, who has been a zealous student of lithography as an art, has carefully selected a representative group of the greatest lithographic artists, in order to set forth the resources and the highest achievements of the art, from Senefelder to Gavarni. The twelve artists whose careers and work are presented in this elaborate volume include Géricault, Bonington, Isabey, Delacroix, Daumier, and Raffet. These critical studies are the results of careful work, which has included the examination of over 15,000 prints at the Bibliothèque Nationale. The present revival of interest in lithography as a fine art renders this much-needed work indispensable for amateurs and others who are interested in prints.

For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

STORIES OF MYSTERY

Awarded prizes in the great "$30,000 TO AUTHORS"

Competition—out of 816 manuscripts submitted. The following volumes now ready, each in artistic cloth binding, with gilt top, $1.25:

SONS AND FATHERS, *FIRST PRIZE.*
BY HARRY STILLWELL EDWARDS.

The MILL OF SILENCE, *SECOND PRIZE.*
BY B. E. J. CAPES.

UNDER THREE FLAGS, *THIRD PRIZE.*
BY B. L. TAYLOR AND A. T. THOITS.

THE INCENDIARY, *FOURTH PRIZE.*
BY W. A. LEAHY.

NOW READY.

A MODERN CORSAIR.

By RICHARD HENRY SAVAGE, author of "My Official Wife," "Checked Through." Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

THE FASCINATION OF THE KING.

By GUY BOOTHBY, author of "Doctor Nikola," etc. Cloth, gilt top, $1.25.

RAND, McNALLY & CO., Publishers,
Chicago and New York.

Pine Valley

By LEWIS B. FRANCE.

12mo, cloth, gilt top, with illustrations, $1.25.

"Pine Valley" is a valuable addition to distinctive American literature, and will hold its place as a contribution toward the history of an epoch destined to pass away.

What one admirer says:

"If it be a virtue to be able to write that which brings tears into the eyes of calloused men, which ameliorates the condition of little children, which causes grateful mothers to kneel a trifle longer with your name on their lips, then are you indeed rich in enviable possession!"

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO.,
NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

E. P. D. & Co.

The Life and Letters of Benjamin Jowett, M.A.

Master of Balliol College, Oxford,

BY

EVELYN ABBOTT, M.A., LL.D., and LEWIS CAMPBELL, M.A., LL.D.

With Portraits and Other Illustrations. Two vols. 8vo, Vol. I. xii.-446; Vol. II. viii.-499. $10.00.

"Must prove one of the most interesting biographies of the year."—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
31 West 23d Street, New York.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and orders executed at the New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

READ.
We are ready to put up collateral security against loss of capital for every one who wishes to make an investment of from five hundred to twenty thousand dollars.
Send for special wheat circular.
W. E. FOREST,
INVESTMENT AGENT,
50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The twenty-sixth semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on April 30th, 1897, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank, at their face value and at par, on and after July 1st, 1897, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
At Mexico, 19th March, 1897.

NOTICE.

The City of Austin, Texas, desires to purchase for the Sinking Fund Twenty Thousand Dollars of its Outstanding Bonds. Bids for same will be opened at twelve o'clock, Monday April 19th, 1897.

All bids to be addressed to
LEWIS HANCOCK, Mayor,
Austin, Texas.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCT.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SONS.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21st,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of assignee.)
1 certif. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(By order of executors.)
87 shs. Metropolitan Nat. Bank, in liq.
1 share Clinton Hall Assn.
(By order of trustee.)
$500 Town of Mamaroneck 7 p. c. Bond, 1899.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
106½ shs. Gt. Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co., hypd.
$1,500 Newburgh Electric Ry. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1944.
$3,000 Newburgh & Orange Lake R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1944.
$5,200 International Development Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, hypd.
$10,000 do do hypd.
10 shs. Schermerhorn Bank, B'klyn.
12 shs. Western Nat. Bank.
20 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Assn.
50 shs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New York Tuesday, April 20th, 1897, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1st, 1897, and will open May 1st at 10 A. M.
A. H. GILLARD, Asst. Secy.
NEW YORK, April 12th, 1897.

Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Co.
April 13, 1897.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1897, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 23, 1897, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1897. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Yesterday was a holiday so far as stock markets went in all financial circles throughout the country, and in most of those abroad. In Wall Street very few brokers' offices showed any life. The banks were open, but the Street itself was, to all intents and purposes, dead.

⁂

The foreign situation is at the present time attracting the greater part of Wall Street's attention, and it promises to do so for some time. It is altogether likely that in the near future American stock markets will follow those of London more closely than they have for months—that London will be a daily factor in our markets.

⁂

The long holiday abroad, extending from Thursday until Monday, has been the subject of some comment for the past two or three days. The bulls have argued that London believes everything, even the Cretan situation, smooth and quiet enough to allow brokers to shut up shop and take a good holiday. There are some cynical ones, however, who suggest that interested parties abroad are inclined to think that it is altogether best that the stock market should be closed just now for as long a time as possible. Yet cynicism is rampant in Wall Street at the present time.

⁂

At the Windsor and other places where Wall Street men are wont to congregate, it was generally believed that in to-day's market there will be a continuance of the activity shown on Thursday in Sugar and Chicago Gas. And the majority of opinion inclined toward the belief that the market will be productive of more developments than that of Thursday, that the conflict will show a more decided victory for the bull or the bear party than did Thursday's.

⁂

However, commission houses are not counting on much activity to-day. Customers will not be inclined to break in on their Easter holidays by coming down town for the short session. Yet a lack of commission business will be nothing new. Customers nowadays, even when they do come down town, do little more than lounge in their brokers' offices, and watch the tape with idle curiosity.

THE COUNTRY ONLY WAITING.

Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick, one of the clear-headed Wall Street veterans, talked yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding general business and financial prospects. Mr. Van Schaick feels sanguine of the future, and confident that "intrinsically the United States is sound." Mr. Van Schaick said:

"No one is doing anything at present, but waiting—all waiting for the first signs of those better times which have been promised now for what seems to be a very long while. We have been, and are still being, held back by numerous party influences which, for the time being, have stopped improvement and created apprehension in the business world. While these influences have been at work no one has been disposed to do anything to help along any general movement forward. We are simply waiting. That is all that can be said.

"It has been unfortunate that every time we have seemed to be straightened out, every time there were indications of real improvement, something has cropped up to put us back again. The last illustration of this has been the Trans-Missouri decision by the United States Supreme Court. It came just at a time when everything was promising, and when here in Wall Street there was promise of a bull market. It was a very unjust one, in my opinion, and as the result, business men and investors were frightened.

"That is the way it has been for some time. There has always been something, some new adverse influence, to spring up and nip in the bud every promise of substantial improvement.

"Congress and its tariff discussion is really the worst feature in the whole situation at present. The Senate insists upon dragging out and prolonging this agitation when its every member knows that each day of delay means so much loss to business men. I do not care what kind of a tariff bill they pass if they will only pass one. The business community could go ahead with some degree of certainty if it knew what kind of a revenue law we are to have for the next four years. So that, although I am no friend to protection, yet I care not how high rates are made, if Congress would only settle the matter and go home.

"We are continually being told by the newspapers in all parts of the country that underlying conditions are most favorable, and that there is a general confidence among the people, and particularly among the business men, of the country. You will find that the press of every part of the country reflects this attitude on the part of the people. Certainly that feeling must eventually have its effect, and it must bring about sooner or later a betterment in trade—general betterment. We have favorable conditions, we are in a position to take advantage of every opportunity to progress, but, for the time being, we are allowing temporary influences to hold us back.

"I have no doubts as to the future. But, like the rest, I am waiting patiently to see the first signs of improvement that will be substantial enough to overcome the petty influences which at present are exerting so much power for the bad."

REGARDING A RUMOR.

No one in Wall Street paid any attention to Thursday's queer rumor regarding a refunding scheme for Burlington and Quincy. In fact, the report was generally looked upon as being the veriest nonsense. As one broker put it:

"We have had Lake Shore's debts refunded at 3½ per cent., and that deal is not meeting with the expected measure of success. We are to have New York Central's obligations refunded at 3½ per cent. And now we are to see the same thing done with those of Burlington at the same rate—3½ per cent. Rubbish! I am a believer in Burlington, but when it comes to putting its credit on the same level with that of Lake Shore, I am a bit skeptical."

A PUN FROM BOSTON.

The Boston Globe is inclined to be witty at the expense of Gen. C. J. Paine, recently appointed a member of the Bimetallic Commission. The Globe remarks:

"The appointment of Gen. Charles J. Paine as a member of the Wolcott International Bimetallic Commission came as a surprise to most Boston financiers, but it was none the less a pleasant one. A great many people were unaware that Gen. Paine took such an active interest in currency matters, his activity and fame as a yachtsman having rather overshadowed most of his other attainments.

"With Gen. Paine as a member, the Bimetallic Commission will be a sort of steering committee."

THE CHICAGO GAS WAR.

Says The Chicago Evening Post:

"Discussion of gas consolidation prospects has been productive of many strange stories, but none stranger than that to the effect that the Chicago Gas Company had acquired an option on the Ogden Gas outfit. In support of this statement, the names of four of the promoters of the company when it was in the ante-natal ordinance stage are mentioned as parties to this deal, the profits on which were figured out to be around $600,000. Unfortunately for the possibility of a corroborative sequence, it is stated on the authority of the agent who negotiated the transfer, that none of the men named is now interested in the company with the possible exception of a small holding by Thomas Gahan. The same authority asserts positively that not only have there not been any negotiations concluded, but that the people interested in Ogden Gas have never so much as intimated that they would consider a proposition to merge their interests with the older company. Furthermore, the conditions under which the Ogden Company is organized preclude any such negotiations being entertained for years at least."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its weekly review of coal and iron trade conditions, The Engineering and Mining Journal will say to-day:

The characteristic of the hard coal market is the sameness of the conditions that have existed for the past month, which, it may be added, are almost sure to be the conditions for another month or six weeks to come. The companies have been mining the same amount of coal monthly since Feb. 1, which the market has absorbed with more or less regularity, so business has necessarily been much the same week after week. The interest was centred mainly on the subject of prices, which were none too stable at any time during the period just referred to, and yet never wavered materially from the course that had been laid out for them. At this time their stability is more pronounced than at any previous time in 1897. The general tone is firmer, and the producing interests with reason feel better satisfied with conditions as they now are.

The tonnage for each month is not considered public property by the coal companies, yet the figures find their way into print with regularity. Those recently published as the tonnage for March were 2,542,000 tons, which is said to be several hundred tons below the correct amount. The excess divided among the many producers shows an extremely close adherence to the predetermined output. Pea and buckwheat coal continue scarce, and are in good demand, which is also true of one or two of the larger sizes. In general it is said the demand at present is for the harder coals, with a corresponding decrease in sales for the free-burning varieties. Prices, according to the circular, are $3.75 for broken, $4 for egg and chestnut, and $4.25 for stove.

⁂

The Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade is in a quiet condition, with more coal at the shipping ports than the orders coming forward can take care of, nearly all operators having cars standing at the shipping ports up to the limit allowed them by the railroads. The condition of the coal market is shown by the vessel market, where, although the supply of vessels does not seem to be quite up to the demand of the meagre order supply, yet freights are weak, and, if anything, receding. The orders in hand seem to be of an urgent character, showing that the consumer has waited until the last moment before putting in his orders. Some heavy shipments are being made from the Virginia and Maryland ports, as compared with Philadelphia, but it is thought Philadelphia will show better later in the season. The shipments to the far East are all upon the larger class of contracts, in which from appearances regular season charters of the larger class have been made. In Sound business the lack of craft offering makes the dealers and consumers take a block of coal every little while from the New York harbor shipping ports, which is done only because of the urgent necessity of the consumer in question.

Transportation is up to all demands; operators would rather see at this time a slower service, if anything, as nearly all of them have quantities of coal standing at the shipping ports. Car supply is equal to all requirements, though the railroad transportation Superintendents are exercising close supervision over those who have any large quantities of coal standing at tide.

⁂

Some people say that the iron market just now is a waiting one. It is hardly that, but rather a hesitating one. The trade is in a condition where a comparatively small impulse would send it up, and it would not take much to start it downward pretty rapidly. Production keeps up well, and sales are fair, but competition is extremely keen, and prices unprecedentedly low. We spoke last week of $14.50 billets at Pittsburg. This is now an accepted price, and we hear that $14 per ton at mill has been offered for steel billets, at first refused, and then—taken into consideration. In pig iron the Southern furnaces especially are selling at buyers' prices—and Northern furnace men are not refusing a good customer's offer. It is said that at least one lot of gray forge has been sold at $5.75 at Alabama furnaces, and $6.25 is named for No. 2 soft, same delivery.

For finished products demand has been only fair. Too many mills are hunting for work to permit any increase in prices. Export business is keeping some works busy, and a good many iron men are beginning to look abroad for trade.

The local iron market shows little change this week, and most of the business that has been done has been under negotiation for some time. The trade is suffering from existing low prices and competition for what business is being offered. Buyers of structural material are small in number, but will probably become more numerous as the plans that are now being prepared for several large buildings in this city are completed.

Pig Iron—The market continues to be somewhat depressed by existing low prices, and competition among furnacemen. Consumers are still holding off from buying in large quantities, and with the exception of an order for 4,000 tons, sales this week have been small in volume. The Southern furnaces, especially those in the Birmingham district, are offering pig iron much below market quotations. Some sales are said to have been made at very low prices. In Northern iron, however, competition is apparently not so intense, and, consequently, prices do not show any fluctuations.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their Weekly Review of Trade, R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

An undeclared war between Greece and Turkey has been more important than any other single cause of changes in business this week. Actual fighting, with facts which seem to make a formal declaration of war by Turkey inevitable, have affected grain markets much and stocks lightly. The progress of Mississippi floods does not change the price of cotton, and settlement of the more important labor difficulties has revived works suspended last week. The temporary decrease in exports and large increase in imports, at New York 20.8 per cent. for the month, caused questions about the financial future which have not much influence as yet. March exports were $87,271,531 in value, about $11,700,000 larger than last year, but, much more to the purpose, $7,300,000 larger than in February, giving indication of an increase likely to be continued for some months. The increase in imports, $9,900,000, or over 15 per cent. from last year, and $17,100,000, or 28.9 per cent. from February, if long continued, may embarrass some branches of business, but can hardly exhaust balances remaining from the unprecedented excess of merchandise exports, $323,381,519 in nine months ending with March.

The wheat market, after its decline of 6 cents last week, was prepared to rise with prospects of European war and increased purchases for export, and has risen 4.37 cents since last Friday. Western receipts of wheat are larger for the week, and for two weeks as large as last year, and the Government report indicates a considerably larger yield than that of 1896, which has sufficed to meet an extraordinary foreign demand. Cotton has scarcely changed during the week of unprecedented floods, though this year's crop will be materially diminished unless the waters soon subside. But there are numerous indications that in other parts of the South a large acreage is being planted.

The output of pig iron increases, though fifteen furnaces stopped in March, as others with larger capacity started, and the weekly production April 1 was 173,279 tons, against 169,986 last year. While 20 per cent. below the greatest ever known, the output is 52 per cent. larger than Oct. 1, and stocks unsold increased scarcely any, though the largest on record. The demand for nails and wire continues heavy, and in spite of large transactions in the past, in structural work and rails is still fair, while there is much doing in machinery for export to Russia, Japan, and South Africa.

Boots and shoes are slightly lower, as it is believed leather will yield a little, though only non-acid hemlock is quotably lower. The great sale of 19,000 pieces cotton goods was considered satisfactory, as prices averaged but 5 to 8 per cent. below the current market, and a better general demand is expected. Print cloths sell slowly without change. Woolen mills are doing a little more, though much machinery is idle, and there is scarcely any buying of qualities recently advanced. Speculation in wool turns largely to foreign, and imports of 45,114 bales the past week, and 15,246 the previous week, at Boston alone, have not prevented higher quotations for the better grades of domestic. Sales at the three chief markets were 9,606,600 pounds.

⁂

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

The most conspicuous improvement in trade conditions this week is in the weather throughout Central Western and Northwestern States, where country roadways are more passable. There is a better demand for building materials, particularly lumber.

There is no sign of trade revival in the flooded regions, where the danger point has moved southward. If the water recedes by May 15, one-half the usual cotton crop may be raised in Arkansas and Mississippi this year, but the outlook is not promising. One of the most serious losses to agriculturists of the South Mississippi Valley is the destruction of stock. If the river overflows the sugar lands of Louisiana it will take three years to produce a crop there. New Orleans merchants believe the city is in no present danger, but point out that its prosperity depends on the agricultural industry.

Orders for staples have fallen off at Chicago and the larger Eastern centres, except Baltimore, where the situation is regarded as favorable. A reverse movement is noted in the prices for staples, those for wheat flour, wheat, Indian corn, pork, lard, coffee, cotton, and woolens having advanced. Lower quotations are reported for sugar, petroleum, and naval stores, in addition to iron and steel.

Total bank clearings swing in the opposite direction this week, amounting to only $958,000,000, a decrease of 5.6 per cent. from last week, nearly 3 per cent. less than in the like week one year ago, but 3 per cent. more than in the corresponding period in 1895, 5.3 per cent. more than in the like portion of 1894, and 20 per cent. less than in the second week of April, 1893.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) include one day less this week than usual. The total from both coasts and from St. John, N. B., is 1,344,000 bushels for five days, compared with 2,036,000 bushels in six days of the preceding week, 2,017,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 3,165,000 bushels two years ago, 3,019,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 3,963,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Total shipments of Indian corn, amounting to 2,328,485 bushels this week, form the smallest weekly aggregate in the current calendar year. The corresponding total last week was 4,645,000 bushels; in the second week of April, 1896, it was 1,074,000 bushels; in 1895, 778,000 bushels; 2,040,000 bushels in 1894, and 694,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893.

There is a marked decrease in the total number of business failures throughout the United States, the total, 195, this week being compared with 232 last week, 244 in the week a year ago, 219 two years ago, 212 in the corresponding week of 1894, and as contrasted with 217 in the second week of April, 1893, just before the panic.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$224,617,960
Gold reserve	154,603,125
Net silver	20,883,645
United States notes in the Treasury	25,721,279
Treasury notes of 1890	24,455,887
Total receipts, this day	1,260,280
Total receipts, this month	19,780,407
Total receipts, this year	262,565,458
Total expenditures, this day	2,172,000
Total expenditures, this month	23,228,000
Total expenditures, this year	304,918,332
Deposits in National banks	17,082,511
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	374,312
Government receipts from internal revenue	472,713
Customs	777,386
Miscellaneous	10,180

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.08	.07
Alpha Con	.08	.08
Andes	.20	.20
Belcher	.37	.35
Best & Belcher	.65	.63
Bullion	.11	.10
Caledonia	.12	.11
Challenge Con	.33	.31
Chollar	1.25	1.10
Confidence	1.05	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.55	1.55
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.12
Exchequer	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.36	.32
Hale & Norcross	.87	.86
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.02	..
Kentuck Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.45	.45
Occidental Con	.13	.13
Ophir	1.00	1.00
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.66	.62
Savage	.22	.20
Sierra Nevada	.49	.48
Silver Hill	.01	.01
Union Con	.24	.24
Utah Con	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.25	.24

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway announces a dividend of 1 per cent., payable on and after May 1. Books close April 24 and reopen May 8.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

With the Produce Exchange, Cotton Exchange, the Coffee Exchange, and the other principal trade centres closed on account of Good Friday business in down-town commercial circles has been practically suspended. The Cotton and Coffee Exchanges will remain closed to-day. The Produce Exchange will resume business as usual this morning. There will be no cable advices from the European cotton and coffee markets until the Easter holidays abroad are over. Meanwhile, not much is expected in the way of business and values in the meantime remain more or less nominal.

SUGAR.

The sugar market closed at noon, so that there was very little to report. Prices are nominally as follows: Centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 3 9-32c; muscovado, 89 degrees test, 2 29-32c; molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, 2 31-32c. Refined sugar was unchanged. Dominos, 5c; cutloaf, 5⅛c; crushed, 5⅛c; powdered, 4¾c; coarse powdered, 4¾c; granulated, 4½c; fine granulated, 4½c; coarse granulated, 4⅝c; extra fine granulated, 4⅝c; confectioners' granulated, 4¾c; cubes, 4¾c; XXXX powdered, 4⅞c; mold A, 4¾c; diamond A, 4½c; confectioners' A, 4⅜c; No. 1, 4¼c; No. 2, 4¼c; No. 3, 4¼c; No. 4, 4.18c; No. 5, 4⅛c; No. 6, 4.06c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3⅞c; No. 9, 3¾c; No. 10, 3⅝c; No. 11, 3½c; No. 12, 3⅜c; No. 13, 3.31c; No. 14, 3¼c; No. 15, 3.18c; No. 16, 3⅛c.

WOOL.

BOSTON, April 16.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market:

"The receipts of foreign wool from Rosario, Buenos Ayres, Liverpool, London, and the Cape of Good Hope have been enormous. Probably no week has ever before seen such large receipts of foreign wool. Much of this wool was approved immediately on arrival, swelling the sales apparently to large proportions. Really there has been very little new business done this week. The sales of domestic wool are particularly small. Stocks of domestic are limited, and all prices are firmly held. At the price now being paid in the Territories and California, new clip Western fine wools cost, landed here, without a profit, 38@40c. This is a very full quotation on wool now on hand here.

"The sales of the week are 1,795,000 lb domestic and 7,352,000 lb foreign, against 3,006,000 lb domestic and 2,698,000 lb foreign last week and 2,629,000 lb domestic and 1,619,000 lb foreign for the same week last year.

"The sales to date show an increase of 38,825,800 lb domestic and 36,535,400 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1896. The receipts to date show an increase of 16,188 bales domestic and 109,075 bales foreign."

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½@80c; No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; clover and clover mixed, 50@65c; shipping, 55@60c; salt and trash, 40@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 70@85c; short rye, 50@65c; tangled, 50@60c; oat, 35@40c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60@$1.65; oil barrels, $3.12½. Pitch, $1.80@$1.85. Spirits, regulars and machines, 29½@30c. Resin, common, strained, $1.65; good, strained, $1.65; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.77½; H, $1.85; I, $1.95; K, $2@$2.05; M, $2.15; N, $2.35@$2.40; W G, $2.60; W W, $2.80.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Poorest to best native steers, $4.25@$5.15 per 100 lb. Stags and oxen, $3.65@$4; heifers, $3.25; bulls, $3@$3.75; a few heavy reached $4@$4.20; dry cows, $1.75@$3.70 for poor to choice, a limited number of very fat do reaching $3.90@$4. Dressed beef steady at 6½@8½c per lb for poor to prime city dressed native sides.

MILCH COWS—$20 to $45 each for poor to good, calf included.

CALVES—Poor to prime veals, $4@$5 per 100 lb; culls, $3@$3.50; city-dressed veals, 6@8½c per lb; country dressed, 4@7c; little calves, 3½@4c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Poor to prime unshorn sheep, $4.15@$5.15 per 100 lb; common to fair clipped sheep, $4@$4.50; fancy, $5.30; inferior to good unshorn lambs, $6.15@$6.50; common to choice clipped, $4.80@$6.02½; a bunch of Kentucky lambs at $4.25 each. No State Spring lambs on sale. Dressed mutton, 7@9c per lb; dressed lambs, 8½@10½c; country-dressed Spring lambs, $2.50@$6 per carcass.

HOGS—State hogs, $4.25@$4.55 per 100 lb; country dressed, nominally unchanged.

Wanton Attack on a Chinaman.

NEWARK, N. J., April 16.—While Lon Gee, a Chinaman living in New York, was walking on Washington Street to-day he was attacked by a man who jumped off a peddler's wagon and severely cut him about the head and neck with a knife. The man then boarded the wagon, in which were two other men, and escaped. Several persons saw the assault, and all agree that it was unprovoked. The Chinaman will recover.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Western Passenger Association's New Agreement Said to be the Best Yet Made.

CHECK PUT ON RATE CUTTING.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Will Be Kept in Touch with the Business of the Roads.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The new agreement of the Western Passenger Association is, in the opinion of the members of the committee which formulated it, the best and strongest agreement the Western lines have ever had in connection with their passenger business. The leading roads are positive that there is nothing in the agreement that will in any manner conflict with the law. The committee has recommended that the association retain the old name of The Western Passenger Association, and has declared in the agreement that the object of the association is "protection of the lines members of it, protection against illegal competition, and to provide for proper action in all matters of common interest."

In connection with the association proper, four subsidary bureaus are to be maintained, the clergy bureau, the mileage ticket bureau, the immigrant ticket bureau, and the bureau of excursion rates and arrangements.

The strongest part of the new agreement is that which provides that all parties to the agreement shall file with the Chairman all rate sheets, circulars, rules and regulations pertaining to passenger business subject to the association, and the Chairman, as the agent of each individual line, shall disseminate such information.

It also provided that the Chairman shall act as the agent for all the roads who are parties to the agreement in compiling and publishing joint-rate sheets, and shall fix for the individual lines, with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all rates necessary under the law. It is also declared to be the duty of the Chairman to discourage, as far as he can, all violations of the inter-State commerce law, or other Federal or State laws. The Chairman is ordered to co-operate with the Federal authorities and the proper State officials to this end.

This is a radical departure from the custom of the roads in the past, as they have been disposed to keep all information possible from the Inter-State Commerce Commission. In order that all roads shall have an opportunity to meet low rates when made, it is provided that when any one line shall determine to reduce any rate, it shall be the duty of the road desiring the low rate to inform the Chairman, and he shall at once notify all roads parties to the agreement. Under the old agreement, a notice of ten days was necessary to the reduction of rates, but under the proposed agreement they may become effective at once. The powers of the Chairman have also been enlarged, and his decision is to be binding upon any matter submitted to him, until it is reversed by a vote of a majority of the lines interested. He is also to have access to the books of the companies at any time.

Under the agreement local associations are to be organized at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Omaha, including Council Bluffs; Des Moines, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, San Francisco, including Oakland, Los Angeles; Portland, including Seattle, and New Whatcomb. The local associations are to investigate charges of rate cutting which may be made against their members, and to impose fines in cases of conviction. The maximum fine for the sale of one ticket at a cut rate is $10, and for more than one $25. Dealing with ticket brokers or scalpers, or facilitating the ticket brokerage business in any manner, is strictly prohibited under the general and local agreements.

GENERAL MANAGER SANDS OUT.

Strained Relations with Norfolk and Western's New Vice President.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 16.—Joseph H. Sands, General Manager of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, has resigned. It is an open secret that the relations between Mr. Sands and J. M. Barr, the new Vice President, have been strained for some time.

Mr. Barr has charge of the operating department, and will absorb the duties heretofore performed by the General Manager. Mr. Sands has been successively clerk to the Superintendent of Transportation of the Pan Handle, Trainmaster of the Shenandoah Valley Division, Superintendent of that division, Superintendent of the Norfolk and Western, and in 1891 was made General Manager.

Reports of Brooklyn Roads.

ALBANY, April 16.—The following railroad reports for the quarter ending March 31, 1897, were filed to-day with the State Railroad Commissioner:

Brooklyn Heights—Gross earnings, $959,703; operating expenses, $644,947; net earnings, $314,755; other income, $59,426; fixed charges, $449,343; deficit, $85,161; same quarter last year—deficit, $128,981; surplus, $17,070.

Brooklyn, Queens County, and Suburban—Gross earnings, $154,997; operating expenses, $107,419; net earnings, $47,507; other income, $2,342; fixed charges, $90,301; deficit, $40,431; same quarter of last year—deficit, $40,223; total deficit, $374,454.

$20,000 for Long Island Railroad.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Court of Claims to-day awarded $20,000 to the Long Island Railroad Company, on its claim of $23,000 for the expenses it incurred a few years since in rebuilding the bridge across the Peconic and Shinnecock Canal. The canal was built by the State to connect the waters of Shinnecock and Peconic Bays, and the State originally built the bridge.

Extension of Street-Car Franchises.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 16.—The Humphrey bill, extending street railway franchises fifty years and providing a tax on the gross earnings of street-car lines, was passed to-day by the State Senate, the vote being 29 to 16. The bill has yet to pass the House and is being bitterly opposed, particularly in Chicago, by the Municipal Reform Organization.

Indianapolis's Three-Cent Fare.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 16.—For the present, at least, the Citizens' Street Railroad Company has decided to give up its fight against the three-cent fare law. A. L. Mason, President of the company, says that until the case is settled in the courts 3 cents will be accepted as a fare.

BRIDGE RATES ACCEPTED.

Opinions Expressed by the Presidents of the Brooklyn Railroads on the Terms.

The action of the Bridge Trustees Thursday in giving permission to the Brooklyn railroads to cross the bridge has met with the approval of the railroad Presidents interested.

Gen. Jourdan, who is President and receiver of the Kings County Elevated Road, expressed himself as being satisfied with the terms.

President Uhlmann, who is also receiver of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Road, was particularly well pleased. He said: "The Brooklyn Union Road will equip all its lines with a third rail and motor cars for electrical propulsion. It will be necessary to build two, and perhaps three, large power houses, to supply electricity. Each train will be equipped with a motor car, and each car with "grips" for the bridge cable. These changes involve for this road alone an expenditure of something like $3,000,000. It will take about eight months for the elevated lines to make the necessary changes and about twelve months for the surface roads."

Speaking in reference to the tolls on the bridge, he said:

"We regard the proposition as fair, for it allows us to cross at the same rates as the trolley cars, if we furnish our own power, and we expect to do that in time. I have no doubt that in time the bridge will be free."

President Berri of the Bridge Trustees had this to say of the project:

"All trains will be run on the block system. We will have our own train dispatcher, and a congestion of cars will be impossible. I have no idea that on the start it will be necessary to run the trolley cars nearer together than 300 feet. Smoking on the elevated trains will be stopped."

The union of the Brooklyn roads for traffic purposes with the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company has already been referred to in a general way. It was said in Brooklyn yesterday that one of the possibilities of the near future is one fare from the Bronx River to the ocean.

Baron Von Grothaus Dead.

HELENA, Mon., April 16.—Baron Max von Grothaus, a Russian nobleman and Lieutenant in the Czar's guard, who settled in Montana in 1886, died yesterday at Clark's Ranch, in Teton County. He was well known in Washington and New York society. His body will be sent to St. Petersburg.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Cathedral Candle Company of Syracuse; capital, $40,000. Directors—Jacob Steigerwold, I. J. Kuntz, and Edward J. Knapp, all of Syracuse.

Franklin Typewriter Company of New York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—Edward S. Jones, John Aitken, and Max Monfried, New York City.

Merchants' Union of Brooklyn, to conduct a general mercantile business; capital, $50,000. Directors—Adolph Goldstein, Samuel Steinbrink, Brooklyn; Edward Rothschild, New York.

Penfied Manufacturing Company of Syracuse, to manufacture beds and bedding; capital, $10,000. Directors—George C. Stevens, Charles H. Baker, and William S. Fanny of Syracuse.

Daniel L. Wasser of New York City, to manufacture cloth and clothing; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Daniel Wasser and and George M. Dexter, Brooklyn; Israel P. Lawton, New York City.

The Model Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture garments; capital, $21,000. Directors—A. L. Hirsh, Newark, N. J.; F. G. Mueller, New Rochelle; Benjamin Boley, Brooklyn.

Gerhard Lang Brewery of Buffalo; capital stock, $40,000. Directors—Edwin G. S. Miller, Annie E. Miller, Katharine Lang, Emma A. M. Lang, Bertha B. Lang, Jacob Gerhard Lang, and Marie M. Lang of Buffalo.

The Straight Manufacturing Company of Ellicott, Chautauqua County, to manufacture bicycles; capital, $75,000. Directors—William H. Bentley and Robert S. Hall of Jamestown and Russell J. Straight of Bradford, Penn.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company,
New York, April 17, 1897.
The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Depot, New York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. For the purpose of this meeting, and also of a special meeting of the stockholders, to be held the same day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 28, and reopened on Wednesday, May 19, 1897.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

Office of the New York and Harlem Railroad Co.,
New York, April 17, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's office in the Grand Central Station, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, voting, and deciding whether the stockholders of the Company shall consent, and shall authorize said Company through its Board of Directors and proper officers to execute, and to deliver an issue of its bonds for an aggregate principal sum not exceeding $12,000,000 payable May 1, A. D. 2000, bearing interest at the rate of three and one-half of one per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness; and, as security for such bonds, to make and execute, and to deliver to some Trust Company in the City of New York, or to some other Trustee or Trustees to be designated by the Board of Directors, a mortgage of any or all of the railroads, terminals, and other properties, leasehold interests, equipment, and franchises and income of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company; and to consent to and approve of any mortgage that may be presented to said meeting for securing the said bonds; and to ratify the proceedings of the Board of Directors authorizing such bonds and mortgage.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5th, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and also for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the Stockholders to the perfecting and taking by this Company of leases of the railroads of the Swan Creek Railway Company, the Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company, and the Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railway Company, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday in May, 1897, (being the fifth day of the month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls for election of Directors will be opened at 10 A. M. and closed at 11 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
DETROIT, Mich., April 5th, 1897.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 6th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Annual Election for Fifteen Trustees of the New York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University Place, on TUESDAY, April 27, 1897, from 8:30 until 9 P. M.; and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place at 8 P. M.
CHARLES B. CURTIS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Bureau of Canal Affairs,
Albany, March 27th, 1897.
Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 20th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that for a loan of
THREE MILLION DOLLARS,
for which transferable certificates of stock, registered, or coupon bonds at the option of the proposer,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1912.
These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.
Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and should state whether registered or coupon bonds are desired, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the proposal.
Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1897.
The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.
Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1897, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.
All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Controller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.
JAMES A. ROBERTS, Controller.

TO BUILDERS.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE necessary materials and performing the labor for rebuilding Wards 13, 18, and 21, and other work, of the male department of the Manhattan State Hospital, at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4 P. M. Thursday, April 22d, 1897, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
Plans and specifications may be seen and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at the male department on Ward's Island, and at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.
Proposals must be for the whole work covered by the plans and specifications, and be accompanied by bonds of an approved surety company guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer if accepted.
The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—WILLIAM TILDEN, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of William Tilden, deceased, against MARMADUKE TILDEN, Anna M. Tilden, his wife; Mary Louise Tilden, (wife of William Tilden,) Beverly B. Tilden, Lilian E. F. Braddon, Milano C. Tilden, Philip Van Valkenburgh, Jr., Henry Vredenburg, Wellington P. Kidder, Diedrich Brandes and August Brandes, (composing the firm of Brandes Bros.,) Peabody Newland, Alonzo R. Fuller, Egbert Lefevre, Henry Isaacs, John Edwards, Joseph Lewis, Richard Frederick Hill, Mary Ann Evans, Aimé Pelloce, Emile Brenet, Charles B. Partridge, George William Haigh Jago, Harry Mear, George Jefford Fowler, Eugene Hill Goddard, Frederick Stuart, W. Vaughan Williams, Herbert Cleaver Braddon, Brantford Hartland, Thomas George Hartland, James Champion Braddon, David J. Newland, John Abercrombie Holdsworth and his wife, (sued by the name of Mary Holdsworth,) Annette T. Mills, and the said Lilian E. F. Braddon, as executrix of the will of Milano C. Tilden, deceased.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 9th, 1896.
HAND, BONNEY, PELL & JONES,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Wall Street, New York City.

To Richard Frederick Hill, Mary Ann Evans, Aimé Pelloce, Emile Brenet, Frederick Stuart, W. Vaughan Williams, James Champion Braddon, and Annette T. Mills, defendants above mentioned: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of March, 1897, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.
HAND, BONNEY, PELL & JONES,
mh6-1aw6wS&ap17 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1897.—Present: Hon. George P. Andrews, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the D. G. YUENGLING BREWING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Henry K. Comstock, George W. Whittemore, David G. Yuengling, Jr., and John D. Snelling, a majority of the Directors of the D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from said petition and schedules that the D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company is insolvent and unable to meet its obligations as the same become due and payable, or to afford a reasonable security to those who may deal with it, and upon due proof of service of a copy of said petition and of this proposed order and of the order to show cause granted herein upon the Attorney General,

Now, upon motion of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, attorneys for the petitioners,

It is ordered that all persons interested in the D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company show cause before J. Campbell Thompson, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation, the D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company, should not be dissolved.

It is further ordered that this order be published once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein for showing cause in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.
Ent., GEORGE P. ANDREWS, J. S. C.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Petitioners, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ap10-1aw3wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARRIET A. WHITMORE, plaintiff, against HENRY SOUTHGATE as trustee under the last will and testament of Charles L. R. Hutchinson, deceased, and individually; Renee C. Southgate, Griselle M. A. de Wogan, Bernard A. R. Hutchinson, Joseph A. Hutchinson, Sarah E. Southgate, Richard K. Southgate, William G. Southgate, Hutchinson Southgate, individually and as trustee for Sarah E. Southgate; Marianne Southgate, The Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, as Trustee, &c.; Charlotte Nelson, as administratrix, &c., of Hiram H. Southgate, deceased, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1896.
EVARTS & MOFFAT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Griselle M. A. De Wogan, Bernard A. R. Hutchinson, and Joseph A. Hutchinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.
EVARTS & MOFFAT,
mh20-1aw6wS Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY D. PURROY and CATHERINE L. PURROY, his wife, against JOSEPHINE M. PURROY, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Catherine M. Purroy, deceased; Henry D. Purroy, as executor of the last will and testament of Catherine M. Purroy, deceased; Mary P. Mitchell, John B. Purroy, Charles D. Purroy, Josephine M. Purroy, and Mary P. Mitchell, executrices of the last will and testament of Salome Purroy, deceased; Carlos Edmundo Sivatte y Pilar and Mercedes Llopart y Xiques, individually and as executors and trustees under the will of Rosa Purroy, deceased.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 30th, 1896.
CHARLES DONOHUE,
Plffs' Atty., Post Office Address and Office, No. 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To the defendants, Carlos Edmundo Sivatte y Pilar and Mercedes Llopart y Xiques, individually and as executors and trustees under the will of Rosa Purroy, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 23rd day of March, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the City of New York.—Dated March 23rd, 1897.
C. DONOHUE,
Attorney for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, New York City. ap3-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN ROIG vs. JOSE TORRE.—Summons with Notice.

To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 1st, 1897.
P. Q. & F. L. ECKERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Jose Torre: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of March, 1897, and filed on the 11th day of March, 1897, together with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court at the County Court House in the City and County of New York in said State.—Dated March eleventh, 1897.
P. Q. & F. L. ECKERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against ELIJAH H. MAY and WALTER R. DILLS, lately doing business under the firm name of the Aluminum Novelty Company, at No. 335 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Elijah H. May and Walter R. Dills, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, No. 254 West 23d St., in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, March 18, 1897.
SAMUEL F. JAYNE, Assignee.
WM. C. WILSON, Attorney for Assignee, 59 Liberty St., New York City. mh20-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FAVRE, JOHN L. D. O.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catherine B. Babcock, Caroline Favre, and John W. Fitch, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of William Fitch, deceased, send greeting. You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 8th day of June, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Robert R. Stuyvesant, as sole surviving trustee for Catherine B. Favre, under the last will and testament of JOHN L. D. O. FAVRE, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.
ap17-1aw6w&my29

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

More General Observance of Good Friday Throughout the City than Has Been Customary.

SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Business Men Attended the Services in Old Trinity — Meditations on "Our Lord's Seven Words from the Cross."

The observance of Good Friday in this city was in many respects more general yesterday than usual. Business in all of the Exchanges and in some of the large business establishments and banks was suspended for the whole or at least part of the day. With the closing of the Stock and Produce Exchanges and the partial suspension of the banking business, there was an unusual desertion of down-town business offices.

Several of the churches were unable to accommodate all who presented themselves at the morning services. Doubtless the pleasant weather was in part accountable for the uncommonly large attendance. All of the leading Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches were crowded.

In some parts of the city the venerable custom of serving hot cross buns with the morning meal was observed to an extent that gave much extra employment to the local bakers. In other sections the custom is practically obsolete.

Purple drapings and other penitential emblems covered the altars in all of the churches where Good Friday services were held, and in each instance the robes of the clergy and the cassocks of the altar and choir boys corresponded with the dominating altar colors.

Several thousand persons attended the three different services in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and at the long morning service the personnel of the congregation was constantly changing. The singing of the Passion began at 10 o'clock. Archbishop Corrigan was on the throne, and was assisted by the Rev. James N. Connolly, the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, and the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy. The celebrant of the day was the Rev. William J. B. Daly, with the Rev. Fathey Fulham as deacon. The cantors of the Passion were the Rev. A. Lamel, the Rev. John Kellner, and the Rev. James W. Kelly. The Rev. Joseph H. Bigley preached the sermon, and the Rev. Henry T. Newey acted as master of ceremonies. Following the sermon came the unveiling of the cross, Popule Meus Palestrina, Procession, and Mass of the Presanctified. Four Christian Brothers carried the canopy in the procession of the Blessed Sacrament. At the Tenebrae service at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Miserere of Capocci and the Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel, from the Sistine Chapel collection, were sung. A Passion service began at 8 in the evening, embracing the exposition of the relic of the true cross, Bach's Passion music, a sermon by the Rev. William O'B. Pardow of the Society of Jesus, and the adoration of the cross.

At Old Trinity, in Broadway, the ordinary morning service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held at 11 o'clock, with choral litany and a seven-minute sermon by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. The subject of this brief discourse was taken from one of the lessons of the day, "Sitting down, they watched Him there." The Rev. Dr. Steele, Vicar of the parish, and the curates assisted the rector in conducting this service and also the three-hour passion service which followed. The spacious church was crowded throughout both the services, an unusually large number of down-town business men spending the noon hour there.

The Passion service, or stated service of "Meditation on Our Lord's Seven Words from the Cross," was observed in a large number of the Episcopal churches from 12 to 3 o'clock. This is a peculiarly solemn and pathetic service, the accompanying music being of a most sombre character. The seven "last words," each of which forms the text for a short sermon by the officiating clergyman, are as follows: First Word—"Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? Behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto My sorrow"; Second Word—"Verily, I say unto thee, to-day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise"; Third Word—"Woman, behold Thy son! Son, behold Thy mother"; Fourth Word—"My God, My God, why Hast Thou forsaken Me?" "Is it nothing to You?" Fifth Word—"I thirst"; Sixth Word—"It is finished"; Seventh Word—"Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit."

The Passion service was sung to Haydn's music in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last evening. The service was conducted by the rector, the Rev. John P. Peters, and the musical part was under the direction of Robert J. Winterbottom, organist and choirmaster, with the following soloists: Mrs. Anna Mooney Burch, soprano; Miss Zora G. Hörlocker, contralto; E. C. Toune, tenor, and Herbert Witherspoon, bass.

In the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, Good Friday services were conducted yesterday forenoon by the pastor, the Rev. Edward B. Coe, assisted by the church choir, under the direction of Organist Karl Walter. This service was largely attended.

Stainer's "The Crucifixion" was sung at the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, last evening by the church choir, comprising two quartets and a chorus of thirty-five voices. This musical service was arranged and directed by Gerrit Smith, organist and choirmaster.

BUSHWICK REFORMED CHURCH.

To Celebrate Its Two Hundred and Forty-third Anniversary Next Week.

Special services in commemoration of the two hundred and forty-third anniversary of the Old Bushwick Reformed Church, Humboldt and Conselyea Streets, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, the oldest church organization on Long Island, will begin to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, and will be continued every evening during Easter week. Ministers from various Reformed churches in Brooklyn and Long Island will address the parishioners.

Of late the old church edifice, which has become famous as one of the historic points of interest in the City of Churches, has undergone a complete change in its interior decorations, although the exterior has the same appearance as it did years ago. The pastor of the church, the Rev. W. H. Jackson, assumed charge of the church in September last, and since then has devoted himself to its interests in a most indefatigable manner. All pressing debts accumulated in past years have been cleared, and future prospects are said to be bright.

At the special services which begin tomorrow, plans will be introduced looking to the enlargement of the church building and to the erection of a new Sunday school home. Plans have not as yet been perfected, but it is said that they will soon assume definite shape, and the first collection for these new improvements will probably be taken up at the Easter service to-morrow morning. A new body of deacons will then be installed, and it is expected that the church will take on a new lease of life.

The Bushwick Church was organized in 1654, and was ministered to by the pastor of five Dutch towns now embraced in the City of Brooklyn. The first pastors were the Revs. Freeman and Antonides, who preached alternately every third Sunday. The congregation at that time worshipped in an octagonal building erected by the pious Dutch settlers, and with its high conical roof, it looked like an enormous beehive. It stood upon the site of the present church, on Humboldt Street, on a point of land facing the junction of Bushwick, Metropolitan, and Maspeth Avenues, then the centre of the farming village of Bushwick. In March, 1829, the congregation of the Old Bushwick Church turned out en masse and demolished the venerable edifice in which their fathers had worshipped, and on Sunday, Sept. 20 of the same year the present edifice was dedicated. Attached to the church property is the old burying ground, wherein lie the bodies of many who fought in the War of the Revolution. The old graveyard and church buildings are being rapidly hemmed in by the march of increased population. Tall flats now overlook the resting place of people whose Dutch lineage is set forth upon the various old tombstones which are to-day the objects of curiosity. The graveyard is fully six feet above the street level. The interments in the old yard have been remarkably few in recent years.

Seventy new members were received in January of this year, thirty in March, and more than fifty now on the preparatory list will be admitted as members of the congregation at the anniversary services to-morrow. The new evangelistic work at the Maujer Street Casino, held under the auspices of this church, has proved a great success, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Mr. Jackson, the pastor of the church, has been largely instrumental in making the Casino work a success. Many men now prominent in social and political life received their early religious instruction under the roof of this famous old edifice.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for April 18.

Copyright by John R. Whitney, 1897.

SUBJECT—Gentiles converted at Antioch—TEXT, Acts xi., 19-26.

GOLDEN TEXT—Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life. Acts xi., 18.

How full of the fragance of Spring is this lesson! The seed which we recently saw scattered by the wind in Jerusalem is now springing up not only in Jewish soil, but in Gentile soil as well. It is not only springing up, but it is budding and blossoming all through the land, even to "Phenice and Cyprus and Antioch." Barnabas, a man "full of the Holy Ghost and of faith," sees it and is "glad." The study of this development is particularly appropriato to this Easter time of the year and of the Church. Everything is now putting on a new beauty. Wherever we look the eye is delighted with the young life to be seen in grass, and shrub, and tree, and the ear is entranced with the melody of singing birds. The green, and red, and yellow, and white in the blossoms and foliage of the trees, the rich color of freshly plowed land and springing grass and grain; all lit up with bright sunlight, with a deep, clear, blue sky, make a picture of joy and promise that no earthly artist has ever been able to make permanent on canvas. And yet the trees, and the fields, and the sky are the same that but a little while ago looked cold, and barren, and dead. Now, however, they have been touched by a divine hand, and we see in all nature a new resurrection life. The physical landscape is but the counterpart of the spiritual landscape which gladdened the eye of Barnabas. He saw the dead world, touched by "the grace of God," rising into a new life. It was a spiritual Easter.

The circumstances under which the events here recorded took place are worthy of consideration. From all that can be gathered, it is probable that the conversion of Cornelius, considered last week, was very nearly, if not quite, coincident with the incidents now brought before us. While Peter was ministering to the Gentiles in Cesarea, "men of Cyprus and Cyrene spake upto the Grecians" in Antioch, and Paul was ministering in Tarsus (Acts ix., 30) and other places in Cilicia. (Acts xv., 41.) Thus the area of the Gospel influence was being enlarged in many different places, and by many different persons, at about the same time. The Jewish prejudices were beginning to be broken down, and larger views of God's grace were beginning to fill the minds of His people. They were learning that God was not the God of the Jews only, but of the Gentiles also, (Rom. iii., 29,) and that He "so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." (John iii., 16.)

The City of Antioch.

As we have already seen, the persecution which began with the death of Stephen scattered the disciples of Jerusalem in every direction. Some went to the neighboring towns and villages of Judea and Samaria; others went to Phoenicia, a narrow province, about 120 miles long and from twelve to twenty miles wide, lying on the coast of the Mediterranean, just north of Palestine; others left the mainland, and, crossing the sea, found homes and occupation in Cyprus. This was a large island, nearly 100 miles northwest from Joppa. Others still, Cyprus. This was a large island, nearly 200 miles north of Joppa to Antioch. This place, because of its future importance, demands at this time our special attention.

It was built about 300 B. C., and was originally the capital of the Greek Kings of Syria. It afterward became the residence of the Roman Governors of that province. It was situated on the River Orontes, about fifteen miles back from the sea, and nearly at the point where the trend of the coast turns, at nearly a right angle, due west from the coast line of Palestine. "There was everything in the situation and circumstances of the city to make it a place of concourse for all classes and kinds of people. By its harbor of Seleucia it was in communication with all the trade of the Mediterranean; and, through the open country behind the Lebanon, it was conveniently approached by the caravans from Mesopotamia and Arabia. It was almost an Oriental Rome, in which all the forms of the civilized life of the empire found some representatives. Through the first two centuries of the Christian era it was what Constantinople became afterward, "the Gate of the East." A glorious street extended four miles across the length of the city, where sheltered crowds could walk through continuous colonnades from the eastern to the western suburb.

"Luxurious Romans were attracted by its beautiful climate. New wants continually multiplied the business of its commerce. Its gardens and houses grew and extended on the north side of the river. Many are the allusions to Antioch in the history of those times as a place of singular pleasure and enjoyment. Here and there an elevated thought is associated with its name. But, for the most part, its population was a worthless rabble of Greeks and Orientals. The frivolous amusements of the theatre were the occupation of their life. It is probable that no populations have ever been more abandoned than those of Oriental Greek cities, under the Roman Empire, and of these cities, Antioch was the greatest and the worst. If we wish to realize the appearance and reality of the complicated heathenism of the first Christian century, we must endeavor to imagine the scene of its suburb—the famous Daphne—with its fountains and groves of bay trees, its bright buildings, its crowds of licentious votaries, its statue of Apollo—where, under the climate of Syria and the wealthy patronage of Rome, all that was beautiful in nature and in art had created a sanctuary for a perpetual festival of vice." (Conybeare and Howson.)

Centre of Christian Activity.

This was the city which was henceforth to be the centre of Christian activity and influence—the last city in the world which men would have selected for such a purpose. At first Jerusalem was that centre. Its appropriateness every one could see and appreciate. But the Gospel can never be confined to a centre. It must find a circumference, and that circumference must ever have a larger and larger diameter. So it was not long before it reached in Jerusalem, beyond the native-born Jews, to those who were foreign born, or Grecian Jews—Jews speaking the Greek language and influenced by Greek thought. Then it extended to those who were not Jews at all, but the nearest like them of all other people—to the Samaritans. And then it reached out and took into its fold men from the great Gentile world. At every advancing step great prejudices had to be overcome, for the centre was still at Jerusalem, the centre of Judaism.

But now, having found a lodgment in Antioch, when the men of Cyprus and Cyrene "spake unto the Grecians"—not Greek-speaking Jews, but Greeks, or Gentiles, who were not even proselytes to Judaism—Antioch itself became the centre. From this centre a larger and more liberal spirit governed every movement. The Gospel was extended, not by persecution, but by the call of the Holy Ghost and the deliberate action of the believers, and the area which it covered was as much larger as the spirit which sent it forth. From this centre it reached even to Rome and to Spain (Romans xv., 24-28) and probably far beyond.

Now it will be noticed that when Barnabas came to Antioch the thing which most attracted his attention and made him glad was "the grace of God"—he saw what it had done for men and women in that city.

"A great number believed." This was the first step. It marked a great change in their wills and affections. Then they "turned unto the Lord." This was the second step. It marked as great a change in their character and conduct. So he exhorted them all, that with purpose of heart "they would cleave unto the Lord." This was the third step. He was to be their "Strength," as well as their "Redeemer." They could bring no fruit to perfection unless they were united to Him as the branches to the vine. (John xv., 14.) This has always been the law of the Gospel—believe—turn—cleave—bear fruit. Then enter into glory.

Song of the Canoemen.

Some years ago I had the privilege of attending a meeting in behalf of "the British and Foreign Bible Society" in the City of Rome. One of the speakers, in telling of the work done by that society, repeated the following lines descriptive of the blessed effect of Christianity in Samoa. He said it was a native canoe song, translated by one of their missionaries, who heard it sung by his crew while being paddled from Aana to Manona. It beautifully describes what "the grace of God," which Barnabas saw, has done in many of the dark places of the earth:

Tall were the trees, and sweet were the fruits of Aana.
But the warriors came from Manona,
And with cruel spite
In their power and might
Cut down all the fruit trees of Aana.
But the white man came with the Gospel of peace,
And tall trees and sweet fruits again grow in Aana.

Clear were the streams, and sweet were the waters of Aana,
But the warriors came from Manona,
And they dyed the clear flood
With the heart's best blood
Of the slain of the sons of Aana.
But the white man came with the Gospel of peace,
And clear streams and sweet waters again flow in Aana.

Green were the fields, and neat were the homes of Aana.
But the warriors came from Manona,
And the fields became red,
And the war flame was fed
With the wreck of the homes of Aana.
But the white man came with the Gospel of peace,
And green fields and neat homes are again seen in Aana.

Cruel and dark were the old gods of Aana,
Like the gods once adored in Manona.
And they heard not the prayer,
Nor the shriek of despair,
Which rose from the altars of Aana.
But the white man came with the Gospel of peace,
And Jehovah now smiles on the whole of Aana.

A Glorious Name to Bear.

Barnabas, moreover, not only saw in Antioch "the grace of God," but he heard the believers there called by a new name—a name which had never been known before, but a name which was to designate them to the end of the world and to the end of time. Heretofore they were known in Jerusalem and elsewhere as of "that way," a name brought significantly before us in a recent lesson. It was very indefinite, to be sure, but it sufficiently distinguished them as having a very different way of living and thinking from all others. It was the only name given to them by the Jews when they did not contemptuously speak of them as "Galileans," (Acts, ii., 7,) or as "Nazarenes," (Acts, xxiv., 5.) Among themselves they always spoke of each other by some such terms as "brethren," or "disciples," or "witnesses," or "saints." But now they were to be known, and to know themselves, by an entirely different title.

It is said they were "called Christians." By whom? Evidently, as we have seen, not by themselves or by the Jews. It is generally supposed, therefore, that it was by the heathen people around them. But this is not likely. They were too much occupied with their business or their pleasures to take sufficient notice of them to give them such an enduring and appropriate title by deliberate thought, and, if given in ridicule, it would not have been any more enduring than "Galileans" or "Nazarenes."

Now the Greek word translated "called" here, we find is the same as that translated in several other places (Acts, x., 22,) "warned of God." (Young's Anal. Con.) It is not unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that they were as divinely instructed to take this name upon themselves as Cornelius was to send for Peter. It was a God-given name. If so it was a literal fulfillment of the prophecy of Isaiah, "Thou shalt be called by a new name, which the mouth of the Lord shall name." (Isaiah, lxii., 2.)

Moreover it is very noteworthy that this name was assumed "first in Antioch," and not in Jerusalem. If it had been in Jerusalem it would probably have had a Hebrew form, but being in Antioch—a Roman city—it very naturally took a Roman form. Hence, as the followers of Marius were called Marians, and of Pompey Pompeians, and of Herod Herod-ians, so the followers of Christ were henceforth to be known as Christ-ians. They were not to be called Jesu-ites, after "Jesus," the "Saviour," but Christ-ians, after "Christus," the "anointed." For they were not to be simply "the saved ones," but they were to be "the anointed ones." What a glorious name it is to bear! What a glorious character does it demand! "If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of His." (Rom. viii., 9.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What makes this lesson particularly appropriate to this Easter season?
What is the relation of this lesson to that of last week?
What were the disciples beginning to learn?
Where did the disciples go when persecuted in Jerusalem?
What is Conybeare and Howson's description of Antioch?
How did the Gospel influence extend when Jerusalem was the centre?
How did it extend when Antioch was the centre?
What are the steps of progress in Divine Grace, and what does each step mark?
What incident is given illustrating the effect of Divine grace?
How were the believers designated by the Jews, and how by themselves?
Why is it improbable that they were called "Christians" by the heathen?
What reason is there to believe that the name was given them by God Himself?
Why is it noteworthy that this name was given in Antioch?
What does the name "Christian" signify, and what does it demand?



MAP ILLUSTRATING SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS.

Church Freed from Debt.

The celebration of Easter Sunday in the little Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, at Smithtown, L. I., will be signalized by high mass, Father Cronin of King's Park officiating, and the presence of the choir of Setonkit. For the first time in nearly a generation the little church is out of debt. Mrs. James Trainor of this city two years ago assumed the debt hanging over the congregation, and in the interim has not only paid it off, but has as a committee of one supplied the edifice with new carpets, furnished anew the altar in white and gold, and provided a new set of vestments for the clergy.

Dr. Dixon's Evangelical Work.

The Rev. Dr. Dixon continues actively engaged in evangelistic work in Greater New York, and is meeting with encouraging success. There were a large number of inquirers last Sunday afternoon at his meeting in Carnegie Music Hall, and every evening during the week he has been preaching in the Adams Memorial Presbyterian Church, in this city, with increasing success. The meetings are therefore to be continued another week. At the meeting in Cooper Union next Monday afternoon Dr. Dixon's subject will be "The Blessed Life."

Mr. Moody Coming Here.

Dwight L. Moody has consented to visit New York again, and will speak at Carnegie Music Hall on Sunday afternoon and evening, April 25.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

Meetings Arranged for the Younger Workers in Churches.

The eighteenth semi-annual convention of the Luther League of New York City will be held on Thursday, April 29, in Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, 49 West Twenty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue, the Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor. The speakers will be the Rev. Alfred B. Moldenke, Ph. D.; Mr. I. S. Runyon, and Mr. H. J. Kaltenbach. The Luther League Choral Union will provide the musical part of the programme. This league has been holding these meetings regularly every Spring and Fall for the past nine years. The Spring meeting is usually held in a church and the Fall meeting, on Nov. 10, (Luther's birthday,) in a hall. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of this league, next year, the Luther League of America, which now numbers nearly 60,000 members, will hold its convention here. A local Committee on Arrangements has been appointed, consisting of Messrs. George D. Boschen, F. T. Huber, J. Louis Schaeffer, William H. Steinkamp, T. W. Reinbrecht, H. J. Haendle, G. Speckel, F. H. Wefer, W. C. Otten, Peter Rano, H. C. Schnude, F. Oscar Woelfeld, and E. F. Ellert. This committee meets twice a month at the office of the Chairman. Every effort will be made to make this the largest gathering of Lutherans ever held in this country.

The Luther League Choral Union, an organization composed of the young people of the Lutheran churches in this city, has made the Lenten services in several of its churches very interesting. During the past week it rendered Stainer's Crucifixion in St. Peter's Church, at Forty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, and Holy Trinity Church, Twenty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue.

The Baptist Young People's Day will be Sunday, May 9. The date originally set was April 18, but on account of the special effort being made for the extinction of the debts of Baptist missionary societies, it was not deemed wise to allow any diversion of thought or of gifts.

The Baptist Young People's Christian Culture Course examinations begin at once. The courses of study are the Bible Readers, the Conquest Missionary, and the Sacred Literature, and blanks will be sent out to readers on April 24. Last year 11,445 papers were returned. Already applications have been received from a mission station in Japan asking for thirty blanks for one of the schools there, twenty of the junior grade and ten of the senior grade.

The Chattanooga Auditorium, which is being erected as a permanent convention hall, but to be first used for the Baptist Young People's Union Convention, is approaching completion, and will be ready by June 1. The local committee is well organized, and is pressing its work with vigor. Indications point to a large delegation from the Southern States, which will be a new feature in Young People's conventions.

Several matters of interest to Christian Endeavorers will take place this coming week. One that will attract particular attention will be the good citizenship rally of the Sixth District next Thursday evening in the Bethany Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, near Willis Avenue. Theodore Roosevelt has promised to speak on municipal topics, and the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart of the Simpson Methodist Church, Brooklyn, will also give an address.

On the same evening the Second District will hold another of its popular group conferences in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. Besides the society from that church, the others represented will be the Eighteenth Street Methodist, French Evangelical, First Free Will Baptist, and Rogers Chapel. W. L. Amerman, President of the City Endeavor Union, will give a half hour talk on missionary enthusiasm, Daniel Freile will speak about Sunday school committee work, Miss Alice C. Decker will talk about the Juniors, and Miss Bertha Lacy will tell of the progress of the work at the Seamen's Bethel, 303 Hudson Street. The Rev. A. W. H. Hodder, pastor of the church, will welcome the Endeavorers, and make a short address.

The third, and probably the last, lecture of the season under the auspices of the Good Citizenship Committee of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, will be given in the lecture room next Friday evening. Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, will be the speaker.

The Lookout Committee of the Sixth District will hold a conference Monday night in the Second Church of the Disciples, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Franklin Avenue. Edward Sauter is Chairman of the committee.

The Third District is making active preparations for its closing rally of the season, which will be held next month in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. It is expected that Jacob Riis will be one of the speakers. The district will hold a meeting to-night in the Zion Presbyterian Church, East Fortieth Street.

The fifth annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Missionary League of the Reformed Church will be held in the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church of Newark, N. J., Thursday and Friday evenings, May 13 and 14. The Christian Endeavor societies of the Reformed Churches of Newark and vicinity will unite in providing for the comfort of delegates, and will give them a reception at the close of the Friday evening session. The "Sio-ke Banner," for highest percentage of missionary gifts will be awarded at this convention.

The annual Spring rally of the Junior Endeavorers next Saturday afternoon in the Marble Collegiate Church promises to be one of the best ever held. Among the speakers will be Dr. McEwen and Mrs. C. C. Luckey, State Junior Superintendent. The gallery of the church will be reserved for the parents and friends of the Juniors.

The Endeavor Society of Dr. Thompson's Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church has just elected new officers as follows: President—William Keil; Vice President—Dr. Matthew Beattie; Recording Secretary—Miss May Stage; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Phebe Keil; Treasurer—F. N. Whitford. The Missionary Committee has recently sent $25 to a missionary to Siam and $25 for a Presbyterian home missionary in Alaska.

Members of the Young People's Union of the Baptist Church are trying to raise $2,200 for the completion of the new building for fresh air work at Somers, N. Y. Of this amount $500 has already been pledged, provided the balance can be raised. If the sum is obtainable in time the union will be able to care for about 1,500 children, giving them two weeks' outing at a time during the Summer.

The New York Tenement Chapter of the King's Daughters move to their new quarters at 48 Henry Street on May 1.

Mornay Williams of this city, President of the Baptist Young People's Union of the State of New York, is to deliver the annual address at the meeting of the Newark City Baptist Union, on next Wednesday evening, in Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, Newark.

NEW MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

Tribute to the Memory of Mrs. Hagan to be Unveiled To-morrow.

On Easter Sunday morning the children of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Sunday school, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, will see for the first time the beautiful stained glass memorial erected to Mrs. Mary Daly Hagan, who was associated with the Sunday school of the parish for more than twenty-five years, most of the time acting as Superintendent. The memorial is a beautiful representation in stained glass of Christ blessing children, "Der Kinderfreund," the German artist lovingly calls the composition. It is divided into three panels. The centre has the group scene, and the two side lights are medallion pictures of St. Michael, the patron of the Sunday school, and St. Agnes, the patroness of youth.

In the group scene Christ is seated in the centre of a group of children, who crowd about His feet to receive His blessing, a sweet child nestles confidently in His arms, and another bows his head to receive the caress of the Saviour. In the background an Apostle is trying to restrain the ardor of a woman who presses forward with her child, while in front a young mother kneels with her babe in her arms. On the right of the Lord St. John the Beloved is standing in admiration of the scene. The conception of the subject is most devotional, and the coloring, though brilliant, is delicate and refined. Around the centre picture, and occupying the greater part of the side panels, is a very rich Renaissance design worked out in the richest colors of the antique glass.

The window, or glass mosaic, as it may be called, is directly over the altar of the chapel, and is lighted from behind by an excellent system of electric lights, which give the picture a brilliant effect, that would be impossible if it depended on the rather subdued light of the chapel. The work was executed at the studios of Mayer & Co., Munich, Germany, and is a most suitable and enduring memorial to the one in whose memory it is placed. A brass plate bearing the memorial inscription is to be unveiled at the same time.

SPECIAL BAPTISMAL SERVICE.

Impressive Ceremonial at the Calvary Baptist Church To-morrow.

Easter Sunday will be a "high day" in the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. For a number of years Easter Sunday has been the chosen day for a special baptismal service. At the morning service the pastor, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D. D., will preach on the lessons of Easter. The baptismal service will occur at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The primary and kindergarten classes in the Sunday school will march down the main aisle of the church, each child bearing an Easter lily, and all chanting an Easter hymn. These lilies will be deposited on the baptistery, and will finally be taken to one of the hospitals in the city. The baptismal candidates will be robed in white, and will follow the footsteps of the divine Redeemer by going down into and coming up out of the baptismal waters.

The pastor and two assistants will officiate at the baptismal ordinance, and the choir will chant a baptismal hymn composed for the baptismal service in the Calvary Church. The baptistery will be appropriately decorated with Easter flowers.

The evening service will be given over almost exclusivly to the observance of the Lord's Supper. The "hand of fellowship" will then be given by the pastor to all who were baptized in the afternoon, and to others who join the church by letters from sister churches. He will deliver an address of instruction to the catechumens and to the older members of the church. There will be a special musical service. For many years this has been one of the most solemn and beautiful of all the services connected with Easter Sunday. It is expected that a large number will receive the hand of church-fellowship, and will also receive their first communion.

Paulists for Easter Preachers.

A large number of Roman Catholic pulpits in the diocese will be filled on Easter morning by members of the community of the Paulist Fathers. For several years it has been a pleasant custom among their brethren of the secular clergy to invite these distinguished missionary preachers to address their congregations on this great feast day of the Church. More than the usual number of Paulists are in the city at the present time, and seven of them will officiate in outside churches on Sunday morning.

The Rev. Father Alexander P. Doyle will preach in St. Gabriel's Church, New Rochelle, of which the Rev. John A. Kellner is rector; the Rev. Father Peter O'Callaghan, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Irvington, of which the Rev. Benjamin O'Callaghan is rector; the Rev. Father Francis W. Howard, in St. Peter's Church, Poughkeepsie, of which the Rev. James Nilan is rector, the Rev. Father Walter Elliott, in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. J. J. Woods is rector; the Rev. Father Walter Hopper, in St. Teresa's Church, in this city; the Rev. Father Elias Younan, in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. D. J. Hickey is rector, and the Rev. Thomas Cullen, in the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, in this city. The Easter sermon at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, the home of the Paulists, will be preached by the Rev. Father A. R. Nevins.

For the Mobile Convention.

A party of at least fifteen sail to-day by the Ocean Steamship Line for the international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association to open at Mobile, Ala., on the 21st inst. The party includes George A. Hall, William B. Millar, Dr. D. E. Yarnell and wife, Richard L. Purdy and Miss Purdy, A. H. Dadmun, L. Newton Smith, F. G. Banister and wife of New York; H. E. Cantel, W. Knowles Cooper and wife of Brooklyn, with others from New England.

Messrs. George B. Hodge, D. E. Yarnell, Luther D. Wishard, R. R. McBurney, and C. J. Hicks of this city are on the programme of the annual conference of the Association of General Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America, which meets in Selma, Ala., April 27. A. C. Howe, M. D., Brooklyn; F. S. Goodman, New York, and J. W. Cook, Bridgeport, Conn., are members of the Executive Committee.

Lutheran Church Dedication.

The Holy Trinity Lutheran congregation of Brooklyn, the Rev. A. Steimle, pastor, recently purchased the church edifice of the Christian Scientists, on Cumberland Street, between Lafayette and De Kalb Avenues. The building is being thoroughly renovated and decorated and will present a very churchly appearance when completed. Although the congregation began to worship in the new church on April 4, the edifice will not be finished until after Easter. The dedication will take place on Sunday, April 25, at 2:30 P. M., just one year after the Rev. Mr. Steimle was installed as pastor of the congregation. The Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel of New York and the Rev. F. A. Kaehler of Buffalo will preach. The dedication services will be continued on Sunday evening and the Monday and Tuesday following, and a special Luther League service will be held on Wednesday, April 28, at 7:45 P. M. Lutheran pastors of Brooklyn and New York will participate at the services, and prominent laymen at the Luther League meeting.

Christian Students' Meeting.

Plans are well advanced for the annual World's Student Conference, to open on June 25, at East Northfield, Mass. The World's Student Christian Federation will hold its first convention at Northfield in conjunction with the annual Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association meeting. It will therefore be the most representative Christian student gathering ever held, and will bring the students of the United States and Canada into close relations with student movements in all lands.

President Patton of Princeton, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., of this city, the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie of Cambridge, Mass., and Dwight L. Moody will be among the speakers, and official representatives will be present from Great Britain, Germany, Scandinavia, India, Ceylon, Australasia, South Africa, China, and Japan.

The Northfield encampment of the Young Men's Christian Association will be open during July and August, to which all young men are invited. The General Conference for Christian Workers meets from July 29 to Aug. 16, and is the oldest of the Northfield gatherings.

Presbyterian Congress.

The fifth synodical Missionary Congress of the Presbyterian Church is to meet in the First Church of Poughkeepsie on the first three days of June. Preparations are already making for the entertainment of the 400 delegates expected. The Rev. Mr. Swartz of Peekskill, who has charge of local details, is planning pleasure excursions to West Point, Vassar College, and the great Hudson River bridge. The ladies of the Presbyterian churches of Poughkeepsie will entertain the official visitors, who will come chiefly from New York and New England. Among the speakers will be the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, the Rev. Dr. Duncan H. McMillan, Dr. J. E. Breed of Pittsburg, Dr. George B. Stewart of Harrisburg, and Mr. Robert C. Ogden.

A Children's Easter Service.

At the Home for the Friendless, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street, there will be a special musical service to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, in which the 200 children will take part. After the processional, "Christian Soldiers All," the older boys and girls will sing Easter anthems, and give recitations appropriate to the day, and the Kindergarten class of 50 little ones will have their own part in the programme. Some of the anthems will be "Lift Up, O Little Children," "Low in the Grave He Lay," "Shades of Night, Fly Away," and "Palm Branches," (by request.)

Pastor Andrews Resigned.

Members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, at the corner of Rodney and South First Streets, are looking for a new pastor. The Rev. J. H. Andrews, after twenty years' service, has resigned from the pastorate, he says for the reason that he could not take the same interest in the affairs of the church that a younger man would. The church is one of the oldest in Williamsburg. The congregation has received information from the Rev. J. L. Hurvey, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Oxford, Chester County, Penn., that he will accept a call under certain conditions. The Board of Trustees has decided to renovate the church, and when the new minister arrives an effort will be made to place the church in its old prominence.

Church News and Notes.

Forty recent converts are to be baptized by the Rev. Cortland Myers at the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, to-morrow.

Agostino Dassori, pastor of the recently organized Italian Baptist Church, is to be ordained to the ministry on Tuesday next.

"Matthew Arnold's Religion" will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. Judson's address before the Baptist Ministers' Conference on Monday.

Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation in All Saints' Church, at Henry and Scammel Streets, to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

President Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., of Union College, will preach to-morrow morning and evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Thirty-fourth Street.

The Rev. Dr. William J. Lloyd of Central Congregational Church goes abroad in May for his health. The pulpit of his church will not be supplied during his absence.

The Men's Missionary Guild of the Marble Collegiate Church will hold a meeting next Wednesday night, when an address on "Armenia" will be given by Mr. Herant Kiretchjin, Secretary of the National Armenian Relief Association.

The Young Men's Union, attached to Saints Peter and Paul's Church, Wythe Avenue and South Second Street, Brooklyn, intend to celebrate the seventy-sixth anniversary of the natal day of their pastor, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, on May 8, with a banquet.

A special service on the occasion of the union of the North and Macdougal Street Baptist Churches will be held at the North Church, West Eleventh Street, near Fourth Street, next Thursday evening. A service of song with a chorus of thirty voices will be the feature.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Preaching at 11. REV. THOMAS DIXON. Subject, "The Revolution in Theology." All seats free.

A. C. DIXON WILL SPEAK AND J. H. Burke, assisted by a large chorus, will sing in Adams Memorial Church, East 30th St., near 3d Av., every evening next week at 8 o'clock.
Subject: Sunday, 18th—Heaven and Hell, Here and Hereafter.
Monday, 19—God's Cure for the Blues.
Tuesday, 20—How to Have Heaven on Earth.
Wednesday, 21—The Light of the World.
Thursday, 22—Trials and Triumphs of Faith.
Friday, 23—The Greatest Invitation.
Song service begins at 7:45. Everybody welcome.

ALL ARE GREETED AT METROPOLITAN Temple, 14th St. & 7th Av. Easter Day, 10:45 and 7:45. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Cadman. Subject, Christ's Victory Over Death. Choral services. Robed choir of one hundred voices. Music from Haydn, Handel, Tours, Ouseby, G. W. Warren, and others. Tuesday Dr. Baldwin, on China. Friday Questions. Mr. Radcliffe's Bible Class at 3:45.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evening at 8 P. M. Sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., COR. 20TH St.—Rev. Francis G. Peabody, D. D., of Cambridge, will preach at 11 A. M. Children's Easter service 3:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

AMERICAN MISSION TO THE JEWS, 424 Grand St., Corner Attorney.—Hermann Warszawiak preaches the Gospel of Christ to Israelites to-day (Saturday) at 3 P. M. Services Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings at 8. Jews and Christians welcome.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKERING Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Doors open 2:30 P. M.; exercises begin at 3 P. M. Sunday, April 18, address by Rev. J. C. Fernald. Special music by choir under direction of T. E. Schulte; Miss Annie Parke, cornetist. Rev. C. H. Mead, D. D., President; Edwin F. Galloway, Secretary.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Easter Day, special musical service, 11 A. M. Service of the Sunday schools, 3:30 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches, 11 and 8. Sermons appropriate to the day. Elaborate musical programmes at both services. Celebration by Sunday school, 3 o'clock. All welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET,
HENRY VAN DYKE, PASTOR.
Dr. van Dyke will preach Sunday, April 18, at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Easter Service by the Sunday School at 10 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class 10 A. M.
Weekly Evening Service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORNER 34th St. and Broadway.—President Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., of Union College will preach. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches. Morning, Easter sermon and music. Baptisms at 3. Evening, Lord's Supper and reception of members.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.
HEAR A. C. DIXON, D. D., ON "THE RESURRECTION."
Sunday afternoon, April 18th, at 3 o'clock.
J. H. BURKE WILL SING.
Seats free and all welcome.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. CHARLES H. EATON, D. D., Pastor.—Service 11 A. M. Sermon, "The Practical Value of the Belief in Immortality"; evening, 7:45, "Universalism and Immortality." Special Easter music.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 3; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, West 81st St., between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs. 11 A. M., Easter service and music; preaching by Rev. Dr. Bolles. 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—Easter Day—7 A. M., holy communion; 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector, holy communion; 4 P. M., evening prayer, (choral,) sermon by the Rev. John Williams, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORNER 28th St. and 9th Av., Rev. Brady E. Backus, D. D., Rector.—Easter Day, holy communion, 9 A. M. Morning service and sermon, 10:45. Children's festival service, 3:30 P. M. Choral evensong and sermon, 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach an Easter sermon; subject—"Immortality from the Point of View of the Modern World."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Easter masses for communion, 6, 7, 8, 9. Solemn mass, 10:45. Solemn vespers, 4.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM, First Church, 121st St., Near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Frank Malven, assistant, preaches at 11. Sabbath school exercises at 7:30. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30. Bible school exercises at 7:45.

COOPER UNION AUDITORIUM,
8th St., between 3d and 4th Avs.
Monday, April 19, at 3 P. M.
Meeting for Deepening of Spiritual Life.
ADDRESS BY A. C. DIXON.
SUBJECT—THE BLESSED LIFE.
J. H. Burke and F. H. Jacobs sing. Seats free.
Everybody welcome.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 321 WEST 56TH ST.—Rev. E. S. Ames, 10:45, "Views of the Resurrection." Evening, 8, "Unexpected Tests of Faith." Endeavor, 7.

EASTER DAY.—CHURCH OF THE HOLY Sepulchre, East 74th St. and Park Av., Rev. Dr. Hughes, Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M. Morning service, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M. Children's festival, 3:30 P. M. Choral evensong, 8 P. M.

EASTER DAY.—ST. GEORGE' CHURCH.—Holy communion, 7 A. M. Morning prayer and holy communion at 10:30 A. M. At this service admission will be by ticket only until 10:15 A. M. The Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., rector, will officiate.

EASTER SERVICE AT THE HOME FOR THE Friendless, 29 East 29th St., 30 East 30th St.—The home children, 200 in number, will sing their Easter songs on Sunday, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. and 64th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., Easter services, with special music. The pastor preaches in the morning. Musical service, "Christ, the Victor," in the evening. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST,"
Fifth Av. and 12th St.,
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "Sunrise at the Sepulchre."
4 P. M., "The Triumph Song." Psalm cx.
Monday & Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meetings.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
CORNER 22D STREET.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
The pastor will officiate at each service.
WEDNESDAY EV'G PRAYER MEETING AT 8.

GENERAL HADLEY, MAJOR (MISS) SARA Wray, and students from Training Home, at Manhattan Post Church Army, foot East 26th St., Sunday night, 8 o'clock, when an especially interesting meeting will be conducted. Meetings nightly; visitors welcome, especially Thursdays and Sundays.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
9 A. M., Morning Prayer and Address.
8 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
ALL SEATS FREE.

Hon. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.
will deliver a new lecture, entitled "Individuality," at the Herald Square Theatre Sunday evening, April 25. Seats on sale at box office on and after Wednesday, April 21.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—At 10:45, special musical Easter service; Stainer's Daughter of Jairus, sung by chorus of 100 voices. Evening service, 7:30. Service nightly. Literary evening, Tuesday, lecture by Miss Denison.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 in the afternoon; the pastor will preach at both services; chapel service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Special Easter service in the morning, 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., 3 P. M. Sunday school Easter service, special programme. No evening service.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward H. Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Preaching by the pastor, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Vesper service, 4:30 P. M., conducted by the assistant minister. Bible school in chapel; children, 9:45; adults, 10 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (53d St.,) Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—11, "The Resurrection Motive." 8, second lecture on "Genesis," "The Story of Noah." Seats free.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 83d St. and the Boulevard, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Easter service at 11 A. M. Special union service of Sunday school and congregation, 3 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. Subject, "The Sign of the Phophet Jonas." Rev. Ferdinand S. Schenck, D. D., at 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb.—11 A. M., subject, "Risen with Christ." 8 P. M., subject, "To-day."

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church.—Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, Pastor.—Special services and music, 11 A. M. Sunday school Easter celebration, 8 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN), East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with Easter services, at 10 A. M. Services at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Rolling the Stone from the Door of the Sepulchre." The Easter presentations will be made, the Rite of Confirmation and the Sacraments of Baptism and the Holy Supper will be administered.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, April 18th, 1897, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Teachings of Jesus and Buddha on Immortality." All interested are invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Services in the morning at 7:30 and 11, with the celebration of the Holy Communion at each service. Service in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
West End Av. and 86th Street.
REV. G. P. ECKMAN,
the new pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Sunday School at 3 P. M.
Prayer service Wednesday 8 P. M.

"THE KING'S MESSENGER" INVITES ITS friends to a conversazione on, about, and with the Holy Spirit every Tuesday evening at 7:30, at their parlors, Nos. 241 and 243 West 23d St., near 8th Av. The editors, STEPHEN MERRITT and DELIA REES, will speak. MALICHAI TAYLOR of Temple Court will have Bible readings every Tuesday at 3 P. M. at the same place.

THEOSOPHY AND WAGNER.
Free lecture by Basil Crump, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary Theosophical Society in England, at 144 Madison Av., Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Musical selections.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday, Rev. Dr. Silverman will lecture on "The Redeemer of the World." Service begins at 11 o'clock. All seats are free.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. A Bible Class for men, conducted by Mr. Charles M. Earle, in Church House, 10 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Rumors of Two Big Deals—Few Sales in the Auction Rooms.

Judging from the talk of prominent brokers yesterday there can be little doubt that two big real estate deals are in course of development. No details could be learned except that one concerns up-town and the other down-town property. The amount involved in each is estimated at $1,000,000.

The Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room was closed yesterday on account of Good Friday, as were also many of the brokers' offices.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George E. Ludlam, for $10,000, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, and the four-story brick rear tenement 444 West Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to A. Lipman, for $21,600, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 1,634 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Paul B. Pugh the Bussing place, on King's Bridge Road, opposite Aqueduct Avenue. The property consists of about thirty lots and a large dwelling. The price was about $30,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 145 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.5; G. F. Parrington of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; C. A. Miller of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $42,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, for a one-story frame pavilion, 35 by 50; Joseph Flynn, owner; Fritz Kuhnle of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 781 and 783 Ninth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 95; Mary A. Gordon of 131 West Eightieth Street, owner; Henry Davidson of 101 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $66,000.

Columbia Street, northeast corner of Delancey Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 90; cost, $30,000; also, Delancey Street, north side, 25 feet east of Columbia Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 86; Isaacs & Jacobson of 24 East Seventy-ninth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter of Bible House, architects; cost, $66,000.

No. 182 to 186 Forsyth Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 86; Weil and Mayer of 227 East Sixtieth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $66,000.

No. 1 to 7 Banner Place, for a one-story frame chapel, 25 by 50; Church of the Comforter, owner; Earl Lee of Corona, L. I., architect; cost, $875.

Suburban Street, south side, 160 feet west of Valentine Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 37.6 by 37.6; Emil Krakauski of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Creston Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht of St. James Street, Fordham, architect; cost, $5,600.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue, for two five-story brick flats; Edward Bertine of 670 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; Adolph Balschun, Jr., of 2,541 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $45,000.

Westchester and Bergen Avenues, northwest corner, for a two-story frame dwelling, 159.7 by 27.6; F. W. Wilcox of 1 Broadway, owner; A. Arctander of 561 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 200 feet south of Boston Road, for a three-story frame tenement, 18.9 by 57; Anna Wright of 599 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 723 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone clubhouse, Alice H. Reimer of 212 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square West, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 233 Fulton Street, to a four-story brick store, A. P. W. Kinnan of 320 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; James Livesley of 237 East Eighty-eighth Street, builder; cost, $300.

No. 102 East Forty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital of Forty-first Street and Park Avenue, owner; Charles C. Haight of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 53 and 55 Worth Street, to a five-story brick store and office building, the estate of William Watson of Westchester, owner; Thom & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 321 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, James W. Pringle of 163 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; John B. Franklin of 121 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 16.

ALLEN ST, 57; William Prager and others to Gesine Reinecke $1
13TH ST, n s, 427 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x103.3; Lina A. Praetorius and another to Charles Schuler 10
ALLEN ST, 156; Otto F. Degener to Morris Denbosky 1
ALLEN ST, 158; Otto F. Degener to Morris Denbosky 1
ALLEN ST, 160; same to same 1
ALLEN ST, 162; same to same 1
ALLEN ST, 164; same to same 1
ALLEN ST, 166; same to same 1
BOWERY, 262 and 262½; Leopold Weissman to Sarah Weissman 1,000
BOWERY, w s, 135.2 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Caroline L. Macy 30,150
38TH ST, 62 West; William Sperb, Jr., and wife to John J. Mayen 1
34TH ST, 144 West; John Mayen and wife to William Sperb, Jr. 1
SAME PROPERTY; Charles L. Brown and wife to John J. Mayen 1
24TH ST, s s, 448 ft e of 10th Av, 14.8x80; Angeline Sartirano to Giovannina Sartirano 1
22D ST, 441 West; Sarah V. Cadoo and another to Euphemia Curtis 1
94TH ST, 240 East; William P. Youngs to John W. Seeger 1
92D ST, n s, 126.6 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.8; Grace Baptist Church to Wilhelmina Olt 12,750
3D AV, 914; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Zigel Epstein 41,100
3D AV, 916 and 918; same to Aaron Cohn 54,100
94TH ST, 238 East; David L. Youngs and wife to John W. Seeger 1
56TH ST, 62 West; Caroline L. Imlach to Charles A. Smith 25,000
111TH ST, n s, 74 ft w of 2d Av, 26x75.7; Anthony Gorman, individually and as executor of Hannah M. Mackey, to Katie Herold 10,250
113TH ST, 45 West; Henry Gerken and wife to Sarah A. Kemp 1
101ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 75x100.11; John W. Seeger and wife to David L. Youngs and another 80,400
103D ST, s s, 119.3 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Samuel B. Paul, referee to Reuben Krause 21,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 119th St, 29.10x95.9x25.5x111.5; Max Levy and wife to William P. Mitchell 400
SAME PROPERTY; Belle Feldmark, individually and as trustee, to Max Levy 200
117TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 100x100.11; William H. Hall, Jr., to William H. Hall 1
142D ST, n s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 37x99.11; William H. Hall, Jr., to William H. Hall 1
148TH ST, n s, 232 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11; Marcus B. Bookstaver and wife to Hugh Cheyne 16,000
7TH AV, e s, 58.2 ft s of 135th St, 16.9x75; Bernard Mahon and wife to Henry Hartfield 13,000
122D ST, n s, 237.6 ft w of 7th Av, 12.6x100.11; Charles J. Warren to J. C. Stevens 10,600
122D ST, n s, 237.6 ft w of 7th Av, 12.6x100.11; J. Crawford Stevens to Henry S. Moore and another 12,000
3D AV, w s, 200 ft n of 1st St, 100x100; Cordelia K. Seabold, executrix and trustee, to Celia J. Ferguson 8,000
PIERCE AV, s s, 250 ft e of Dean Place, 25x191.11x25x191.9; John J. Foley to David B. Foley 1
SCHUYLER ST, e s, 150 ft n of Elliot Av, 140x50x141.8x50; J. C. Watson Company to Margaret Donohue 2,000
172D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 25x95; Gustav Deisler and wife to Albert E. Smith 100
WADSWORTH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 184th St, 25x75; David Stewart to David Shuldiner 2,000
162D ST, 449 West; William W. Watkins and others to Albert Bell 100
172D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 25x95; Gustav Deisler and wife to George Anthon 100
136TH ST, 705 East; Herman G. Unger and wife to Herman Flottmann and wife 100
143D ST, s s, 460 ft e of Willis Av, 15x100; Sarah L. Huse to Cassius C. E. Curry 5,000
187TH ST, n e corner of Arthur Av, 87.6x25; 187th St, n w corner of Arthur Av, 123.6x25; Charles E. Appleby, as trustee, to Edgar S. Appleby 100
SEDGWICK AV, w s, s of a stone monument, set at proposed street, 25x100; Elizabeth M. Wiley to Jennie Wiley 1
170TH ST, s s, 23.4 ft e of Prospect Av, 23.4x100; Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to Peter Handibode 100

Recorded Leases.

THE METROPOLITAN REALTY COMPANY to H. A. Rost Printing and Publishing Company; 214 to 218 William St and 18 and 20 Rose St, north end of fourth floor, 5 years $2,000 3,000
NIEMEYER, H., as attorney, to E. H. Arps; 105 and 107 Broad St and 24 and 26 Water St, 5 years 900
SAME to same; same property, 5 years 900
HARTY, Honora, to John McGinnis; 205 Greenwich St, 3 8-12 years $1,200 1,500
BROCKETT, Edward J., as trustee, to Henry F. E. Rahe; 324 Broome St, 5 years 900
BLISS, Harriet W., to C. B. Payne; 37 and 39 West 32d St, 3 years 8,400
METZGER, Henne, to Martin Schwarzler; 76 East 119th St, 3 1-6 years $348 408

Recorded Mortgages.

ANTHON, George, to Gustav Deisler; s s of 172d St, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 1 year $650
BERKOWITZ, Henry, and wife to Elias Reisman; s s of Delancey St, 50 ft e of Columbia St, demand 2,000
BERKOWITZ, Rosie, to Louis Josephthal; 385 East Houston St, 3 years 3,000
BERKOWITZ, Henry, and wife to same; 271 Delancey St, 3 years 20,000
SAME to Bernard Magen; same property, installments 1,000
BERKOWITZ, Sarah, and Hannah Meyer to Louis Josephthal; 53 Lewis St, 3 years 3,000
BORGES, John C., and wife to Samson Lachman; 512 3d Av, 5 years 25,000
BUCKLEY, James T., and wife to Philip J. Sands, as trustee; s s of 47th St, 127.6 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 14,500
BAGEN, Mary A., to Charles Strauss; e s of 3d Av, 26 ft s of 86th St, 1 year 2,600
BONNER, Esther, to Annie M. Grinberg and Ray E. Meyer; n s of 83d St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 7,500
CARNEY, Annie and Thomas, to Mary A. A. Woodcock; n s of 85th St, 250 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 30,000
COHN, Aaron, and wife to the Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 916 3d Av, 5 years 15,000
SAME to same; 918 3d Av, 5 years 15,000
DORAN, Michael, to Elizabeth Mohr; w s of Elizabeth St, 150 ft n of King's Bridge Road, demand 94
DONOHUE, Margaret, to J. C. Watson Company; e s of Schuyler St, 150 ft n of Elliot Av, 4 years 800
DENBOSKY, Morris, to Otto F. Degener; e s of Allen St, 176.1 ft n of Rivington St, 3 years 4,500
SAME to same; e s of Allen St, 152.1 ft n of Rivington St, 2 years 4,500
SAME to same; e s of Allen St, 248.1 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years 2,450
SAME to same; e s of Allen St, 224.1 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years 2,450
SAME to same; e s of Allen St, 128 ft n of Rivington St, 1 year 4,000
DEGENER, Otto F., to Charles Lanier, as trustee for Mary L. Stone; e s of Allen St, 248 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years 24,000
SAME to St. Luke's Hospital; e s of Allen St, 152.1 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years 24,000
SAME to same; e s of Allen St, 128 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years 24,000
SAME to Gordon Norrie and another, trustees, &c., of George L. A. Moke, deceased; e s of Allen St, 200 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years 24,000
SAME to same; e s of Allen St, 176.1 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years 24,000
SAME to George M. Miller, as trustee of James H. Woods, deceased; e s of Allen St, 224.1 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years 24,000
DENBOSKY, Morris, to Otto F. Degener; e s of Allen St, 200 ft n of Rivington St, 4 years 4,500
ETHEIMER, Edward, and wife to Jacob Weiss; e s of Avenue A, 82 ft n of 18th St, lease, 2 years 800
EPSTEIN, Zigel, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n w corner of 45th St and 3d Av, 5 years 30,000
FARLEY, Thomas, and wife to Catharine H. Ranney; n s of 169th St, 136.3 ft e of Union Av, 3 years 3,500
SAME to Emeline A. Kemp; n s of 169th St, 157.5 ft e of Union Av, 3 years 3,500
SAME to Samuel Colgate, as trustee for Sallie Colgate; n s of 169th St, 72.11 ft e of Union Av, 3 years 3,000
SAME to same; n s of 169th St, 94.3 ft e of Union Av, 3 years 3,000
SAME to Thomas Glazier; n s of 169th St, 115.1 ft e of Union Av, 3 years 3,000
GERLICH, Jr., Charles J., to Herman Huber; 447 West 22d St, 2 years 3,000
GREACEN, Robert A., to Margaret Wilson; w s of Amsterdam Av, 42.2 ft s of 147th St, 3 years 3,450
SAME to Martha Moorhead; w s of Amsterdam Av, 22.11 ft s of 147th St, 3 years 3,450
SAME to Jane Lowden; s s of 147th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 3,450
SAME to Elizabeth Irving; s w corner of 147th St and Amsterdam Av, 3 years 3,450
HOLMGREN, Wilhelmina C., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Lot 325, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate, installments 4,950
HAIGHT, Edward C., to Louise B. Morton; w s of Lexington Av, 39.7 ft s of 39th St, 3 months 287
HUBBARD, Isaac P., and wife to the Pythian Home; 192 Lexington Av, 3 years 7,500
LEVIN, Nathan B., to the Bank of Westchester; w s of Barker Av, 350 ft n of Elizabeth St, 3 months 1,500
MONTGOMERY, Mary A., to Samuel McCreery; s w s of 8th St, between 5th Av and Macdougal St, lease, 5 years 5,000
MAYER, Adelheid, to Caroline Engs; s s of 105th St, 333.4 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 5,500
MAYEN, John J., to William Sperb, Jr.; 62 West 38th St, 3 years 36,000
MAYEN, John J., and wife to Fernando W. Benner; s s of 38th St, 162.6 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 2,300
MOUAT, Robert M., and wife to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of 3d Av, 75 ft s of 5th Av, or St. Wakefield, installments 3,250
MURRAY, Thomas W., and wife to the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; 64 University Place, secures bond 10,000
POTTER, Jonathan W., and wife to Jacob Stern; e s of 1st Av, 25.9 ft n of 86th St, 5 years 4,000
REINECKE, Gesine, to William Prager and Pincus Lowenfeld; 57 Allen St, 3 years 3,965
STEREKX, Alphonse, to Edward Foley; 342 Canal St, lease, demand 3,000
REISMAN, Elias, to Louis Josephthal; 56 Broome St, 3 years 3,000
THE TRUSTEES OF THE ST. JOHN'S German Luthern Church of the Village of Morrisania to Caroline Ott; Lot 95, map of Morrisania, 3 years 4,600
THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; West Farms to Westchester Village Road, e s, adjoining land of John Hughes, &c., 74 292-1000 parts of an acre; also parcel of salt meadow, adjoining land of James Ferris, containing 12 64-1000 parts of an acre; and other property, 3 months, (rerecorded) 100,000
WEGENER, F. L., and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s e corner of Broadway and 32d St, 6 months 1,600

Assignments of Mortgages.

AUGUSTINE, Clark B., to Florence D. Kellogg $600
BENNER, Fernando W., to William C. Bolton 2,000
BACHRACH, Solomon, to S. Wacht 1,000
COLT, Harris D., trustee of Marie L. Cameron to Harris D. Colt, as trustee 10,000
COUDERT, Charles, as administrator, &c., for Jean F., or Jules C., Charriere, to Henry and William Shipman, trustees 6,667
DAVENPORT, William B., Public Administrator of Kings County, as administrator of Catherine A. Connor, to Mary E. O'Brien, as guardian of Francis A. Connor and others, ⅓ part 1,333
DANNERY, Pauline De B., to Pauline P. Lewis .... Nom.
DEGENER, Otto F., to Fannie Aronson 4,000
FOGLIA, Paul L., administrator of Marie J. C. Foglia, to Henry and William Shipman, trustees, &c 6,667
GRIFFEN, Charles, and others, trustees of Samuel Willets, to Marcus B. Bookstaver, as trustee of John C. Barkley 11,000
MOUNT MORRIS BANK to William H. Payne 3,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Elizabeth Aymar, executrix of Joseph L. Gaillard 6,621
SAME to New York Security and Trust Company 18,040
MASTERTON, Alexander, executor of Margaret A. Harrison, to Georgiana H. Salter, (three assignments) .... Nom.
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall .... Nom.
PETERS, William H. G., to Charles L. Jones 2,500
ROBARDEY, Marie H. J., to H. and William Shipman, trustees 6,667
SIEGEL, Joseph, to William R. Rose 2,200
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary E. Tappenbeck 18,000
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York to O. D. Munn 35,000
THOMPSON, William, to Joseph H. Warren 2,500

Lis Pendens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.6 ft n of 152d St, 43.5x63x irregular; August C. Hassey against Almira Church and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
WEST END AV, e s, 83.5 ft n of 70th St, 17x70; Sam Goldstein against Minnie V. Telfair, (to foreclose mortgage.)
7TH AV, s w corner of 119th St, 26x100; Edward F. Robinson against Lawrence Martin and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
65TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; 55th St, n s, 90 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100.5; Josephine Reiss against Emmy Von Kattengell and Gustave Reich, (to have deeds set aside.)
63D ST, s w corner of Boulevard, runs w 128.2 ft to Columbus Av x s 75.3x e 100x s 25.1x e 86.6 to Boulevard x116.2; Adolph Segal against William Cauldwell, (to specifically perform agreement, &c.)
45TH ST, 131 East; Louisa M. Christman against Furman V. Gaines and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 129th St, 22x40; the Moeslein & Crane Ceiling Company against Farrell and Brennan, owners; Michael Glenon, lessee; Julius Hoffman, contractor $98
NORTH WILLIAM ST, 22 and 24; Morris S. Rubin and others against Charles B. Wolffram, William Mayer, and Joseph Morwitz, owners; Samuel Nathan, contractor 235
179TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 75x100; Belden J. Rogers against Arthur C. Mander, owner and contractor 739
118TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; W. A. Brant against Filippo Cirrito, owner; John Bradley, contractor 94
82D ST, s w corner of Lexington Av, 20x80; Percival H. Seward against Isaac Davidson, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor 267
18TH ST, 7 and 9 West; Thomas F. Hagan against William J. Merritt Company, owner and contractor 590
MELROSE AV, w s, whole front from 155th to 156th St, 200x50; Andrew Byrne against Michael Reilly, owner and contractor 885
1ST AV, w s, whole front from 95th to 96th St, 200.1x140; William A. Brant against Eliza C. Clark, owner; John Bradley, contractor 45
79TH ST, 208 to 213 West; the New York Flexible Wood Flooring Company against John C. Platt and others, owners; Platt & Marie, contractors 1,460
96TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.8; William Bradley against Feodore von Raitz, owner; Sigmund B. Steinman, contractor 704
22D ST, 454 West; Cusick & Ryan against Joseph F. and William F. Gallagher, owners and contractors 140
WEST ST, 197; the Reedy Elevator Company against James P. Foster, owner or agent; James R. Breen & Son, contractors 225
40TH ST, 201 East; Henry E. Fox against Isabella B. Tyte, owner and contractor 1,212
3D AV, 623; same against Edgar F. Brockner, owner and contractor 1,383

Order under Chapter 915, laws 1896.

3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 183d St, 25x150; F. L. Blom, on Mary A. Kelly, to Frederick Pusemann 240

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CLARENCE S. LYON.—Schedules of Clarence S. Lyon, wholesale dealer in meat at West Washington Market, show liabilities, $1,882; nominal assets, $3,366; actual assets, $725.

PHINNY AYRES.—Schedules of Phinny Ayres, formerly a wholesale dealer in paints at 425 Broome Street, show liabilities, $18,867; nominal assets, $20,114; actual assets, $4,676.

DAVID LAUGHLIN.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against David Laughlin, furniture broker of 76 Fifth Avenue, for $1,794 in favor of Horace Ingersoll. This is a revival of a judgment obtained in 1887 for $1,104 for goods sold to Mr. Laughlin, when he was in the livery stable business.

JONAS ZIMMER.—Deputy Sheriff Simonson yesterday received an execution for $708 against Jonas Zimmer, dealer in tinware and peddlers' supplies at 55 Suffolk Street, in favor of William Shimer, Son & Co. When the Sheriff went to make a levy he found the store empty, the stock, it was said, having been sold to an auctioneer a day or two previously. He had been in business there four years, supplying about fifty street cart peddlers, and in September last claimed to have assets of $5,000.

CHARLES BARSOTTI.—Dante del Papa and Frederick W. Gahrmann, assignees of Charles Barsotti, Italian banker and proprietor of Il Progresso Italo-Americano at 2 and 4 Centre Street, obtained leave from Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court to file a provisional bond of $50,000, as it was stated that the actual assets that will come into the hands of the assignees will not exceed $46,000. Besides the business in this city, he had branches in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and at Naples, Italy, and the assignees have not received sufficient returns from these to make up schedules. The assets consist of 1,600 shares in the newspaper Il Progresso, 100 shares of which are pledged for loans. The par value of the shares is $100, but the actual value is unknown, so they are put down at $25 a share. Among the assets also are the newspaper Cristoforo Colombo, $3,000; safe and office fixtures in this city, $300; one dozen pool tables, $600; office furniture in Pennsylvania branches, $2,000; cash on hand, $100; outstanding claims, $10,600, probably worth $2,000.

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 195 failures in the United States during the week, against 232 for the previous week, and 244, 219, 212, and 217 in the corresponding weeks of 1896 to 1893. The Middle States had 43, New England 29, Southern 34, Western 43, Northwestern 17, Pacific 26, Territories 3. Canada had 39, against 32 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 14 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

Friday, April 16.

The first name is the debtor's.

AVRUTES, August and Abraham, and William Heller—W. B. and Frederick M. Gould $468
ALBERT, John John—F. W. Wurster and another 174
ARNHEIM, Eugene—P. F. Munde 97
BRADDON, Lilian—E. Denning 530
BRIGGS, Gertrude A.—G. M. Wright, as assignee 34
BRENEN, Edward W.—I. F. Denzi and another 75
BALDWIN, David—M. Gabriel and another 287
COOK, Henry F.—L. J. Finch 254
CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY OF Utica—J. Reisert and another 1,206
CRAWFORD, Henry—Helen Adams, as executrix 3,728
COOGAN, Matthew and Denis, and Harry McNally—New York Hydraulic Press Brick Company 545
COHN, Albert B., Alexander Haft, and Abraham Krone—Annie E. Underhill 5,420
DOBSON, Charles M.—J. Westervelt 73
DU BOIS, Lavinia A.—Ellenora H. Decker, costs 111
DRISCOLL, Daniel H.—Twelfth Ward Bank 839
ELKAN, David—W. P. Baker 979
ELLIOTT, Richard W.—M. Mihalovitch and others 727
FITZGERALD, John W., as attorney, &c.—R. W. Bell 1,049
GOBLE, Henry M., and Julia Galway—C. E. Vandercook 356
GEER, Oliver L.—William Hacker 13,853
GUIDER, Joseph—The United States Mortar Supply Company 112
HERSHFELD, Alexander, and Wolff Levy—N. Vrooman 185
HERZFELD, Sigmund, and Samuel Mosbacher—J. Rothschild 4,184
HIRSCH, Charles L.—Parke, Davis & Co. 197
HARRIS, Jacob—Z. Harikoki and another 63
HAFT, Alexander, Albert B. Cohn, and Abraham Krone—Annie E. Underhill 5,420
HART, Max—Oneida County Bank 1,030
HARTWELL, Luther F.—G. M. Wright, as assignee 430
HARRIS, Elihu F.—Same 492
JAHL, Albert C.—Phillips Insulated Wire Company 71
KROME, Abraham—S. Bassel 29
KILE, Sarah M.—Leila Ryer 889
KINSLEY, John E.—J. Stern 67
LAGELOUZE, Gaston—B. B. Kenyon 151
LISSBERGER, Lazarus—J. M. Fiske and another 255
LAUGHLIN, David—H. Ingersoll 1,794
LETZNER, Frederick—Emma J. Holmes 169
LEEDS, Charles C., and Howard H. Morse—E. B. Bruyn 172
MEIXNER, Andrew—C. C. Schildwachter 107
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. Jordan, Jr., by guardian 195
McGILL, George W.—C. M. Richmond 120
NELLIS, Dewitt C.—G. W. Barnett 77
ODELL, Carl—H. C. F. Koch and another 38
O'NEILL, John—E. M. Jacquot 461
PELL, George W.—G. M. Wright, assignee 738
ROSENBERG, Simon J. and Sarah J.—H. C. F. Koch and another 282
RICHARDSON, William N., and John A. Borst—G. W. Mooney 28
RUEHL, Adolph—C. A. Du Vivier, as executor 221
SCHEFFER, Eugene W.—J. F. Gard 150
SICHEL, Rudolph—L. Joseph 274
SALADINO, Pietro and Giuseppa—G. Soviero 137
SCHAUM, Leopoldine—The Equitable Gas Light Company of New York 118
SMITH, Elliot—W. Long 81
THOMPSON, Eugene A.—L. Arnheim 130
THE MANHATTAN BREWERY COMPANY—E. J. O'Connor 316
THE NEW YORK REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION—E. B. Parker and others, Commissioners, costs 87
THE SCHLICHT HEAT, LIGHT AND Power Company—J. E. Powers 419
TUERK HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY and the Maltby Manufacturing Company—J. H. Williams 1,867
WRIGHT, David G.—F. C. Cummings 42
WILLENBROCK, Fred—G. F. Burslem 894
WITTKOWER, Theresa—F. Bierhoff 13
WITTKOWER, Louis—Same 13
WALZ, Edgar A.—B. W. Hanna 553
SAME—Same 177
ZIMMER, Jonas—W. Shimer and others 708

The following judgments were entered against the city:

J. Wolfson, $58.92; A. F. Silverstone, $41.50; S. Goldstein, $120.36; A. Roberts, $58.63; the John Kress Brewing Company, $544.79; G. Fink, $69.15; Emily Wittenberg, $210.61; Charles Gunther, $328.59; H. Gunther, $119.09; Antoine Steinmetz, $203.03; C. Spreeman, $100.52; J. Burckel, $85.07; J. Defina, $106.26; F. Forster, $102.82; C. Cava, $118.48; E. L. Sander, $208.76; H. Muller, $201.32; A. Cranston, $174.40; A. Costa, $145.50; P. J. Rodgers, $71.48; J. A. Meagher, $136.61; O. Mann, $59; E. H. Martini, $259; William B. Gerard, $93.54.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar for Monday

The following is the motion calendar for Monday:

No. 1058—Christ vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.
No. 1059—Beekman vs. same.
No. 1010—People ex rel. Chicago Junction Railway Company vs. Roberts.
No. 666—People ex rel. McGovern vs. Trustees of Penn Yan.
No. 1048—Ainslie vs. Hicks.
No. 1056—Phoenix Bridge Company vs. Keystone Bridge Company.
No. 1060—In re Langdon.
No. 1080—People ex rel. New York Institution for the Blind vs. Fitch.
No. 1062—In re Thrall.
No. 1071—In re Sherman.
No. 1072—In re Murray Hill Bank.
No. 1079—Holland Trust Company vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company.
No. 1081—People ex rel. Fitzgibbons vs. Police Commissioners.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Archibald Henry, Julia McCabe, Georgine E. Hoffman, William Ross.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Beekman, J.—Stern vs. Wettlaufer—Selah B. Strong. Booth vs. Kane—Thomas C. Kinney. Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Jacob Ahler's Brewing Company—Thomas D. Adams. American Savings Bank vs. Broderick—Harris Roome. O'Donnell vs. Thomas—Woolsey Carmalt.

SUPREME COURT — Smyth, J. — Jackson vs. Coyle—Thomas F. Donnelly.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Maddox, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7 Court House.—Hurd, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J. Case of Appeal.—The People vs. Firth.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, April 20, 1897,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE
68
CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS
ON
Amsterdam or 10th Ave.,
Edgecombe Road,
Park Terrace,
Vernon Place,
AND
Croton Aqueduct.
Fronting and Adjoining
HIGH BRIDGE PARK.
65 per cent. on Bond and Mortgage.
For maps and terms apply to MAN & MAN, Esqs., Attorneys, 56 Wall Street, and at the Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

JOHN N. GOLDING, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell at public auction Wednesday, April 28th, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by order of Charles L. Somerindyke, administrator, with the will annexed, of Richard Somarindike, deceased, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Seventy-sixth Street, distant four hundred and fourteen feet and eight hundred and fourteen one-thousandths of a foot easterly from the southeasterly corner of said street and Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of said street three hundred and eighty-five feet and one hundred and eighty-six one-thousandths of a foot to the southwesterly corner of said street and Central Park West (formerly Eighth Avenue); thence southerly along the westerly side of said Central Park West thirteen feet; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. For particulars apply to the Auctioneer, 9 Pine Street, N. Y. City.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, NEWBURGH BAY. House and grounds, Fishkill-on-Hudson, near river; seven acres in high cultivation, wood and lawn; high situation, and very fine river and mountain views; surroundings, all private places; ample garden and fruit; house has four reception rooms, eleven bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, &c.; ample piazzas, stable, tenant house, green and grape houses; three-quarters of mile from depot; all in good order; rent for Summer, $200 per month. Apply to
BENJ. RICHARDS,
(R. 834) 59 Liberty St.

TO LET AT NORFOLK, CONN.—Furnished cottage near the Hillhurst. For all information apply to Miss THOMPSON, 32 East 57th St., N. Y. City.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor,
Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.
Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.
D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES, Cape Cod, Harwich, Mass.; cool; pine forests; sea-bathing; drives; moderate rents; circular. J., 71 E. 87th.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TARRYTOWN.—To let, House, 14 rooms; five acres; fruit; fine river view; stable; rent moderate. JOHN WEBBER, 7 Beekman St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

53 MURRAY ST.—Five-story basement and cellar business building, to be repaired, &c.
286 Greenwich St., near Warren, store and basement, to be all fixed. Good leases for each.
CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St. and Bowery, Telephone Spring 1255.

A.—A.—A.—LOFTS, 110, 112, and 114 WEST 32D ST., 140 FEET WEST OF BROADWAY. Eight-story fireproof building; passenger and freight elevators; steam heat. Inquire on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.—Well-built, nicely located house on Bloomfield Street, near 11th Street. Apply to C. A. TISSOT, Real Estate Agent, Hoboken

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

"PICTURESQUE-OUT-OF-TOWN."—Handsomely illustrated country estates, residences. Sale, rent, exchange; 200 towns; mailed on receipt 6c. EDMUND S. MILLS, 503 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

74 West 36th St.
A bright, four-story, high-stoop house, with side light; handsomely decorated; exposed plumbing.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FIRST-CLASS CORNER
APARTMENT OF 9 LIGHT ROOMS & BATH; extra servants' room if desired; elevators, steam heat, telephone; low rental to first-class tenant. THE ADELAIDE, Park Av., Corner 66th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALKER, ADOLPHE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPHE L. ALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bayliss & Bayliss, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1897. EMILIE F. WOODWARD, Administratrix cum testamento annexo. BAYLISS & BAYLISS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja9-1aw6mS

CHAPIN, FREDERICK H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. CHAPIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, at the office of Gratz Nathan, Esq., No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. WINIFRED C. GRAHAM, Administratrix. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Administratrix. o24-1aw6mS

CHURCH, LUTHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUTHER CHURCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1896. ALFRED EDWARD CHURCH, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. n21-1aw6mS

COLGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COLGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August, 1897.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1897. JAMES FINN, RICHARD SHERLOCK, Executors. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Executors, 96 Broadway, New York City, New York. f13-1aw6mS

CRANE, ANGELINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELINA CRANE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of February, 1897. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executors of the last will and testament of ANGELINA CRANE, deceased. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. f6-1aw6mS

BERNARD, ALFRED.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Berthe Marie Victorine Le Prieur de la Saussaye Bernard, Louise Marie Jeanne Harper, née Bernard; Raymond Harper, Donald Harper, Henriette Clementine Berthe Barnard, Paul Leon Bernard, Genevieve Lucie Marie Barnard, Georges Henri Louise Bernard, Blanche Victoria Beatrix Bernard, Georges Robert Henri Bernard, Emily Leontine Marie Bernard, Amos Cozzi, residing at No. 5 Cimarosa, Florence, Italy; Jules Muller and Oscar Sumiteg, representatives of the firm of Meyer & Gloor, a partnership having its place of business in Bales, Switzerland, and a branch office at No. 26 St. Maria Novelle, Florence, Italy; R. Paoli, residing at No. 18 Via Cassia, Florence, Italy; Adamo Tani, residing at Lastra a Signa, Italy, near Florence; Eugenio Tani of Cartellina Torri, near Florence, Italy, and Argia Tani of Monticelli, Florence, Italy, children and only heirs at law and representatives of Guisippe Tani, formerly of Florence, Italy, deceased; Francisco Pastellini, residing at No. 2 Via Cerettani, Florence, Italy; Carlo Weekherlin, residing at No. 20 Via Fro Gioranni Angelico, Florence, Italy; Iesco Moretti, residing at No. 101 Via del Porte Alle Mosee, Florence, Italy, and Cesare Del Panta, residing at No. 21 Via Maggio, Florence, Italy, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALFRED BERNARD, late of the City of Paris, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of June, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Arthur E. Valois, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN, Atty. for Petitioner, 84 Cotton Exchange Building, N. Y. City. ap10-1aw6wS

DOHERTY, GEORGE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE J. DOHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Michael J. Sullivan, No. 538 Morris Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. JOHANNA DOHERTY, Administratrix. MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 538 Morris Av., N. Y. City. mh27-1aw6mS

GROSS, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William L. Snyder, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1897. FRANZISKA ROMANA GROSS, Executrix. WM. L. SNYDER, Attorney for Executrix, 5 Beekman St., New York City. ja30-1aw6mS

HALL, PHILANDER D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILANDER D. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of December, 1896. FRANK L. HALL, Administrator. d26-1aw6mS

HARKNESS, ANNA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. HARKNESS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wells, Waldo & Snedeker, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1896. WILLIAM HARKNESS, Executor. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Executor, 34 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o31-1aw6mS

MACBETH, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT MACBETH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of C. W. Bennett, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of August next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of January, 1897. ELLEN MACBETH, Administratrix. C. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. ja30-1aw6mS

MILLER, ANTON W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON W. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 141 East 40th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1896. MATILDA E. MILLER, EDWARD MILLER, WILLIAM S. MILLER, Executors. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executors, 155 Broadway, New-York City. n28-1aw6mS

PULLAR, JOHANNAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNAH PULLAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1896. FEODOR VON RAITZ, Executor. GEO. W. GALINGER, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, N. Y. d12-1aw6mS

ROGERS, MARY ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Thomas Rogers, Mary J. Westerfield, Sarah Hudson, Emily L. Rogers, Rachel Fields, Annie W. Fields, William Wallace Oakes, William Gerrard, Alfred Gerrard, Jason Gerrard, Alice Gerrard, Anna L. Walmesley, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARY ANN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of June, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Flora E. Rogers, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. ap17-1aw6wS

SCOTT, CHARLOTTE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE R. SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Edward D. Douglas, their place of transacting business, at Room 12, No. 93 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of March 1897. HENRIETTA L. DOUGLAS, Administratrix; LAURENCE HUTTON, EDWARD D. DOUGLAS, Administrators. GILBERT W. MINON, Attorney for Administrators, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh13-1aw6mS

SMITH, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Turner, McClure & Rolston, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of March, 1897. MARY A. THORP, Administratrix. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. mh27-1aw6mS

SMITH, DENIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DENIS SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Knox & Woodward, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1896. MARY E. SMITH, Administratrix. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. o31-1aw6mSa.

SWINBURNE, RALPH ERSKINE.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RALPH ERSKINE SWINBURNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September, 1897.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. SUSAN ANN SWINBURNE, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 15 Wall Street, New York City. mh27-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WAHLIG, BABETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BABETTE WAHLIG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1897. LOUISA HOFFMAN, ANNIE M. KLIPP, Executors. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executors, 29 Wall St., New York. f6-1aw6mS

WATSON, EMILY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY C. WATSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of November, 1896. JOHN M. BOWERS, CHARLES E. RHINELANDER, Executors. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executors. n7-1aw6mS

WILCOX, VINCENT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT M. WILCOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gerrit Smith, No. 43 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. ELIZABETH B. WILCOX, GERRIT SMITH, V. FISKE WILCOX, Executors. JOSEPH W. HOWE, Attorney for Executors, 43 Wall Street. o24-1aw6mS

WYCKOFF, ELLEN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, bearing date January 13th, 1897, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN B. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Paul R. Towne, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1897. JANE B. BERNARD, Executrix. PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Executrix, 229 Broadway, New York. ja16-1aw6m

YOUNG, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph Larocque, Jr., No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1897. DANIEL K. YOUNG, Administrator. JOS. LAROCQUE, Jr., Attorney for Administrator, 40 Wall Street, New York City. mh6-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—JAMES B. SMITH, Plaintiff, against THE DURLAND RIDING ACADEMY COMPANY and others, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure of a mechanic's lien and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, the premises in the complaint in this action and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Sixty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Central Park West, and running thence westwardly along the northerly line of Sixty-sixth Street three hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Central Park West one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-sixth street seventy-five feet; thence again northwardly and parallel with Central Park West one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly line of Sixty-seventh Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Sixty-seventh Street seventy-five feet to a point distant one hundred and fifty feet west of the westerly line of Central Park West; thence southwardly and parallel with Central Park West one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line fifty feet; thence northwardly fifty feet two and one-half inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Central Park West, and thence southwardly along the westerly line of Central Park West one hundred and fifty feet seven and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.

Said sale is to be made subject to the lien of the defendant, George W. Jenkins, under a mortgage, in form a conveyance to him, by William Durland and J. Amanda Durland, his wife, dated the 18th day of July, 1895, upon which the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars and interest from July 15, 1895, is due. Said sale is also made subject to all prior liens and incumbrances existing at the date of sale.—Dated New York, March 29, 1897.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Referee. mh31-2aw3wW&S

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—IDA McTURCK, plaintiff, against ELIZA BRIGGS, Georgiana Briggs, George B. McTurck, and Robert McTurck, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being at Williamsbridge, in the City, County, and State of New York, being the lots known and designated by the Numbers (130) one hundred and thirty and one hundred and thirty-one (131) on a map entitled "Map of Olinville at Williamsbridge Depot, Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York," surveyed by R. Henwood, Surveyor, dated Washington Avenue, Morrisania, July 26th, 1852, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains, the premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows on said map: Beginning at a point on the Third Avenue, distant from the Williamsbridge Road on the said map in a northerly direction two hundred and six feet and six inches; thence running in an easterly direction along the boundary line of Lot No. (129) one hundred and twenty-nine on said map, one hundred and thirty feet nine inches, to the Old Boston Road; thence following the line of said Old Boston Road in a southwesterly direction two hundred and twenty-six feet and two inches to the Williamsbridge Road on said map; thence in a northwesterly direction, following the line of said Williamsbridge Road on said map, sixty-six feet and nine inches, to the Third Avenue, and thence following the line of said Third Avenue on said map in a northerly direction two hundred and six feet and six inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York City, April 7, 1897.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

NORMAN A. LAWLOR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.

DAVID H. HUNT, Esq., Atty. for Deft., Robert McTurck, Williamsbridge, N. Y.

BRITTON H. TABOR, Esq., Guardian-ad-litem. ap8-2aw3wTh&S&ap29

EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LYMAN TIFFANY, as sole surviving trustee under the last will and testament of Charlotte L. Fox, deceased, plaintiff, against MINNIE L. SIMON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 6th day of May, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and known upon a map entitled "Map of the Bellevue Lots in the Sixteenth Ward, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New York, New York, March, 1845, surveyed by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor," which said map is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Lot Number Seventy-five, (75,) and bounded and described as follows:

Northeasterly in front by Twenty-sixth Street; southeasterly on one side by Lot Number Seventy-six (76) on said map; southwesterly in the rear by Lot Number Ninety (90) on said map, and northwesterly on the other side by Lot Number Seventy-four (74) on said map; said Lot Number Seventy-five (75) as laid down on said map being twenty-five (25) feet in width in front and rear and ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches in depth on each side.

Said premises being now known by the street number three hundred and thirty-two East Twenty-sixth Street, (332 E. 26th Street.)—Dated New York, April 13, 1897.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-2aw3wW&Sa&my5

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—ROBERT McGILL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM BOGGS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 30th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, distant fifty-one feet two inches southerly from the point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-third Street and the easterly side of Lexington Avenue; running thence easterly and through a party wall seventy feet; and running thence southerly seventeen feet, parallel with the said Lexington Avenue, and running thence westerly and through a party wall seventy feet to the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, and running thence along the said easterly side of Lexington Avenue, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1897.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

EDWARD P. SCHELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, No 56 Pine Street, New York City. ap1-2aw3wTh&Sat&Ap123

REFEREES' NOTICES.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND WEST 128TH and West 129th Streets.—Supreme Court, New York County. THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against D. G. YUENGLING BREWING COMPANY, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on Thursday, the 6th day of May, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

The first parcel begins at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, running thence eastwardly, along the north line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street three hundred and fifty-eight feet, to land formerly belonging to Jacob Lorillard; thence northwesterly along said last mentioned land to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at a point therein, distant four hundred and seventeen feet easterly from the east line of Amsterdam Avenue; thence westwardly, along the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, two hundred and seventeen feet; and thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning.

The second parcel begins at the southeasterly corner of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; running thence southerly, along the easterly line of Amsterdam Avenue sixty-six feet; thence easterly, and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ten feet four and one-half inches; thence southwesterly, on a line drawn at right angles to Lawrence Street, seventy-one feet one and one-quarter inches to the northerly line of Lawrence Street; thence southeasterly along the northerly line of Lawrence Street, and a line in continuation thereof, one hundred and fifty feet; thence northeasterly, on a line drawn at right angles to Lawrence Street, one hundred and ten feet; thence southeasterly, twenty-five feet three inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to Lawrence Street, one hundred and thirteen feet six inches to the former north line of Lawrence Street; thence southeasterly, along the former north line of Lawrence Street, fifty feet; thence northeasterly at right angles to Lawrence Street, one hundred and twenty feet four inches; thence southeasterly one hundred and fifty-three feet five and one-quarter inches; thence northeasterly in a diagonal line one hundred and nineteen feet eleven inches to a point which is distant eighty-two feet five inches southerly from the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and five hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the easterly line of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, eighty-two feet five inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; and thence westerly, along the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, five hundred and twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Excepting from the premises lastly above described so much thereof as has been taken for the opening and extension of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Together with all the fixed machinery contained on said above described premises.—Dated April 13th, 1897.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

RUSSELL & PERCY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. ap14-2aw3wW&S&my5

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—ALICE P. BUTMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH D. BUTMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale in partition, made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 16th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth (now Twenty-first) Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Thirtieth Street, distant easterly two hundred and seven feet and two inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of Thirtieth Street with the easterly line of Fifth Avenue; and running thence northerly and parallel with the said Fifth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall eighty-five (85) feet; thence easterly and parallel with said Thirtieth Street twenty-one (21) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly and parallel with the Fifth Avenue aforesaid and through a party wall eighty-five (85) feet to the said northerly line of Thirtieth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line of Thirtieth Street twenty-one (21) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, and being the same premises described in a deed to James D. Butman from Benjamin R. Butman, bearing date June 24, 1857, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber of Conveyances 738, at Page 586, July 10, 1857.—Dated New York, March 16th, 1897.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Pl'ff's Att'ys, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, April 22d, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1897. WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Pl'ff's Att'ys, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—FRANCES G. G. SANBORN, plaintiff, against MARY E. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the sixth day of May, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate on the southerly side of Madison Street, in the City of New York, within Section One, Block 266, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the said southerly side of Madison Street, distant two hundred and thirty-nine (239) feet and eleven (11) inches eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Madison and Scammel Streets, and at the centre of a party wall; and running thence southwardly and nearly parallel with Scammel Street and partly through the centre of said party wall ninety-five (95) feet and one (1) inch to the centre line of the block between Madison and Monroe Streets; thence eastwardly and along the said centre line of the said block twenty-three (23) feet and six (6) inches; thence northwardly and parallel with the westerly line of said lot and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-four (94) feet and ten (10) inches and one-half (½) of an inch to the southerly line of Madison Street; thence westwardly along said southerly line of Madison Street twenty-three (23) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises now known as Number 352 Madison Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, April 13th, 1897.

GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Referee.

GEORGE P. SANBORN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address 29 Wall Street, New York City. ap14-2aw3wW&S&my6

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York. — FRANZ O. MATTHIESSEN, plaintiff, against MARY E. ABBOT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 30th day of April, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in the said judgment of foreclosure and sale, and which are described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, distant four hundred and ten feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet; running thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; running thence easterly, along said middle line and parallel with Fifty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet; and running thence northerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet and five inches, to the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, at the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number Eighteen (18) West Fifty-fourth Street, and lying in Section 5, in Block 1,269, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, April 7th, 1897.

JOHN J. FITZGERALD, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. ap8-2aw3wTh&S&ap29

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—HENRY WALLACH vs. LENA KOPETZKY, Adelheid Lowe, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 1st day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Second Avenue distant eighty feet and ten inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the southerly side of Sixty-first Street, thence running easterly and parallel with Sixty-first Street and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Sixty-first Street and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet to the easterly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along said side of Second Avenue twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as No. 1,150 Second Avenue, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, April 6th, 1897.

ISAAC BELL BRENNAN, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 38 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap7-2aw3wW&S&an

COLLIS AND HENKEL SCORED

Lawrence J. Callanan Comments Severely on the Present Course of the Bureau of Incumbrances.

STREET LAWS NOT ENFORCED.

Says Failure to Remove Sidewalk Obstructions Pending Legislative Action Is Not Justifiable—Petty Persecution of Market Men Due to the Stoop-Line Fight.

"If Commissioner Collis and Superintendent Henkel cannot carry out the law which they are employed and sworn to enforce, the Bureau of Incumbrances ought to be abolished," said Lawrence J. Callanan, the Vesey Street merchant, yesterday. Mr. Callanan had been reading in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Superintendent Henkel's confessed failure in the attempt to remove the sidewalk obstructions in Nassau, Vesey, and Ann Streets. He was indignant, and did not hesitate to say so.

"The law is plain enough as to their duty," said Mr. Callanan, "and it is not right for them to lie down and wait to see what the Legislature or some other body is going to do on the stoop-line question. Their business is to go ahead under the laws as they stand. The Bureau of Incumbrances costs the taxpayers a good many thousands of dollars a year. It was created for a specific purpose. Now, if it is simply to become a piece of ornamental furniture it ought to be abolished, or we ought to get men into the executive positions who will do their duty.

"If they will look up the law under which the bureau was created they will see that they have full authority to remove incumbrances from the streets and sidewalks on complaint of citizens. Henkel removed Mr. Doyle's display of trunks from the stoop-line space at the Astor House the other day, and his power was not disputed. Why can't he proceed against other merchants in the same way?

"The trouble with the whole thing is, the politicians think there are a good many votes surrounding these stoop-line merchants, and they are afraid to take hold and clear them out. Their attack on Doyle was an outrage when it is considered that there are dozens of merchants all around Vesey and Fulton Streets who go unmolested, although maintaining five times as large a display on the sidewalk as he had."

Thomas F. Main of Tarrant & Co., corner Greenwich and Warren Streets; Darwin R. James, President of the Board of Trade and Transportation; William McCarroll of the American Leather Company, William F. Wiley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation; Elias Rothschild, Fourteenth Street merchant, and John F. Doyle of the Executive Board of the Real Estate Exchange, are among the men who have appealed to Gov. Black to veto the Finn Stoop-Line bill. They are indignant and outspoken at the neglect of the Bureau of Incumbrances to perform its duty with respect to sidewalk obstructions.

Some of the men who conduct stalls within the public markets and pay revenue to the city have volunteered the statement that they are obliged to keep out of the stoop-line fight, although they want to see the Finn bill vetoed. They say that any man in the market who utters a word against the bill to allow the erection of stoop-line stands is made the subject of petty persecutions from the ring that is trying to fasten this system on the community.

THE LOWELL OBSERVATORY.

Many Important Discoveries Made by Dr. Lee in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, April 16.—The Lowell Observatory, which was transferred from Flagstaff, Arizona, to Mexico early in December last for the purpose of observing the apposition of Mars and for the measurements of Southern double stars, has been dismounted and shipped back to its original location after three months' remarkable service.

Dr. Lee, who was in charge of the observatory, announces that since Jan. 1 more than 300,000 double and triple stars had been measured. More than half were new, having never been reported by any astronomer. The report will be the largest and most important addition to the Southern stellar astronomy since the observations of Sir John Herschel. Full reports of the work are to be forwarded to the Royal Astronomical Society, at London.

Among Dr. Lee's discoveries are many brilliant stars and perhaps fifty difficult stars separated by less than one second of an arc. In addition to these discoveries his corroborative points of argument as to formation of heavenly bodies will be exceptionally interesting.

Peter Chesley's Suicide.

Peter Chesley, an electrician, died in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday, having poisoned himself with opium in a lodging house at 180 Park Row. He was the companion of Jennie Rhees, who died in a hotel at 74 Macdougal Street, on March 30, from poisoning. Chesley was arrested and sent to the House of Detention to await the action of Coroner Tuthill. As a result of the autopsy he was released from custody last Tuesday. He left nothing to explain why he killed himself.

Henry W. Probst Acquitted.

Henry W. Probst, who has been on trial since Monday on a charge of having robbed the Kaldenberg Manufacturing Company, by which he was employed, was acquitted yesterday by a jury in Part II., Court of General Sessions. The defense was that another man, who has fled, was the criminal. Another indictment is pending against Probst, but in view of the acquittal on the first indictment, Judge McMahon discharged him on his own recognizance.

Italy's Interest in Children.

The Italians of Hoboken have conducted a night school for Italian children during the Winter. The expenses were defrayed by subscription. The school will close April 28. Health Inspector Gramelli, one of the committee in charge, said yesterday that he had received an assurance that if the school was reopened next Winter the necessary textbooks would be furnished by the Italian Government.

Resignation of Rev. Mr. MacIntosh.

The Rev. John A. MacIntosh, pastor of the John Knox Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, yesterday tendered his resignation, to take effect June 1. He has accepted a call to a church at Malone, N. Y. He will probably be succeeded by the Rev. Isaac Houston, known as the "Blind Preacher," who was the first pastor of the church.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Prof. H. M. Paul is ordered to the Naval Observatory.

Acting Boatswain A. Whippskey is ordered to the Vermont April 19.

Henry W. Worts is appointed pay clerk for duty at Puget Sound, April 20.

Lieut. G. P. Colvocoresses is ordered for examination for promotion at Washington May 3.

Chief Engineer J. H. Chasmar is detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Cincinnati.

Boatswain C. E. Hawkins is detached from the Constellation April 19, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Boatswain W. Brooks is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Constellation April 19.

Ensign C. T. Jewel is detached from the Montgomery and ordered to the Michigan, as watch and division officer.

Acting Boatswain J. Dwyer is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to League Island, with the Iowa, April 19.

Ensign E. R. De Steigner is detached from the Katahdin and ordered to the Montgomery as watch and division officer.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. S. Bogert is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Marine Rendezvous, New York.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S GIFT.

An Oak Tree from His Estate on the Way Here.

The Plattdeutsche Verein of Hudson County will on April 22 plant 400 trees in the Union Hill Schützen Park at Union Hill.

One of the trees to be planted is a German oak, the gift of Prince Bismarck. It was grown on his estate, and is now on its way across the ocean.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 18 to 24 West 44th Street.—Attention is called to the facilities offered for boarding pupils, and to the arrangements for the instruction of younger boys. Boys must be eight years of age, or else especially well fitted to enter the Junior Fourth Class. Applications may be entered now for the opening of the Autumn Term. J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

GLENWOOD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MATawan, N. J.—A thorough preparatory home school; best of everything for your boy while preparing for college or business. Address Prof. C. G. BROWER, Principal.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a Protestant woman as good cook or housekeeper in a private family out of town in Summer. 172 East 94th St.; ring outside bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress; assist with housework; city or country. Box E., 1,513 3d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined, middle-aged widow as housekeeper; no incumbrances; thoroughly competent; can take full charge of any house; good manager; good cook; could care for invalid lady; country or city; excellent references. Mrs. M. C., 530 6th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced lady's maid; speaks good German; good seamstress, packer, hairdresser, and all lady's maid's duties. R. M., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; by the day; in private families; understands fine work; best references. 587 Lexington Av., janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; city or country; first-class references. 20 East 69th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant in private family; best reference. Laundress, Box 13, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

BY YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, (23,) SPEAKING English, best city references as nurse or maid to family going to Germany end of May or beginning of June. Services in exchange for passage. Present employer, 26 Gramercy Park.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse to growing children and to do plain sewing; best references. Marie, 109 West 32d St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Massage and electricity scientifically applied by graduate masseuse; physician's references. Mrs. Foster, 218 West 35th St.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—Man and wife, middle-aged, will take care of private house during Summer for small compensation; good reference. Edward, Box 186, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly competent; best city references; age, 34; neat appearance; personally recommended if necessary. J. R., 6 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; age, 22; six years' experience as gardener; understands the care of good horses; references. McEntee, care of McDonald, 541 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; age, 30; English Protestant; thoroughly experienced; best city and country reference. 110 East 66th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; best reference; city or country. Walsh, 475 Amsterdam Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a married gardener of long experience a position on gentleman's place; excellent reference. G. A., 218 East 36th St., top bell.

Miscellaneous.

TELEGRAPHER, &c.—By a young man as telegrapher or office assistant. Industrious. Box 200 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced advertising canvasser to take charge of a special feature for one of the foremost daily newspapers in the country. Address G. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Going to the Mountains?

Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 267 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing halftone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table. 20 miles from city.

SPRING RESORTS.

The Lakewood Hotel,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
T. F. SILLECK, LESSEE
OF ORIENTAL HOTEL, Manhattan Beach.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MR. or MRS. M. NAFTAL, 744 6TH AV.—Astonishingly high price paid for ladies', gents', and children's fine misfit or cast-off clothing, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture, &c. Call or address.

A.—DIAMONDS and Watches on weekly payments; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 4 Maiden Lane, Room 2; all goods guaranteed.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

LEGAL SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The undersigned assignee for the benefit of creditors of THOMAS J. BRENNAN will sell at public auction by and under the direction of Richard V. Harnett, at the stoneyard lately occupied by Thomas J. Brennan, at 57th Street and North River, on the 29th day of April, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the plant, machinery, fixtures, stone, tools, and implements at said stoneyard, generally described as follows:

1 engine and boiler, 2 diamond saws, 1 rubbing bed, 2 planers, 2 steam derricks, 2 hand derricks, 3 hand trucks, 1 double-horse truck, 4 single wagons, 2 sleighs, 2 carts, 2 wagon horses, 2 truck horses, 3 sets of single harness, 1 set of truck harness, 2 wooden sheds, 1 stable and carriage house, 1 office furniture and fixtures and watchman's house; tools and implements, consisting of crowbars, chisels, hammers, chains, &c.; about 2,650 cubic feet brownstone, about 250 cubic feet bluestone, about 100 cubic feet limestone; quantity of sand. Property will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days from date of sale.—Dated New York, April 5th, 1897. THOMAS J. COSGROVE, Assignee.
ap7-2aw3wW&S&ap 28

A REWARD

Your Choice of Any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model, Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments.

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded, to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

REMEMBER YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF ANY BICYCLE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will under no circumstances, be accepted in making up the required number.

Orders for the delivery of two copies to the same address will not be accepted as two new subscribers. The purpose of THE TIMES is to obtain a wider distribution of its issues in homes where it has not heretofore been delivered.

PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office addresses. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks"; it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted into employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining, does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling a halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers, and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

If you desire additional information, write to THE TIMES. All questions will be cheerfully answered. This is a rare opportunity to secure your choice of any of the best one-hundred-dollar bicycles. Address

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to provide for the construction of a bridge over the Bronx River at East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, (Tremont Avenue,) in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 20th, 1897, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 14th, 1897.
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to amend Chapter Seven Hundred and Forty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a building for court purposes in the City of New York."

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 20th, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 14th, 1897.
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to provide for a bridge and approaches over the Bronx River between the Williamsbridge and Woodlawn Stations of the New York and Harlem Railroad, in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 20th, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 14th, 1897.
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to authorize the acceptance by the City of New York of the building constructed pursuant to Chapter Three Hundred and Seventy-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a building for criminal courts and other purposes in the City of New York," and to provide for the completion thereof.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 19th, 1897, at 2:15 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 13th, 1897.
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

relative to the new East River Bridge authorized to be constructed by Chapter Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the East River between the Cities of New York and Brooklyn."

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 19th, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, ——, 1897.
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

EXCURSIONS.

GOING TO TRAVEL?

NEW TOURS, 1897, TO EUROPE.

Entirely New Routes. All Expenses Included. High Class parties leave May and June; also Summer Vacation Tours. All Routes. Programmes Post Free. Correspondence Invited. Steamships—Travel Tickets Everywhere—Railroads
HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New York.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE.—Lady's phaeton, with rumble; maker, Million Guiet; excellent order; reasonable; at stable. 108 West 53d St.

DRY GOODS.

EASTER NOVELTIES in absolutely unique designs at prices extraordinarily low. No competition possible. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y. ....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3 up
18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City .....The Ilesworth, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, a. p., $1.50 up
do ....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bristol, R. I. ....D'Wolf Inn, opens June 1
Brooklyn, N. Y. ......Mansion House, a. p., $3
do ....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C., Charleston Hotel, a. p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Garden City, L. I., 50 minutes from New York.
Garden City Hotel opens April 20, a. p., $4.
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up. ap. $3 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
NewBright'n, S. I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4 up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York........The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do ....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do ....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $3
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do ......The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e. p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a. p., $4
do ......Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do ....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
POLAND SPRING, MAINE. Poland Spr'g House, Opens June 1st, a. p., $5; Mansion House, Open all year, a. p., $3; Maine Fair Building (Rooms only.) Opens June 1. Circulars of Hotels on this list, and testimonials of famous Poland Water. 3 Park Pl., N. Y.
Plymouth, Eng........Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portland, Or. (H. C. Bowers) The Portland, ap. $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a. p., $5 up, e. p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga......The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House........ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 up
do ......The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up
Watch Hill, R. I. New Ocean House opens Ju 15
Winter Harbor, Me. Grindstone Inn opens Jy 1

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, April 17, 3 PM	Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM
Campania, April 24, noon	Etruria, June 12, 1 PM
Umbria, May 1, 3 PM	Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM	Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM	Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Campania, May 22, 10 AM	Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM	Campania, July 17, 8 AM

EXTRA SAILINGS.

Servia, May 11, 1 PM	Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM	Aurania, June 22, noon

Servia, July 6, 10 AM.

Cabin passage, $75 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.

Ethiopia, Ap. 17, noon	Anchoria, May 8, noon
Circassia, Ap. 24, noon	Furnessia, May 15, noon

City of Rome......June 5 and July 3
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle, Sat., Ap. 17, 10 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot—Sat., April 24, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS..........................April 17
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM..Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM. Monday, April 19, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu............May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA..................................May 20, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........May 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu............June 8, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Monday, Apr. 19
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., April 21
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., Apr. 23
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., Apr. 26
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents. 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. C. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Spree, Tu., April 20, 10AM	Trave, Tu., May 25, 10AM
Trave, Tu., April 27, 10AM	Havel, Tu., May 11, 10AM
Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10AM	Saale, Tu., May 18, 10AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Tu., April 20, 10AM | Aller, Sat., May 15, 10AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, April 22, Noon
Konigin Luise..........Thursday, May 13, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra, April 17, 10 AM	Ems, May 15, 10 AM
Fulda, April 24, 10 AM	Werra, May 22, 10 AM
Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM	Fulda, May 29, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Normannia, Ap. 29, 10AM	Normannia, June 3, 10AM
Columbia, May 13, 7AM	Columbia, June 10, 7AM
F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10AM	A. Victoria, June 17, 7AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Patria, April 20, 10AM | Phoenicia, April 24, 11:30AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZENBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK.......April 21	ST. LOUIS.......May 12
PARIS..........April 28	PARIS..........May 19
ST. PAUL.......May 5	ST. PAUL.......May 26

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia,
By the American S. S. "Ohio,"
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Kensing'n, Ap. 21, 8:30AM | Southwark, May 5, 7 AM
Westernland, Apl. 28, noon | Noordland, May 12, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon	Teutonic, May 19, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon	Britannic, May 26, Noon
Majestic, May 5, Noon	Majestic, June 2, Noon
Germanic, May 12, Noon	Germanic, June 9, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M. Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.
7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M. 11:50 P. M. (Saturdays only.)
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.
8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:30 P. M. and 12:15 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—5 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—8 A. M. week days and 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—Express, 1:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, (Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices: Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Jan. 25, 1897,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 (5:38 Saturdays only) P. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN.
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. Dining Car West of Buffalo.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (Through Sleeper,) 3:30 P. M. (Sundays, 2:00 P. M.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION; excellent opportunity for party wishing high-grade piano at reasonable price. LOUIS J. JOSCELYN, 10 East 16th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Eden Musee
OPEN FROM 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
WORLD IN WAX——WORLD IN WAX
NEW GROUPS CONSTANTLY ADDED.
GRAND CONCERTS
BY
HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.
AFTERNOON AT 2:30. EVENINGS AT 8.
EVERY HOUR
CINEMATOGRAPH
FROM 1 TO 5 AND 8 TO 10.
—SPECIAL—
Poster Show
Opens Sunday, April 18.
ADMISSION TO ALL, 50 CENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
No Free Tickets to Any One.
BARNUM & BAILEY.
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Closing Days of the Most Wonderful Show Ever Seen.
3 Rings, 3 Stages, Race Course & Aerial Enclave.
2 Menageries, 3 Herds of Elephants.
ELLA EWING, the AMERICAN GIANTESS.
GREAT PETER THE SMALL, only 1½ POUNDS
Laughable Dog Ball Player and Talking Pig.
High and long distance jumping horses and ponies.
Two Performances Daily at 2 and 8 P. M.
Doors open an hour earlier.
Admission to all 25, 50, 75, and $1. Box seats $2 each.
Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Performances of Grand Opera.
Direction Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, (Ltd.)
This Afternoon, Farewell Matinée FAUST. Calve, Olitzka, Jean & Ed De Reszke, Lassalle.
To-night, Only Popular Price Performance Gounod's Opera ROMEO ET JULIETTE.
Mmes. Marie Engle, Bauermeister, and Belina. MM. Plancon, De Vries, Campanari, and Salignac.
Sat. Night prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, 2.50.
Easter Sunday, April 18, Only Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Calve and Clementine De Vere, MM. Bispham, Salignac, and Plancon. Entire Met. Orchestra. Conductor, Anton Seidl.
Sunday prices, 50, 75, 1.00, and 1.50.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.
Special announcement. Tuesday Evg., April 20, Farewell Performances and Testimonial Benefit Tendered to MISS KITTY K. ABBEY (only surviving child of the late Henry E. Abbey.) Acts from ROMEO ET JULIETTE, CARMEN, LE CID, and MEFISTOFELE. Seats for this performance now on sale at regular prices.

GRAND STANDS.
Located at Boulevard, 65th, 68th, 69th, and 71st Streets.
For diagrams, booking of seats, and other information apply to
L. E. La TOUR & CO., Proprietors,
1,720 Broadway. Tel. Call, 751 38th St.
Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL. Adm. 50c.
DAN LENO
And Also "In Great New York," with all the Great Specialty Stars.
Dan Leno Mat. To-day, 2 P. M.

B'WAY THEATRE. MONDAY, APRIL 19
FRANK DANIELS.
WIZARD OF THE NILE. Seats now on sale.
SUNDAY, APRIL 18TH, GRAND CONCERT.
SOUSA.
SEATS NOW ON SALE. POPULAR PRICES.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 6 East 23d. 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
PAINTINGS. Recent Works of BIRGE HARRISON and Alexander Harrison. ADMISSION FREE.

GRANT PARADE.
Reserved seats all numbered on Monument Circle Reviewing Stand directly opposite entrance to Grant Monument; also a perfect view of President McKinley and his cabinet, near 122d St. Seats on sale 1,201 B'way. Telephone No. 2241 38th St. Stand now open.

Daly's
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2.
MATINEE To-day, and TO-NIGHT,
SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY,
THE TEMPEST.
THE TEMPEST every eve. next week except Wed. and Sat.
Wed., GEISHA; Sat., HUNCHBACK

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées at 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.
150th Performance April 23. Souvenirs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST DAY. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Whitney Opera Co. BRIAN BORU.
Last Matinée To-day at 2. Eve., 8:15.
Next Week—James J. Corbett in A Naval Cadet.

BIJOU, Broadway and 30th St. Eves., 8:15. Matinée To-day, 2.
MAY IRWIN in COURTED INTO COURT.
LAST 3 WEEKS! LAST 3 WEEKS!!

5TH AVE. THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2
SEVENTH WEEK MRS. FISKE IN THE SUCCESS
TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.

Knickerbocker Theatre. 38th St. & B'way.
Evenings at 8. Matinée To-day. BOSTONIANS.
The new Comic Opera, The Serenade.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:15. Mats. To-day and Wed.
MISS MANHATTAN
APRIL 19, SOUVENIR NIGHT.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. To-day.
Unequivocal success. Boisterous merriment—Herald
NEVER AGAIN.

CASINO. Evs., 8:15 First Mat. To-day. Prices $2, $1.50, $1. 27 times only in N. Y.
RUSSELL-FOX-DE ANGELIS.
Comic Opera Festival—THE WEDDING DAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 72D ANNUAL EXHIBITION. NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. N. W. Cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Matinée To-day. Houses packed.
MATHEWS & BULGER in GAYEST MANHATTAN.

HARLEM Opera House. Eve., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2.
MARK TWAIN'S PUDD'NHEAD WILSON.
Next Week E. H. Sothern—An Enemy to the King.

American Theatre—Commencing next Monday,
Two LITTLE VAGRANTS SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GRAND OP. HOUSE. Evs., 8. Mat. To-day at 2.
SOWING THE WIND.
NEXT WEEK—THE BROWNIES.

LYCEUM THEATRE...NEXT MONDAY
......THE MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE.
......THE MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE.

Herald Sq. Theatre. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Wed.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Agnes Sorma To-day Mat., "Doll House." To-night, "Liebelei."

BASEBALL. N. Y. LEAGUE TEAM vs. SYRACUSE at Polo Grounds To-day, 4 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOUSE OF REFUGE DEFENSE

Reply of the Board of Managers to the Charges Made by the Board of Health.

INSTITUTION QUITE HEALTHY.

Compares Well with Other Similar Places, Though Eye Disease Cannot Be Wholly Eradicated—Bad Drainage Admitted—A Legislative Investigation Welcomed.

The Board of Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Criminals, under the auspices of which the Refuge on Randall's Island is conducted, held a special meeting at the Refuge yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to consider the quarantine put upon the institution by the Board of Health. Of the thirty members of the Board of Managers, seventeen were present. No representative of the Board of Health attended the meeting.

The board was in session from 2 o'clock until after 6. No differences of opinion were developed, but the time was occupied in preparing a careful and somewhat elaborate statement regarding the action of the Board of Health and the course of the society. This statement will be sent to the Board of Health to-day with formal resolutions of invitation to members of that body and their representatives to visit and inspect the Refuge.

The statement recites that three reasons are given by the Board of Health for quarantining the Refuge, these being:

"That the plumbing and drainage emit offensive odors.

"That the children now on the premises are suffering from contagious diseases of the eye and are not properly isolated.

"That proper and sufficient nurses have not been provided so as to secure to the inmates due and proper care as to personal health and cleanliness."

In reference to the first complaint, the managers point to repeated efforts to get the Legislature to authorize improvements in plumbing, and the fact that a bill for this purpose is now before the Legislature. They maintain, however, that there have been no cases of illness in the institution that can be attributed to bad plumbing or drainage. They say that it is an impossibility to eradicate the eye disease from an institution containing children, and that the segregation of trachoma patients in the Refuge is practically an impossibility. They declare, however, that the proportion of contagious eye disease in the institution as compared with other similar ones is small.

As to cleanliness, they declare that "competent matrons superintend the bathing of the girls and of the younger boys in the primary department. Officers regularly superintend the ablutions of the older boys. Two trained nurses have charge of the boys' hospital, and one nurse of the girls' hospital."

The board further states that it is endeavoring in every way possible to comply with the requirements of the Board of Health, and has always done so.

They cite statistics for some years back, and the Assistant Superintendent, who has been connected with the institution eighteen years, is quoted as saying that it was never in a better general condition as to health than at present.

Dr. Bradley reported 147 cases of trachoma for the year 1895, among a total of 1,119 children. For 1896 he reported 121 cases among 1,302 children. In 1895, with a population of 1,119 children, there were two deaths. In 1896 there were three deaths."

Concerning the recent outbreak of measles in the girls' department, a full statement is made of the precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease. No quarantine of the boys' department, it is said, was found necessary. It is said the disease was introduced by friends of the inmates, and was not due to the condition of the house.

Dr. Eynon, the new physician of the Refuge, was before the managers. Dr. William Whitehead Gilfillan was elected ophthalmologist, and will begin his work to-day.

In an additional statement made to reporters, President Orr said the board had invited the Board of Health and its physicians to inspect the Refuge carefully and see for themselves the absolute unfairness of the arbitrary action that had been taken. The board felt, he said, that instead of being subject to condemnation and punishment it was entitled to praise for its management.

President Orr's attention was directed to a dispatch from Albany saying that a resolution had been offered for a legislative investigation of the Refuge. He expressed pleasure, and said he and his fellow-members of the board would welcome investigation. He expressed absolute confidence that the Legislature will grant the appropriation asked by the managers and recommended by the Controller for the improvement of the sanitation at the Refuge.

THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

Interesting Speakers Expected at the Meeting at Sherry's To-day.

There is reason to believe that the meeting to be held at Sherry's at 4 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of arousing interest in the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, shortly to open in Nashville, will be an earnest one. A large number of well-known and influential New York men and women are already interested in this enterprise, and it is their desire that New York City shall be adequately represented at the exposition.

Mayor Strong has been invited to preside this afternoon and make an address. He has already expressed his cordial sympathy with the purpose of the meeting. Others expected to be present and speak are Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, and John S. Wise. While other cities throughout the country have evinced an enterprising interest in the Tennessee anniversary celebration, New York City has done nothing. Many beautiful buildings are now ready on the exposition grounds in Nashville, and in originality and completeness the affair is designed to be second only to the World's Fair in Chicago.

It is necessary that prompt measures be taken if New York is to be fittingly represented. Contributions are therefore solicited for transportation and care of New York exhibits, and to aid in furthering this city's part in the undertaking. Such contributions may be sent to Adolph S. Ochs, Treasurer of the New York City Commission, TIMES Building, New York.

TO AID NEW YORK TRADE.

Merchants Take Steps for a Permanent Organization.

The success of the down-town business men in inducing the railroads to issue ten-day excursion tickets at reduced rates for the Grant Monument services in order to stimulate trade has led to the formation of a permanent organization for the purpose of advancing the commercial interests of New York.

The following permanent Finance Committee has been formed preliminary to the perfection of a complete scheme of organization: George L. Putnam of Sweetzer, Pembrook & Co., Chairman; Charles H. Webb of Dunham, Buckley & Co., George C. Clark of Tefft, Weller & Co., James E. Nichols of Austin, Nichols & Co., James H. Breslin, President, and Simeon Ford, Secretary, of the Hotel Men's Association; Lee Kohns of L. Straus & Co., S. C. Hill of Hill Brothers, Thomas Dimond, A. Friedlander of A. Friedlander & Co., Max Naumberg of Naumberg, Kraus & Co., Charles J. Follmer, I. R. Fisher of Nathaniel Fisher & Co., Frank Rothschild of Rothschild & Brother, R. E. Bonar of R. E. Bonar & Co., D. S. Walton, W. T. Evans of Mills & Gibb, and C. C. Shayne.

The railroad companies will be asked to issue an excursion ticket at reduced rates, good for twenty or thirty days, next Fall for the convenience of out-of-town tradesmen.

Warrant Wanted for a Dead Man.

When Officer Halderlein of the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, went to St. Catharine's Hospital yesterday to serve a warrant for Louis Miller of 60 Humboldt Street, who was charged by his wife with abandonment, he learned that Miller had died the day before of pleurisy.

WHITEHEAD TORPEDO LOST.

Not Loaded and Commerce Is Safe, but Officers of the Indiana Would Like to Recover It.

A Whitehead torpedo, launched from the battleship Indiana during target practice off Stapleton, S. I., on Wednesday morning last, has gone astray. It is not loaded, and can, therefore, do no harm, but as these engines of destruction cost $2,500, the Navy Department and the officers of the battleship are anxious to recover the missing machine. It was 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, when, the crew having gone to quarters, torpedo practice was begun under direction of Lieut. Houston. The torpedo was set to rise under a target 500 yards distant. It rose twice to the surface of the water, and then disappeared. A whaleboat was lowered and sent with the steam launch to search for the torpedo, but without success. Repeated searches have since been made, with like results.

The torpedoes are cigar-shaped steel shells, fourteen feet long and about fourteen inches in diameter, equipped with twin screws worked by compressed air, and capable of making thirty knots for 800 yards. They are launched from torpedo tubes leading out through the plates of the vessels, being sent overboard by a four-ounce impulse charge. As soon as they strike the water the internal mechanism for turning the screws is set in motion, and their course beneath the water is regulated by flanges and rudders previously set to cause them to rise at a certain distance. When in actual service they are exploded from impact, a detonator being placed in the forward end. For target practice, the weight of a charge is supplied by water, and a false wooden head is substituted for the steel one.

They occasionally go wrong. One was lost last Summer off Tompkinsville, and not recovered. One lost at Hampton Roads was subsequently washed up on the beach, and the finder was rewarded for notifying the department. Two have been lost in Newport Harbor.

EDWIN C. MARTIN ARRESTED.

His Boy Was Struck and He Pulled the Assailant's Ear.

Edwin C. Martin, a prominent member of the Union League Club, Brooklyn, was before Justice Kramer yesterday, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, charged with assaulting eleven-year-old Edwin Knevel of 622 Madison Street.

Mr. Martin, who resides at 603 Madison Street, in defense said that he had pulled young Knevel's ear because his eight-year-old son, Guy Martin, had been struck by young Knevel.

Dr. A. L. Rich of 711 Putnam Avenue testified that Knevel's injury may result in permanent deafness. Decision was reserved.

ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION.

Artist's Proof of Marshall's Washington Sold for $26.

At Bangs's auction rooms, a collection of prints, etchings, and engravings, comprising mezzotints after Sir Joshua Reynolds, impressions by Bartolozzi, Sharpe, Strange, Rembrandt, Durer, Leyden, an artist's proof of Marshall's Washington, and painter etchings by Meissonier, Millet, Haden, Doré, and others was sold yesterday afternoon.

The Marshall portrait, which is out of the market, and was published at $50, went for $26. Two Strange engravings of pictures by Guercino, Biblical subjects, brought $13 and $12. A rare mezzotint by Smith of Reynolds's portrait of the Right Honorable Anthony Malone, was bought for $8.50.

Two other Reynolds portraits, engraved, one by G. Marchi, the other by Marenard, brought out the most spirited bidding. The former sold for $5.50, the latter for $10. A little Whistler etching of a street scene in Paris was bid up to $5.25.

CREDIT MEN'S DINNER.

Objects of the Association Which Is to Meet April 22.

The New York Credit Men's Association will have its annual dinner at the St. Denis Hotel, Thursday, April 22, at 7 P. M. The membership of this association is increasing rapidly. Prominent State, city, and National officials, also eminent speakers, have been invited and will make addresses. This, it is expected, will be the largest representative gathering of credit men ever held in New York City, or in this country.

The association is organized for protective and educational purposes; for protection against imposition, injustice, and fraud; to agitate and effect changes in the collection and bankruptcy laws of the various States, and the United States, so as to secure uniformity; to bring about mutual improvements, greater similarity, and certainty in business customs and usages of trade, and to establish closer ties of business association.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SUCCESSOR.

Mayor Will Name a New Police Commissioner Perhaps To-day.

President Roosevelt of the Police Department, who on Monday will become Assistant Secretary of the Navy, called on Mayor Strong yesterday and had a long talk with him. When Mr. Roosevelt left the Mayor's office he said that his formal resignation would not be tendered until to-day, and perhaps not until Monday.

Mayor Strong said: "I will not appoint Mr. Roosevelt's successor to-day. I hope to make the appointment to-morrow. It will certainly be made by Monday."

Walter C. Gilson, Secretary of the Union League Club, who is also Secretary of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Grant Monument Committee, was in the Mayor's office when Mr. Roosevelt called. This gave rise to the rumor that he might be appointed a Police Commissioner. It is always easy to start a rumor in the City Hall. "Why should I want to be a Police Commissioner?" he said, when William Brookfield asked him if he was going to get the appointment.

BILLS BEFORE THE MAYOR.

All Approved but One Relating to a West Side Street Opening.

Several bills which have been passed by both branches of the Legislature were before Mayor Strong yesterday for public hearing. One was the bill relating to the opening of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street between Amsterdam Avenue and King's Bridge Road, and West Fifty-third Street from Eleventh Avenue to the river. By some mistake, the bill did not include the block of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street which extends to Audubon Avenue. B. V. Merrigan, whose residence is on this stretch of the street, appeared before the Mayor to oppose the bill on account of the omission. He accused Alderman Muh and some of his friends who are interested in the bill, especially on account of the West Fifty-third Street section of it, of bad faith. The Mayor said he would return the bill to Albany with a request that it should be amended.

Bills making it permissible to increase the salaries of clerks of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; to permit public lectures in the public schools; giving the Board of Education, with the consent of the Board of Estimate, power to establish four high schools, the sites yet to be selected; to construct a parkway at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Sedgwick Avenue and Cedar Avenue, and to improve Washington Avenue, were all approved by the Mayor.

Lower Fares to Europe.

Ticket agents of the Red Star Line were given notice yesterday that there would be a cut of from $5 to $10 in the second-cabin rates of the steamship Southwark, for the trip from here July 14. This is the trip prior to the Queen's jubilee. The Summer rates to Antwerp in the second cabin of the Westernland, Noordland, Berlin, and Friesland have been reduced $10. The steamship pool does not affect east-bound rates, but those of the Red Star and the German Lines have heretofore been the same. Steamship men look upon this as a beginning in the breaking up of the steamship pool.

The Cold commonly described as "deep-seated," with pain and soreness in the breast, difficulty of breathing, and all that, yields quickly to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

CITIZENS' UNION GRATIFIED

Mr. Lauterbach's Statement Looked upon as Clearing the Ground for Action.

THE ISSUE SHARPLY DRAWN.

All Persons Interested in Good City Government Will, It Is Said, be Arrayed Against Partisan Machines—Views of Charles Stewart Smith and Others.

Prominent officers of the Citizens' Union and men who have allied themselves with that movement said yesterday that they are very much gratified by the utterances of Edward Lauterbach in his speech Thursday night before the Republican County Committee.

It was generally agreed that the statement made by Mr. Lauterbach in reference to the Mayor of Greater New York—"Better to place in power a true Democrat, or even a true Tammany Hall man, than to elevate to this great position of power and authority a man of no party and a man who has no party back of him"—draws sharply the issue between those who want partisan and those who favor non-partisan Government in this city.

It was also agreed among those interviewed on the subject that the statement was characteristic, and revealed similar motives and aims underlying both Tammany and the machine Republicans.

Charles Stewart Smith.

Charles Stewart Smith, who is Vice Chairman of the Citizens' Union, said:

"I thank Mr. Lauterbach for his candid utterance. It shows the necessity for the existence of the Citizens' Union, and very clearly sets forth the issue that must be fought out in this city next Fall. That issue is exactly as Mr. Lauterbach puts it—a battle between non-partisan citizens who want honest and efficient administration on the one side against partisans and spoilsmen, machine Republicans, and Tammany Democrats on the other side. He could not, as a 'practical' and experienced politician, have laid down more succinctly and more unforgettably the real issue before us.

"This frank declaration of the purpose of the machine Republicans, that spoils is the end and aim of partisan politics, shows that there is no real distinction between political spoilsmen, under whatsoever banner they may be enlisted for the time. Whether the spoilsman comes from Tammany Hall or out of the ranks of machine Republicans, he is the same, and it is worth a good deal thus early in the campaign to have the citizens of New York clearly understand that this is so. Mr. Lauterbach has rendered us incalculable service in letting people know so soon that the Republicans for whom he is authorized to speak would rather see a corrupt Tammany man in power than a man who, although he may represent no 'party,' yet represents the 'decent' and honest people of this city who want an administration that will be controlled by interest in the highest welfare of the city, rather than in the fostering of a political party or faction.

"Mr. Lauterbach's statement will bring into the ranks of the Citizens' Union at least 25,000 respectable Republicans. The best men in that party will not tolerate such a policy as the President of the County Committee has outlined. He is correct in his inference that the Citizens' Union will draw more from the Republicans than from the Democrats, and he will find that his announced policy will very greatly aid us in attracting the best men of both parties into the movement for honest government. I shall aid in disseminating widely this statement of Mr. Lauterbach's. It will be one of our best campaign documents. I am willing to go on record as saying that it will make 25,000 votes to the cause of non-partisan and honest government."

John C. Clark.

John C. Clark, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, said:

"I regard Mr. Lauterbach's statement as very favorable to us. It means that he recognizes the probability of our becoming the most powerful anti-Tammany organization in the city.

"As to his opinion that the Republicans should run a partisan municipal ticket, and the view of Mr. Quigg that the municipal campaign should be fought on the money issue, as represented by McKinley and Bryan, I can only say that it is directly contrary to the attitude of the last Republican Constitutional Convention. That convention adopted the view that a city election could be held on city issues, and even advised such a course in city elections. Mr. Lauterbach's views do not agree with those of many prominent Republicans.

"I think that a combination between Tammany and the machine Republicans would prove of advantage to us. It would make the issue well defined as between politics for spoils and politics for good, honest, business administration."

Mr. Clark added that it is useless for Mr. Lauterbach to disclaim Republican responsibility for whatever has been bad in the administration of Mayor Strong. "The Republicans," he said, "were the most influential of the factions and organizations that elected the present administration. Without them it could never have been elected; and they must shoulder the responsibility for whatever may be censured in the administration of the City Government under Mayor Strong."

James C. Carter.

James C. Carter said that he did not care to add much to what he has already said on the subject. "The declaration by Mr. Lauterbach," he said, "is characteristic, and was to have been expected. It will aid the cause represented by the Citizens' movement, and will very materially strengthen the Union. I am very glad that he made this declaration. It has simplified the issue for us, and we are quite ready to fight it out along these lines."

John B. Pine.

John B. Pine, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Enrollment and District Organization, said that he was delighted to have Mr. Lauterbach say exactly what he did. "It will be of great service to us. I believe that it means the triumph of the Citizens' movement."

Mayor Strong and John C. Sheehan, when asked for their views upon the policy laid down by Mr. Lauterbach, said that it was a matter they did not care to discuss.

Work of the Committees.

The several committees of the Citizens' Union were very active yesterday. The Committee on Press and Literature, of which Richard Watson Gilder is Chairman, mapped out its work for the campaign. A large number of documents will be prepared at once and distributed.

Vice Chairman Charles Stewart Smith said yesterday that 30,000 enrollment blanks had been printed, and that they would be taken throughout the city immediately by competent men. The 8,000 members of the Good Government clubs have volunteered their services, and more than fifty ladies have written to headquarters, asking that they be given the privilege of taking out these lists for signatures.

THE FREE LUNCH RESTORED.

Some Saloon Keepers Take Time by the Forelock with Amended Law.

The managers of several east side saloons took time by the forelock yesterday in dealing with the amended Raines law restoring the free lunch. In one case an old free-lunch sign had been resuscitated, and in nearly all the saloons customers who helped themselves from the one-cent sandwich counters forgot to make any returns to the cashier. "Clam chowder all day" was bill-boarded at several places, and the man who was supplied with it when he bought a glass of beer had no need to ask the price.

City saloon keepers understand that the free lunch clause was restored as a sop to the farmers up State who want to sell their pickles and cheese. The word has been passed to leave these articles of diet off the free lunch counter.

Crowd of Italian Immigrants.

Of 2,735 immigrants who arrived Thursday, 1,480 were Italians. They were examined at Ellis Island yesterday, and 700 were detained for further hearing.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

CHARTER FIGHT AT ALBANY

A Special Train Engaged to Carry the Opposing Delegation to the Hearing Monday Morning.

URGING GOV. BLACK NOT TO SIGN

Members of the Greater New York Commission, It Is Also Announced, Are Going to Defend Their Work Before the Governor.

As the time approaches for the opponents of the Greater New York charter to appear before the Governor and make their arguments against its provisions, it becomes more and more evident that it is the intention of the united organizations to impress Gov. Black with a full knowledge of the glaring defects of the measure as it has reached him, and also of the distinguished character of the opposition to his signing it.

The committee representing the organizations that intend to be heard at Albany on Monday, finding that sufficient accommodations could not be had on the Empire State Express, and having obtained definite assurances from forty-two gentlemen that they would be members of the delegation to go before the Governor, have sent out a notice that a special train has been secured to convey the party to the State capital. This special train will leave the Grand Central Station at 8:35 A. M. on Monday, arriving in Albany in time for the hearing, which has been fixed for 11:30 A. M. Gov. Black has signified his willingness to give the speakers as much time as they may need to present their statements, but the orators opposing the charter are expected to get through in time for the delegation to return to New York in the afternoon.

There will probably be seventy-five in the delegation. Assurances are expected to reach the committee between now and Monday that fully this number propose to go. Payment of the fare can be made to any member of the committee on the train.

Among those who have announced their intention to travel by this train are Charles Stewart Smith, Abram S. Hewitt, Lewis L. Delafield, Dorman B. Eaton, S. Nicholson Kane, Morris K. Jesup, J. M. Bowers, G. Waldo Smith, Jefferson M. Levy, Horace E. Deming, Le Grand B. Cannon, Isaac N. Seligman, E. Ellery Anderson, Austen G. Fox, William Jay, Herbert B. Turner, Salem H. Wales, President Hubbell of the Board of Education, Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club; G. G. Williams, President of the Chemical Bank; W. W. Sherman, President of the Bank of Commerce; James J. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank; Col. William E. Rogers, John E. Parsons, Alfred E. Marling, President of the Real Estate Exchange; Richard Deeves, Moses Ottinger, J. Noble Hayes, James W. Pryor, and A. A. Levey.

Tax Commissioner E. P. Barker sent a letter yesterday to Mr. Marling, regretting his inability to be with the party owing to pressure of his official duties. A paragraph of the letter reads: "I feel a just pride in the growth of my native city. I have worked steadily and conscientiously from the first in opposition to the proposed charter, and regret that people, for reasons totally beyond my understanding, can advocate a measure that must bring to them only increased debt and taxation."

Mr. Parsons and Mr. Smith will head the delegation, and the introductory address to the Governor will be made by the former. The time of the speakers will be so apportioned that some one belonging to each opposing interest can be heard. Mr. Hewitt will express the opposition of the Chamber of Commerce, as he did at Mayor Strong's hearing; and if James C. Carter is present, he will tell Gov. Black how members of the Bar Association regard the handiwork of the Charter Commissioners. Addresses will be made by Messrs. Deming and Delafield of the Bar Association, Dorman B. Eaton, J. Noble Hayes, and J. W. Pryor of the City Club. Col. Rogers will speak for the Union League Club, and President Marling for the Real Estate Exchange. Presidents Williams (Chemical) and Hepburn (Third National) will likely be the speakers of the bankers. The League of Anti-Equal Taxation will also be represented.

TO DEFEND THEIR WORK.

Members of the Charter Commission to Attend the Hearing.

The members of the Greater New York Commission have determined to go to Albany Monday morning and appear before the Governor at the public hearing on the Greater New York charter, which will be begun at noon on that day.

It is understood that notice of this fact has been sent to all of the members of the commission, with the exception of Mayor Strong, who is not expected to go because he has already given his views on the charter in his veto message.

The members of the commission go to defend their work and to oppose the views of the large delegation of citizens who will go up with John E. Parsons, Chairman of the united committees to oppose the charter.

Gen. Tracy, Chairman of the committee, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, George M. Pinney, Jr., ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Andrew H. Green, William C. De Witt, and ex-Judge Dillon are among those who are almost certain to go to Albany.

Seth Low will try to attend the hearing. "I cannot tell," he said last night, "whether I shall be able to go or not. If I go, I shall go as one of the commission that prepared the charter, to say whatever may seem to be called for by the criticisms made upon it. If I do not go, I shall write. I still believe that the merits of the charter outweigh its defects, and that, from the point of view of those who favor consolidation, there is no controlling reason why the charter should not be approved."

The commission, at this time, indeed, has no official existence, having concluded its work and made its report to the Legislature. The members, however, noting the storm of opposition that has been raised against the charter in its present form, propose to give the Governor their views upon it as individuals.

The presence of the members of the commission at the charter hearing will make that event doubly interesting, and the discussion may last more than one day.

TRINITY'S SEXTON RESIGNS.

Ill Health the Cause Assigned by Mr. Gobet's Friends.

There has been much comment and considerable curiosity caused in Trinity parish by the sudden retirement of Jules Gobet as sexton of old Trinity Church.

The fact that the corporation has accepted Mr. Gobet's resignation was made known last Thursday, but no explanation of the cause of this severance of relations, which have existed for five yeass, is vouchsafed by either the church people or the retired sexton. The latter was engaged as sexton of Trinity Church in 1892, having previously served in a similar capacity in St. Chrysostom's parish for many years.

He has been in ill health for some time, and his friends are inclined to attribute his resignation to that fact.

Phi Beta Kappa Meeting.

The Gamma Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society held a meeting at Clark's, on Twenty-third Street, Thursday evening. Robert N. Kenyon, class of '81, read a paper on "The Novels of Mrs. Humphry Ward."

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E.&W. MARK
THE BEST MADE

LEGAL NOTES.

SUIT UPON A GUARANTY.—The Security Coal and Iron Development Company issued 1,000 bonds, with coupons attached, dated July 1, 1887, payable in twenty years. Subsequently the Security Fuel and Iron Company, in an agreement with the Central Trust Company, guaranteed payment of these bonds, principal and interest, and indorsed a guaranty upon each bond. Oliver C. Townsend, as owner of some of the bonds, brought a suit in the Supreme Court against the Security Fuel and Iron Company on the guaranty, to recover on 678 of the coupons. The defendant demurred, claiming that by reason of the agreement with the Central Trust Company that company, as trustee, has a cause of action, but that individual owners of coupons have not. The Appellate Division has affirmed judgment, overruling the demurrer to the complaint. Justice Parker, who gives the opinion, holds it to be clear that the instrument was not intended to deprive the owners of the bonds, upon the happening of any event, of the right which usually belongs to owners and holders of such security to bring suit for their enforcement.

***

EXAMINATION OF PARTY BEFORE TRIAL.—In a suit by the St. Clair Paper Manufacturing Company against Clarence N. H. Brown and others, the Appellate Division has affirmed an order denying a motion to vacate an order for the examination of defendants before trial. Justice Parker, who gives the opinion, holds that the affidavit need not contain the allegations in so many words that the plaintiff intends to use the proposed deposition upon the trial of the action, provided it be a necessary inference from facts alleged and statements made, that the plaintiff intends to produce the evidence he seeks to obtain, upon the trial. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented on the ground that the conclusion arrived at was not in harmony with previous decisions.

***

INDORSEMENT TO OBTAIN CREDIT.—Mari A. Cuming's complaint in her suit in the Supreme Court upon a promissory note, indorsed by George W. Roderick, was dismissed on the trial, on the ground of the failure of proof sufficient to charge the indorser with liability. The Appellate Division has now directed a reversal, Justice Patterson giving the opinion. It appeared that one Carpenter, the maker of the note, and the defendant, Roderick, had been partners in business, and that the note in suit was given to take up a co-partnership note which had not matured when the partnership was dissolved. Justice Patterson says: "The proof shows that the plaintiff would not take Carpenter's individual note without the indorsement of Roderick, and that thereupon Carpenter went to Roderick, procured his indorsement, came back, delivered the note thus indorsed to the plaintiff, and took up the firm obligations. These circumstances were sufficient to allow the inference that Roderick intended to give his indorsement to enable credit to be obtained from this plaintiff, and prima facie at least to rebut the presumption that Roderick was to be liable only as a second indorser."

***

AN INOPERATIVE TRUST.—Upon submission of a controversy to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in a suit by Michael J. Hughes against John Machin, as executor of James Hughes, it appeared that the testator made a will in 1881, devising real estate to his executors in trust until the testator's youngest child should become twenty-one years old, when they were to sell and divide the proceeds among the children. The testator died in 1895, leaving three children, the youngest of whom was twenty-nine, and one of them died a month after the testator's death. The court holds, by Justice Ingraham, that the trust became inoperative and superfluous; that the fee vested in the heirs upon the death of the testator, subject to a power of sale in trust vested in the executors; that the will worked an equitable conversion, and that the share of the deceased heir vested as personalty at the testator's death, and therefore went to his personal representatives.

***

THE RULE OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—A judgment recovered by Wayne Cobleigh against the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada on the trial in the United States Circuit Court in Vermont, in his suit for injuries caused by defendant's alleged negligence, has been reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in this city. While driving his team over the railroad tracks where they intersected a highway in the town of Stratford, N. H., Cobleigh was struck by one of the defendant's trains, and the negligence imputed was the failure to sound the whistle and ring the bell upon the locomotive as required by the statutes of the State. The appellate tribunal, in an opinion by Judge Wallace, holds that the trial court erred in refusing to charge as requested, defining the rule of contributory negligence applicable to the case of a person about to cross a railway track. The Court said, in part: "If he did stop and look and listen he was not excused from making any further attempt to discover whether he could safely cross. According to his own testimony at that time, it was unavailing for him to look, because the snow did not permit him to see. If he had looked and listened again, stopping or not, when nearer the crossing, in all probability he would have seen the approaching train. If this is so, his omission to look again was negligence. The law imposed upon him the obligation of both looking and listening and required him to avail himself of all his faculties for self-protection. The rule of the adjudged cases is almost universally expressed in the proposition that a person about to cross a railway track, whether upon a public highway or elsewhere, is bound 'to listen and to look.'"

***

INTERPLEADER ACTION UPON A BUILDING CONTRACT.—The late Court of Common Pleas, in a suit by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, in the nature of an interpleader action against the Guastavino Fire-Proof Construction Company, and others, found on the trial that there was due and owing from the Edison Company to the Construction Company $6,646.06 on a contract to construct the Edison Building, after crediting payments made on account and the reasonable cost of completing the work after its abandonment by defendant. The Edison Company alleged in its complaint that $3,000 was owing by it, for which sum various claims had been made, and it demanded judgment that it be directed to pay this sum into court. The plaintiff offered evidence tending to show that all the work done by the Construction Company, including work by plaintiff after defendant had abandoned the work, aggregated $43,998.71, and that $41,256.14 had been paid on account, leaving a balance of $2,612.57. The Appellate Division, on the Edison Company's appeal, decides that the question before it was narrowed down to one of fact as to the amount due the Construction Company. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion, says it is quite clear that "under such contract, the plaintiff having, upon an abandonment of the work by the defendant, the Construction Company, undertaken to complete the work, the obligation of the parties depended upon the amount that the plaintiff was compelled to pay to complete such work, and that the ruling of the court below that in this action, where the plaintiff comes into the court asking for relief, and that the amount of its liabilities be determined, the burden was upon the plaintiff to show how much money it had spent in completing the work, and how much was due by it to the Construction Company, or to those who had acquired liens upon such amount, was clearly correct." The Court finds upon an adjustment of the various claims, that the Edison Company now owes the Construction Company $4,876.80, and directs that upon the payment of this sum into court the plaintiff be discharged from further liability.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Capstone of Convenience

for the literary man is one of our roll top desks—plenty of elbow room, an abundance of drawer space and a collection of convenient pigeon-holes. Compartments and small drawers for the orderly classification and stowing away of papers, bills, pamphlets, etc. The closing of the lid securely locks everything. We have a varied assortment of these desks, with different interior designs and conveniences. Our prices, too, are convenient, as they are only factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

WARNING FROM MR. CLAFLIN

Anti-Trust Legislation at Albany May Drive His Company from the State.

AGAINST LEGITIMATE TRADE.

A Circular to the Stockholders of the Claflin Company—The Views Indorsed by G. L. Putnam, Who Says There Has Been Too Much Political Humbuggery.

Inclosed with the checks for the regular quarterly dividends sent out by the H. B. Claflin Company to its stockholders, was the following note, dated April 15, and signed by John Claflin, President of the company:

"In sending out our usual quarterly dividends, we wish to answer a general inquiry as to the so-called anti-trust bills pending at Albany. It is true that these extraordinary bills, if passed without radical amendment, would make it difficult for any corporation legally to transact a progressive wholesale business in New York. The H. B. Claflin Company was organized in New Jersey, because that State treats corporations with intelligent consideration, and carefully protects their rights and privileges.

"Measures have been considered which, in case of unbearable legislation at Albany, would, we believe, take us out of the jurisdiction of New York without harm to our business. Such additional expense as might be incurred would be fully offset by the saving of taxes which we now pay to New York."

In explanation of this circular letter, Mr. Claflin said yesterday: "The note speaks for itself, and means just what it says. In view of the fact that we have received numerous inquiries from our customers and creditors, requesting us to define our attitude on the question of anti-trust legislation, we thought it best to make our position clear to those interested in the dry goods trade of New York."

"If the authorities of this State, by their methods of legislation, want to drive us out of business, we shall have to leave this city. With but little trouble and still less expense, we can re-establish ourselves in any of three other States, and such a move would in no wise affect our business. We have all reason to believe, also, that it would be satisfactory to our customers. It would be hard for me to believe, of course, that the Legislature of this State will be foolish enough to pass any measure that is designed to affect adversely legitimate trade and drive it out of the State. Such an act would be too foolhardy for a moment's consideration, but one thing is certain, if we are crowded too hard, our plans are all prepared, and we shall go out of this State at a moment's notice."

Mr. Claflin's statement was shown to a number of prominent dry goods merchants, and all strongly indorsed his views. G. L. Putnam, senior member of the firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., said that while there was very little probability of the H. B. Claflin Company's removal, still, if circumstances made it necessary, it could do it without seriously impairing its business.

"It is simply ridiculous for the Legislature to attempt legislation regulating any branches of legitimate trade. As I understand it, one of the provisions of the Anti-Trust bill makes it unlawful for a firm to purchase the entire product of a mill and sell it at a fixed price. This is done every day, and it would be impossible for dry goods merchants to do business in any other manner under certain circumstances. Besides, it is beneficial to the mill and to the labor employed by the mill. A mill which turns its entire product over to one concern knows what it can depend upon, and is saved the expense of looking up purchasers. The consequence is that it can afford to pay better wages and obtain a fair price for its products.

"Another provision in the bill makes it unlawful for several firms to combine in fixing a selling price upon a certain article. This is also ridiculous. All staple products, such as prints, ginghams, domestics, &c., are generally quoted at a certain figure in the market, and every reputable firm abides by that price. It prevents illegitimate competition, or what is commonly known as throat cutting, and enables us to pay the mills a living profit on their production. Think of the harm a law prohibiting this would cause. Prices would be cut to nothing, mills would be unable to realize anything like a fair price, and trade would be demoralized.

"Mr. Claflin's stand in the matter is perfectly correct. Of course, I do not anticipate any drastic measures, and hence there is hardly any possibility of a removal of the H. B. Claflin Company; but should this become necessary, there will be other firms who will be forced to take similar action. In conclusion, I would simply say this: It would be well for the rural legislators in Albany to let New York business men manage their own affairs and not interfere with conditions of which they know less than nothing. There has been altogether too much of this political humbuggery, and it is time that it be stopped."

Under "Fraud Orders."

The "fraud order," which was signed Thursday by the postal authorities at Washington, against J. S. Kellogg & Co. of 66 Broadway, promoters of the "Infallible Market Register," was received by the local postal officials yesterday, and was put into effect by the stopping of all mail matter addressed to the concern. The office was open, however, but as all the Exchanges were closed, no quotations could be received from them.

Chief Post Office Inspector Ashe has received word from Washington that the fraud order against the Mercantile Collection Agency, on Broadway, opposite the City Hall, has been revoked.

Frances Danzig's Bequests.

The will of Frances Danzig, widow of Louis Danzig, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Mrs. Danzig was a resident of this city, but died in Atlantic City April 6. She left an estate of $40,000. She bequeathed $500 to each of these institutions: The Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, the Mount Sinai Hospital, and the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews. The income of the sum of $1,000 is to be applied by the Temple Emanu-El to the care of the Danzig family plot in the Salem Fields (L. I.) Cemetery.

Wheels in the Lincoln League.

Members of the Lincoln League, the leading up-town Republican organization of Williamsburg, which has for a clubhouse the Naul mansion, at Bushwick and Putnam Avenues, have organized a bicycle club in connection with the association. The 135 wheelmen connected with the league will occupy the basement, which has been fitted up as a gymnasium.

THE

Easter Number

OF THE

Illustrated Magazine Supplement

OF

THE NEW YORK TIMES

will appear on

Easter Sunday, April 18,

and will exceed, in beauty and attractiveness, any previous number of this popular feature of The New York Times. It will be enlarged to twenty pages, and will be filled with reproductions of celebrated paintings bearing on the Easter theme.

Prominent clergymen of New York and Brooklyn will contribute, over their own signatures, thoughtful articles on topics appropriate to Eastertide. Among the pastors who have written are:

The Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D., Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, "Problem of the Resurrection."
The Rev. MADISON C. PETERS, Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street, New York, "All Hope for a Future Life."
The Rev. ROBERT STUART MacARTHUR, D. D., Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, "Thoughts on Easter."
The Rev. CHARLES H. COLTON, St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, East Twenty-eighth Street, New York, "Easter and Christmas."
The Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, East Tenth Street, New York, "Wondering What the Resurrection from the Dead Should Mean."
The Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, New York, "The Great Easter Festival."
The Rev. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D. D., President of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, "The Ambitions of the Risen Life."
The Rev. DAVID G. WYLIE, D. D., Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, New York, "Thoughts for Easter Day."
The Rev. CHARLES McCREADY, Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross, West Forty-second Street, New York, "Easter."
The Rev. S. D. McCONNELL, D. D., Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, "The Thought of Easter Day."
The Rev. BRADY E. BACKUS, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, New York, "The Doctrine of the Resurrection."
The Rev. EDWARD JUDSON, D. D., Memorial Baptist Church, Washington Square South, New York, "The Skepticism of the Age."
The Rev. G. L. NICHOLAS, St. Ignatius's Church, West Fortieth Street, New York, "Easter as Symbolic of Triumph Over Evil."

Cardinal NEWMAN'S "Easter Thoughts."
The late Dr. CHARLES H. SPURGEON'S "Thoughts on Easter."

AMONG THE PAINTINGS TO BE REPRODUCED ARE:

CAROLUS-DURAN, "The Last Hour of Christ"—double page—one of the most striking pictures ever reproduced in half-tone.
RAPHAEL, "Transfiguration," in the Vatican Gallery.
MURILLO, "Crucifixion," in the Madrid Museum.
PETER PAUL RUBENS, "The Descent from the Cross," in the Antwerp Gallery.
BOUGUEREAU, "Vierge Consolatrice," in the Luxembourg Gallery.
ANTON VAN DYCK, "The Dead Christ and the Holy Women," in the Berlin Gallery.
LEONARDO DA VINCI, "Saints Adoring the Living Christ," in the Berlin Gallery.
GUIDO RENI, "Mary Magdalen," in the Madrid Gallery.
CARLO DOLCI, "The Angel with Lily," in the Royal Gallery at Florence.
E. DEGER, "Christ Entering into Jerusalem."
H. HOFMANN, "Christ at Gethsemane."
H. DIETRICH, "Come unto Me."
CHANTRON, "The Sleeping St. John."
E. VON GEBHARDT, "Christ and His Disciples at the Last Supper."
GRAF HARRACH, "St. Peter Denying Christ."
CARACCI, "Head of Christ," in the Dresden Gallery.
G. SPANGENBERG, "The Women at the Grave."
C. MULLER, "Christ and the Disciples at Emmaus."
G. NAUJOK, "St. Cecilia."
J. BERAUD, "Ecce Homo."
CORREGGIO, "Jesus Saith unto Her, 'Touch Me Not.'"
E. DEGER, "St. Joseph."

THE NEWS PAGES

of THE NEW YORK TIMES of next Sunday will contain the usual interesting features—Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, Rowland Strong's news budget from Paris, gossip from Berlin. The departments devoted to Finance, Society, Women, Clubs, Current Literature, Sporting, Yachting, and Bicycle Matters will be attractive.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE STEAMFITTERS' TROUBLES.

Held a Conference and Proposed a New Agreement to Employers.

The Executive Board of the Master Steamfitters' Association and delegates from the journeymen steamfitters' and helpers' unions held another long conference yesterday afternoon at the Wool Exchange Building. The unions' representatives submitted an agreement which they claimed to contain important concessions to the employers. Nothing definite was done at the conference, but negotiations were said to be progressing favorably.

It was reported yesterday that the building trades unions in Brooklyn had ordered a general strike on a public school building, at New Lots Road and Schenck Avenue, because non-union steamfitters were put to work there.

Viaduct Damage Case Decided.

Justice Martin J. Keogh of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision, in which he holds that the construction of the new viaduct by the New York, Harlem and Hudson River Railroad Company has not caused any damage to abutting property owners. The decision was rendered in a suit brought by Catherine Taylor, in which she sought to recover damages for alleged depreciation of property owned by her at 88 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. It was contended that the defendant, having raised the track, has deprived the plaintiff of certain rights.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1897. EIGHT PAGES.

Thirteen First Books.

FACTS ABOUT THE EARLIEST PUBLICATIONS IN THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN COLONIES.

In determining the value of an old book, age is surely one point in its favor, but just here the mistake is often made by novices in bibliography that because certain books printed a century or more ago are valued in the hundreds of dollars, so anything of a corresponding date must possess something like a proportionate value. Much more than mere age must be considered. The subject of the volume, where printed and by whom, very often the circumstances which called it forth, and various other causes all combine in fixing the value. Among the many rare volumes of Americana, those first printed in the early Colonies have an additional value from this very fact. The first productions of the Colonial press have always claimed a peculiar interest, and the purpose of this article is to show, as far as is possible to be ascertained, the first work that can be dignified by the term book in each of the thirteen Colonies.

It is proper, therefore, to begin with the first regular book printed in the country, which was a book of Psalms arranged for church singing. There had been published, however, just before, an almanac and a tract or two, but this book, which has become world famous as the Bay Psalm Book, was the first Colonial publication worthy of the name. Of all American imprints this is the rarest, and the few copies in existence are prized by the owners more than diamonds or gold. For with a sufficient outlay of money the latter are obtainable, but Bay Psalm Books are not to be had. It was printed at the press of Stephen Daye in Cambridge, 1640, the year after the establishment of his printing office, the first in the country. The full title is:

THE WHOLE BOOKE OF PSALMES, FAITHFULLY TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH METRE. WHEREUNTO IS PREFIXED A DISCOURSE DECLARING NOT ONLY THE LAWFULNESS, BUT ALSO THE NECESSITY, OF THE HEAVENLY ORDINANCE OF SINGING SCRIPTURE PSALMES IN THE CHURCHES OF GOD. IMPRINTED 1640.

Only ten copies are known, and of these but four are perfect. These four copies are owned, respectively, by the Bodleian Library, Oxford, England; the Lenox Library, in this city; the John Carter Brown Library of Providence, R. I., and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Of the six imperfect ones, the Boston Public Library has two, the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., one; Harvard University, one; Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., owns one, and the other is in a private collection in Brooklyn.

It will be seen at a glance how practically impossible it is, or will be, for collectors to obtain this book, for the copies in the libraries are almost certain never to leave their resting places, and while the two imperfect copies in private collections would seem the most likely to be offered for sale, they would not command nearly as high a price as a perfect one.

Mr. Vanderbilt purchased his fine copy at the sale of the George Brinley Library in 1879. Mr. Brinley paid $750 for it in 1868, and it was the identical copy that had previously been offered to the British Museum for about the same price, but was declined as too expensive. The copy in the Lenox Library was bought by Mr. James Lenox in 1856 for $400. It is almost fruitless to venture an opinion of the price a perfect Bay Psalm Book would bring if placed on sale to-day. The great advance of early Americana in value plainly indicates that the price would be an enormous one, several book dealers in this city estimating all the way from $3,000 to $5,000. It is probably safe to say that more than one collector would gladly exchange the former sum for the rare Psalm Book, if he had the opportunity. In 1862 a reprint was made of fifty copies only, and these are difficult to obtain. The Brinley copy sold for $37.

The first regular book printed in the Province of New York was, for many years, said to be that excessively rare imprint of William Bradford's "The Laws and Acts of the General Assembly for Their Majesties' Province of New York," published in 1694. Recent researches, and particularly the careful investigations of Mr. Hildeburn, give the preference to a volume printed earlier in the year. This is a religious work by George Keith, who stirred up for a time a violent controversy against the Quakers. The title is,

TRUTH ADVANCED IN THE CORRECTION OF MANY GROSS AND HURTFUL ERRORS, WHEREIN IS OCCASIONALLY OPENED AND EXPLAINED MANY GREAT AND PECULIAR MYSTERIES AND DOCTRINES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

This book, unfortunately, bears neither the name of the printer nor the place, but it is now well proved to be a New York imprint, and was so mentioned in the Brinley catalogue, only placed second to the laws in time of publication. "The Laws of New York" is the first regular New York book with Bradford's name, and is one of the scarcest in the category of Americana. The Lenox Library has a handsome copy. Bradford established his press in this city in 1693.

The first book in Connecticut is also a very rare one. It is popularly known as "The Saybrook Platform," the full title being:

A CONFESSION OF FAITH, OWNED AND CONSENTED TO BY THE ELDERS AND MESSENGERS OF THE CHURCHES IN THE COLONY OF CONNECTICUT IN NEW ENGLAND, ASSEMBLED AT DELEGATION AT SAYBROOK, SEPTEMBER 9, 1708, NEW LONDON. THOMAS SHORT, 1710.

In the Brinley sale this brought $100, and in the Ives sale, 1891, $126. The Lenox Library has a perfect copy.

The first book printed in Pennsylvania was a little volume of forty pages by Thomas Budd, entitled:

GOOD ORDER ESTABLISHED IN PENNSILVANIA & NEW JERSEY IN AMERICA. BEING A TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTRY; WITH ITS PRODUCE AND COMMODITIES THERE MADE. AND THE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS THAT MAY BE MADE BY MEANS OF PUBLICK STORE-HOUSES FOR HEMP, FLAX, AND LINEN-CLOTH; ALSO THE ADVANTAGES OF A PUBLICK-SCHOOL, THE PROFITS OF A PUBLICK-BANK AND THE PROBABILITY OF ITS ARISING IF THESE DIRECTIONS HERE LAID DOWN ARE FOLLOWED.

This curious little volume was printed in 1685, the same year that the first Pennsylvania almanac was printed, the latter being the first regular printed matter in the colony. The Budd volume contains no name of printer or place, and this fact has given rise to considerable speculation. For many years it was believed to have been printed in London, and as such was described in most of the book catalogues. Such was the case even as late as 1880, in the sale of the Barlow Library, when it brought $400. This was a considerable advance over the Menzies copy, sold in 1875 for $150, and the Brinley copy, sold in 1879, for $160. Mr. Charles R. Hildeburn, in his extensive work, the "Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania," gives very strong proof for believing that the book was printed in Philadelphia and by William Bradford. Competent experts have examined this volume carefully with others printed from Bradford's Philadelphia press, and the similarity in type and print has been found strikingly accurate. Mr. Hildeburn, in explaining the probable reason for the omission of Bradford's name, says: "'Good Order' was going through the press when the publication of the almanac called forth the order, 'not to print anything but what shall have lycence from ye Council,' and as Budd had recently published in London some strictures on Edward Byllinge, which also reflected on Penn and other Quakers, an application for a license in this case would have met with delay, if not a refusal. These considerations no doubt induced Bradford to omit his name from the imprint."

Virginia had an early printed book, being the Laws of Virginia for 1680, and is supposed to have been printed at Williamsburg, although no place is mentioned, in 1681. The printer gave a bond in £100 "not to print anything hereafter till his Majesty's pleasure be known," and nothing else was printed until 1729. The next book was a collection of the laws of Virginia, printed by William Parks, in 1733.

The year 1700 saw the first book issued from the press of Maryland. It was printed in Annapolis, the title being:

THE NECESSITY OF AN EARLY RELIGION. BEING A SERMON PREACHED THE 5TH OF MAY BEFORE THE HONOURABLE ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND BY THOMAS BRAY, D. D.

There is some proof, however, that a book was printed several years earlier, for there was a religious tract printed in London in 1689 which states that it is reprinted from the American edition by William Nuthead at the City of St. Maries. No copy of this supposedly Maryland print has ever been found; nor is there any clue to a press so early in the colony.

In 1729 the first book appeared in Rhode Island, and it is rendered interesting because printed by James Franklin, elder brother of the more celebrated Benjamin Franklin. James Franklin, after his failure to make a newspaper succeed in Boston, went to Rhode Island and established the first press in Newport. The title of this Rhode Island book is:

AN APOLOGY FOR THE TRUE CHRISTIAN'S DIVINITY, AS THE SAME IS HELD FORTH AND PREACHED BY THE PEOPLE CALLED IN SCORN QUAKERS.

"The Laws of South Carolina" was the first book in that province, printed by Lewis Timothy at Charleston in 1736, and "The Laws of North Carolina" was the first book there, printed in Newbern soon after James Davis set up his press in 1754.

The first press in New Jersey was established about 1751, at Woodbridge, by James Parker, but it does not appear that any regular book was published until 1758, when Parker reprinted the popular work of Thomas Gage:

THE TRAVELLER. PART I. CONTAINING A JOURNAL OF 3300 MILES THROUGH THE MAIN LAND OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The first volume of the laws of New Jersey was printed in Philadelphia, 1752, and in 1761 Parker printed the second volume, containing the laws from 1753 to 1761.

The first book in Delaware was a very small one: "The Child's Spelling Book," printed in Wilmington by James Adams in 1761. A more ambitious work, the "Laws of New Castle, Kent and Sussex," was issued by the same printer in 1763. This volume brought $41 in the Brinley sale.

The first printing in New Hampshire was done by Daniel Fowle in 1756 at Portsmouth, and he printed several sermons in book form during that year. One of these, printed late in the year, was a sermon delivered in Greenland, N. H., at the ordination of the Rev. Samuel McClintock. This sold in the Brinley sale for $6.40. Fowle previously was a Boston printer, but was arrested by the magistrates on suspicion of having printed a little book in 1754 called "The Monster of Monsters," which gave offense to the Legislature. The book was ordered burned by the common hangman, and very few copies are now in existence. Fowle was duly acquitted of the charges and liberated, and then printed a pamphlet in vindication entitled "Total Eclipse of Liberty." This was his last work in Boston.

Georgia, the last of the thirteen Colonies to be settled, was naturally the last to give a specimen of her printing to the world. James Johnston established the first press in the Colony at Savannah in 1762, and the first book is believed to be the "Journal of the 1st Session of the 7th Assembly of the Province," 52 pages, bearing no date, but undoubtedly printed in 1770, as the Assembly proceedings occurred late in 1769. The John Carter Brown Library of Providence, R. I., has a copy of this book.

First Editions.

PRICES AT THE BIERSTADT, FOOTE, AND OTHER SALES COMPARED—THE CRAZE NOT DYING OUT.

The sale of the library of Edward Hale Bierstadt, which was begun two weeks ago, and will be continued during the coming week, has attracted interest to the fact that the mania for first editions is by no means dying out. The statements sometimes heard that original editions will not always retain their popularity are not borne out by the prices obtained for first editions of works by popular authors at the recent sale. In this kind of books Mr. Bierstadt's library was the richest that has been offered to the public since the David Adee library, in November, 1895, and the Charles B. Foote library, in November, 1894, and January and February, 1895. A comparison of some of the leading prices is interesting, and the table below contains the prices brought by some of the rarest volumes in the Bierstadt library, with corresponding tables showing the price obtained for the same work in the Foote sale and at the best sale in 1895-6.

The Hawthorne and Longfellow first editions are particularly worthy of notice. In these advancing values preference has been shown for Hawthorne, for taking nine of the best Bierstadt editions, six showed a decided increase over the previous sales, while from thirteen of Longfellow's only three brought higher prices. Two Browning first editions did better than at the other sales. The highest price was obtained for the first volume issued by the Grolier Club, $220, the best previous price for the same work being $202, and Fleming's etching of Grolier also showed a decided advance. Evidently the Grolier interest is as keen as ever. The table of prices is as follows:

	Bierstadt.	Foote.	Best Sale. '95-6.
Browning, E. B. and R., two poems, first edition; London, 1854	$13.00	$10.00	*$8.25
Browning, R.; Paracelsus, first edition; London, 1835	17.00	15.00	*13.50
Browning, R.; Men and Women, first edition, 2 vols.; London, 1855	16.00	24.00	*16.00
Chaucer's Works, "newly printed, with divers additions," &c., compiled by "John Lidgate, Monke of Berie"; black letter, fourth edition; London, 1561	25.00	....	*10.50
Grolier publication, "A Decree of Starr Chamber Concerning Printing"; New York, 1884; bound by R. Petit	220.00	....	{$199.00 {202.00
Flameng's etching, "Grolier at the House of Aldus"	37.00	....	31.00
Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair," first edition; Boston, 1841	30.00	25.00	21.00
Hawthorne's "Twice-Told Tales," first edition; Boston, 1837	18.00	22.00	----
Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," first edition; Boston, 1850	20.00	27.00	9.50
Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manse," first edition; New York, 1846	9.00	6.00	----
Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," first edition; Boston, 1860	10.50	12.00	5.50
Hawthorne's "Biographical Stories," first edition; Boston, 1842	17.00	11.00	....
Hawthorne's "Famous Old People," second edition; Boston, 1842	12.00	6.00	....
Hawthorne's "House of Seven Gables," first edition; Boston, 1851	6.00	5.50	3.25
Hawthorne's "Wonder Book," first edition; Boston, 1852	9.00	5.50	----
Longfellow's Poems, fourteen of his earliest; Boston, 1826	33.00	27.00	35.00
Longfellow's "Noveias Espanolas"; Brunswick, 1830	10.00	11.50	....
Longfellow's "Manuel de Proverbes Dramatiques"; Portland, 1830	10.50	10.50	....
Longfellow's Translation of "Don Jorge Manrique"; Boston, 1833; first edition	10.00	12.50	....
Longfellow's "Voices of the Night," first edition; Cambridge, 1839	18.00	16.50	6.37
Longfellow's "Comedy of Dante," 3 vols., first edition; Boston, 1867	14.25	12.75	....
Longfellow's "Outre-Mer," first edition, 2 vols.; New York, 1835	10.50	35.00	....
Longfellow's "Hyperion," first edition, 2 vols., New York, 1839	12.00	16.00	7.00
Longfellow's "The Spanish Student," first edition; Cambridge, 1843	17.00	21.00	....
Longfellow's "Evangeline," first edition; Boston, 1847	56.00	62.50	....
Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha," first edition; Boston, 1855	6.50	9.50	....
Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," first edition; Boston, 1858	6.00	15.00	3.62
Longfellow's "Christus," first edition, 3 vols.; Boston, 1872	12.00	9.25	5.70

*At the Adee sale, Nov. 18-21, 1895.

Gifts in America in 1896.

MORE THAN $27,000,000 IN TOTAL—IN FOUR YEARS MORE THAN $120,000,000.

Mr. Depew has recently remarked that the large public gifts made in this country by the rich constitute for them and for our institutions a valuable kind of insurance. He meant by this insurance against injury to property rights through attacks from Anarchists. Mr. Hillaire Belloc, the Englishman who recently delivered many lectures in this country, before sailing for home last week, remarked, as reported in THE TIMES'S Saturday Review of Books and Art of April 10, that the most conspicuous feature which foreigners observed in America's public affairs was generosity: "I suppose," said he, "that the total sum of public benefactions from rich men in Philadelphia during the last century amounts to something like ten times the public benefactions from rich men in any city of similar size in Europe."

Few Americans probably are aware on how great a scale these benefactions have been made. We know many remarkable cases; but these make up a small part of the enormous total that has accumulated. In recent years a department devoted to "Gifts and Bequests," has been presented in Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia, which is edited by Mr. Rossiter Johnson. Here may be found very remarkable figures, and, perhaps, the most remarkable feature of them is the fact that so many gifts were made by persons unknown to the general reader. The lists are restricted to sums above $5,000, and do not include either ordinary denominational gifts for educational and benevolent purposes, or State and Municipal appropriations to public and sectarian institutions.

In 1893 the total of these gifts in their known value exceeded $30,000,000.

In 1894 the total exceeded $33,000,000.

In 1895 the total exceeded $32,000,000.

For the total of 1896 we are indebted to advance sheets of the Annual Cyclopedia for that year. Mr. Johnson has practically completed his work in this volume, and the Messrs. Appletons expect to publish it very soon. It is sold only by subscriptions. In spite of the hard times, the election, and the restraining influence of Bryanism, the total for 1896 exceeded $27,000,000.

For the four years, therefore, (and all

years: of extreme business depression,) Americans made public gifts and bequests of more than $120,000,000.

Following are some of the more interesting individual gifts as enumerated in the Cyclopedia's list for 1896:

ADRIANCE, JOHN P., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., children of, gift to the city of a public library; cost, $50,000.

AMES, OLIVER, Easton, Mass., gift to the town of Easton, a public high school building; cost, $80,000, exclusive of land and and foundation; begun before his death, completed in 1896.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, gift from members throughout the United States to the Catholic University of America, for a chair of Celtic literature, $50,000.

ANDERSON, MRS. A. A., New York, gift to Barnard College, a building; cost, $170,000.

ARMSTRONG, THOMAS, bequest to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., $150,000.

ASPINWALL, MRS. ANNA R., Pittsburg, bequest to the hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, her entire estate; estimated value, $3,000,000.

ASTOR, WILLIAM WALDORF, New York and London, gift to the Children's Aid Society of New York City, for a school building, $50,000, and for the sufferers by the famine in India, $10,000.

BALDWIN, FRANKLIN, North Grafton, Mass., bequests, available on the death of his widow, to Wellesley College, $50,000; Smith College, $12,000; University of Vermont, $10,000; Dartmouth College, $6,000; Home for Aged Men, Worcester, $10,000; First Universalist Church, Worcester, $6,000, and all but $1,000 of the residue of his estate to Clark University.

BARBER, MRS. PHINEAS M., Philadelphia, gift to the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen, a seminary building for girls in Anniston, Ala.; cost, $40,000.

BECK, CHARLES BATHGATE, New York. In an action before the Supreme Court to determine whether the Society for the Prevention of Crime (the Parkhurst society) or the Society for the Suppression of Vice (the Comstock society) was entitled to the bequest, Judge Truax decided in favor of the first-named society, Nov. 8, 1896. This decision gives Dr. Parkhurst's society a fifth part of the residue of the estate, and this part was estimated at $200,000 to $700,000.

BLACKSTONE, TIMOTHY, Chicago, gift to Branford, Conn., of a public library; cost, $300,000.

BLAINE, Mrs. EMMONS, Richfield Springs, N. Y., gift to the Presbyterian Church there, an organ; cost, $15,000.

BLAIR, JOHN L., Blairstown, N. J., gift to Princeton University, for a Gothic dormitory, $150,000.

BLOOMINGDALE, J. B., New York, gift to Barnard College, $5,000.

BRADLEY, Mrs. JULIA, Peoria, Ill., gift to the University of Chicago, her entire fortune, estimated at $2,200,000. The condition is that the university shall erect and maintain in Peoria an institution to be called the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, and that two of its seven Directors shall be connected with the university.

BRINCKERHOFF, Mrs. VAN WYCK, New York, gift to Barnard College, a hall building, cost $130,000.

BULL, Mrs. MARY PUTNAM, Irvington, N. Y., bequests to churches and charitable institutions in New York and Connecticut, $30,000.

COCHRAN, WILLIAM F., Yonkers, N. Y., gift to the Hollywood Inn (workingmen's club,) a new building and equipments, cost $125,000.

COLBY, CHARLES L., New York City, bequests to Brown University, $20,000; Baptist mihsionary societies, $30,000, and local charities, $10,000.

COLT, Mrs. SAMUEL, Hartford, Conn., gift to the Protestant Episcopal Church, parish building in Hartford, cost $200,000.

CONSELYEA, Dr. LAWRENCE W., Brooklyn, N. Y., bequests to the Seney Hospital, $25,000; Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, $5,000, and Brooklyn Home for Aged Women, $5,000.

CULVER, Miss HELEN, Chicago, Ill., gift to the University of Chicago, $25,000, (supplementing a previous gift of $1,000,000,) for biological department.

DAVENPORT, JOHN I., bequest to Amherst College, available on the death of his widow, $50,000.

DEERING, WILLIAM, Evanston, Ill., gift to Northwestern University, $215,000, making his total gifts to it $400,000.

DONNELL, EZEKIEL J., New York, bequest to the New York Free Circulating Library, conditionally, an estate of $630,000.

FARRINGTON, IRA P., Portland, Me., bequest to the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, $200,000.

FLOWER SURGICAL HOSPITAL, New York, gift from the Women's Guild of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, a new medical wing; cost over $100,000.

FROTHINGHAM, FREDERICK GRAY, Boston, bequests to the Newsboys' Reading Room Association, immediately, $3,000, and on the death of either of two sisters, $50,000, and to the town of Paulina, Iowa, for a public library, $2,000.

GOULD, EDWIN, New York, gift to Columbia University, an equipped boathouse on the Hudson River, cost $15,000, and a boat wharf, cost, $4,500.

GOULD, HELEN, New York, gift for the St. Louis cyclone sufferers, $100,000; to Vassar College, $8,000, and to the Presbyterian congregation at Roxbury, N. Y., for a church edifice, $250,000.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, gift from a friend, for a chair of comparative pathology, $100,000.

HAVEMEYER, FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, New York, sons, daughters, and nephew of, gift to Columbia University, hall for chemical department, $450,000.

HAVEMEYER, HENRY O., and ELIAS C. BENEDICT, New York, gift to the Greeenwich, Conn., School Board, a gymnasium, cost, $80,000.

HAYES, FRANCIS B., Lexington, Mass., bequests to the City of Boston for deposit in the Public Library, his valuable library; Massachusetts Horticultual Society, $10,000; town of Lexington, for a public fountain, $10,000; Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women, $5,000; Berwick Academy, South Berwick, Me., $5,000; to his executor for free excursions for poor children of Boston, $5,000, and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the residue of his estate, valued at $60,000.

HOFFMAN, EUGENE AUGUSTUS, D. D., New York, gift to the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., cash, $50,000.

HOUGHTON, MAYOR A. C., North Adams, Mass., gift to the city, a public library building, valued at $125,000.

HOUGHTON, WILLIAM S., Boston, son and daughter of, gift to Wellesley College for a chapel, $100,000.

JAMES, ARTHUR C., New York, gift to Amherst College, the entire expense of the college eclipse expedition to Japan, about $30,000.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, gifts from friends, $250,000.

JONES, JACOB P., Philadelphia, Penn., (died 1885,) bequests, made available by the death of his widow in 1896, to the Old Men's Home, $25,000; Foster Home Association, $10,000; Female Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, $5,000; Shelter for Colored Orphans, $5,000; Pennsylvania Hospital, $10,000; Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, $10,000; Merchants' Fund, $15,000; Howard Institution, $10,000, all in Philadelphia, and the Haverford College, the residue of his estate, estimated at $400,000.

JONES, JULIA C. VAN ARSDALE, Newark, N. J., bequests to charitable and missionary societies, $34,000.

KENNEDY, JOHN S., New York, gift to the New York Public Library, Tilden, Lenox, and Astor Foundations, the American historical collection made by Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., at a cost of $300,000, for which Mr. Kennedy is believed to have paid $150,000, the remainder representing Dr. Emmet's share in the gift.

KERNAN, BENJAMIN A., New Orleans, La., bequests for asylums for the poor at Dalkey, Ireland, and New Orleans, $198,000.

LAWRENCE, BRYAN, New York, bequests to local Roman Catholic institutions, the American College in Rome, Italy, and the Roman Catholic University of America, an aggregate of $107,000, and to St. Francis's Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, after payment of specific legacies, the residue of an estate, estimated at $800,000.

McKEAN, THOMAS, Philadelphia, Penn., gift to the University of Pennsylvania, conditional, $100,000.

MASSEY, HART A., Cleveland, Ohio, and Toronto, Ontario, bequests to Canadian educational and Methodist institutions, $575,000; the American University, Washington, D. C., $50,000, and the Moody Northfield schools, $10,000.

METHODIST NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C., gifts from the clergy for an Asbury Memorial Hall, $100,000.

MILLS, D. T., Boston, bequests, unavailable for several years, to the Home for Aged Couples, $10,000; Home for Aged Men, $5,000; Home for Aged Women, $5,000, and the Museum of Fine Arts, the residue of his estate, estimated from $500,000 to $750,000.

MORGAN, JUNIUS S., New York, gift to Princeton University, a collection of early editions of Virgil, valued by experts at $50,000.

PADEREWSKI, IGNACE J., pianist, gift for a fund to encourage American composers by means of prizes, $10,000.

PALMER F. A., New York, gift to Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, for a chair of Christian ethics, $50,000.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, friends of, gifts to the Sesquicentennial fund, an aggregate of $1,358,291.

PRINCETON, UNIVERSITY, gift from friend for a new library building, $600,000.

ROBY, MRS. EDWARD, E. A. SHEDD, and C. B. SHEDD, gift to the University of Chicago, property near Roby, Ind., around Wolf Lake, valued at $500,000, for a biological station. They also offered to provide the necessary buildings, dormitories, and boats.

ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D., New York, gifts in cash and real estate to the City of Cleveland, Ohio, $600,000; to Vassar College, $100,000; to Barnard College, $25,000.

ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC SEMINARY, Dunwoodie, near Yonkers, N. Y., gifts from the estate of the Rev. Patrick Brady, a collection of fifty paintings and a library of 10,000 volumes; from that of the late Vicar General Preston, his library of very rare and old books, and from the Rev. James Corrigan, a collection of rare books on historical and ecclesiastical subjects—the three gifts having a value of $100,000.

SCHENLEY, Mrs. MARY E., Allegheny, Penn., gift for a public manual-training school in that city, $250,000.

SCOTT, WILLIAM, Brooklyn, bequest to the City Mission, available on the death of his widow, an estate of about $100,000.

SEARS, J. MONTGOMERY, Boston, Mass., gift to Yale University, the library of 3,500 volumes of the late Ernst Curtius.

SHOENBERGER, JOHN H., Pittsburg, Penn., bequest for the erection and endowment of a hospital in that city, $800,000.

SMITH, DE WITT, New York, gift to Smith College, Mass., a dormitory; cost, $150,000.

STANFORD, LELAND, San Francisco, bequest to Leland Stanford Junior University, made available by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in favor of his estate, in a suit brought by the General Government, $2,500,000.

STICKNEY, JOSEPH HENRY, Baltimore, Md., (see "Gifts and Bequests," "Annual Cyclopaedia," for 1893.) On a contest of his will in the Circuit Court of Maryland, Judge Dennis decided, June 2, 1896, that the $350,000 willed to Congregational churches in New York and Boston should go to the heirs. The general residuary clause, containing these bequests, was declared void. During the year the Congregational Home Missionary Society received the Stickney legacy of $150,000.

VANDERBILT, CORNELIUS, and wife, New York, gift to the Church of St. Bartholomew, improved real estate, valued at $60,000.

VOSE, Mrs. JOSIAH, Boston, bequests made available by the death of her daughter to the Massachusetts General Hospital, McLean Asylum, Home for Aged and Indigent Females, and Home for Aged Men, each $30,000; the Children's Mission, $20,000; Institute of Technology, $25,000; New England Hospital for Women and Children $25,000; Museum of Fine Arts, $25,000; Children's Friends Society, $20,000; Farm School, Female Orphan Asylum, and Eye and Ear Infirmary, each $15,000; Seamen's Aid Society, Industrial Aid Society, Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, Institution for the Blind, Barnard Memorial, Provident Association, Christian Union, and So for the Prevention of Cruelty to An a each $10,000; Temporary Home for the Destitute, $15,000; Home for Colored Women, $5,000; and to the Institute of Technology, and the Museum of Fine Arts the residue of an estate of about $400,000 in equal parts.

WALWORTH, Miss ANNE, Cleveland, Ohio, gift to Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church, $100,000.

WHEELER, Mrs. MARY B., New York, bequests to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, $10,000; Hampton Normal and Agricultural College, $5,000; Society for Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, $5,000; and missionary, Bible, and tract societies an aggregate of $21,000.

WHITING, Prof. HAROLD, Cambridge, Mass., bequests to Harvard University for a fellowship in physics, $20,000; and the University of California, for the physical department, $20,000.

WILD, JOSEPH, Brooklyn, N. Y., bequests to the Brooklyn Baptist Church Extension Society, $10,000; Baptist Home for the Aged, $10,000; New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education at Rochester, $10,000; orphanage to be founded by the Long Island Baptist Association, $10,000; Greenwood Baptist Church, $10,000, and its poor, $3,000; American Baptist Bible and Publication Society, $5,000; American Baptist Home Mission Society, $5,000; American Baptist Missionary Society, $5,000; Brooklyn Home for Incurables, $5,000; Carson Normal College, Massey Creek, Tenn., $5,000; Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, $2,500; Brooklyn Hospital for Consumptives, $2,500; West End Baptist Church, Brooklyn, $1,000; and the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn, $1,000.

WILLIAMS, Dr. EDWARD H., Philadelphia, Penn., gift to the University of Vermont, equipment $60,000 of the science building presented by him.

WYMAN, THOMAS T., Boston, bequests to twenty institutions, each $20,000; to Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, and Boston City Hospital, his residuary estate in equal shares; total value of bequests over $500,000. Contested.

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, gifts from friends, 6,030 volumes relating to Scandinavia, with 19,000 dissertations of the Universities of Upsala, Lund, and Abo; and the library of the late Count Paul Ryant, containing 5,100 bound and 500 unbound volumes and 16,000 dissertations relating to the Crusaders.

YERKES, CHARLES L., Chicago, Ill., gift to Chicago University, an astronomical observatory at Lake Geneva, Wis., equipped with a telescope having the largest lens in the world; total cost, about $500,000. The lens was finished in October, 1896, and represents a cost of $100,000, the glass plates alone having cost $40,000 in Paris.

Thumb Books.

CURIOUS INFORMATION ABOUT THE SMALLEST OF ALL KNOWN VOLUMES.

The recent sale in this city of the first part of the library of the late Edward H. Bierstadt has served to attract attention, though only for the moment, to that class of bibliographical rarities and curiosities known as thumb books. Mr. Bierstadt had collected a number of these minute volumes, his library including many copies of the tiny books issued in the "Petite Collection Guillaume," the familiar Pickering edition of Shakespeare, in nine 48mo volumes, (London, 1825,) and small editions of the New Testament in English, Cicero, the New Testament in Greek, and "The Complete Angler," the last three also bearing the imprint of Pickering. In addition he had in his possession three copies of "The Imitation of Christ," one of which was published by Pickering in 1851, and in later years bound by Rivière in brown crushed levant morocco; a copy of Fontaine's "Fables," 64mo, (Paris, 1850,) bound by Despierres in red morocco, doubled with green watered silk; a copy of Gresset's "Ver-vert Suivi de La Chartreuse," 32mo, (Paris, 1855,) bound by Bousquet in red morocco, doubled with the same and with green morocco, tooled elaborately, and a superb copy of the Brilliants, printed in 1888 at the De Vinne Press, "A Setting of Humorous Poetry in Brilliant Types." This pretty little book was bound by Bradstreet in full crushed levant violet morocco, tooled on back and sides. It was one of the few Japan paper copies, and brought the sum of $12. Then, too, Mr. Bierstadt had that valuable monograph on this especial subject, Charles Nauroy's "Bibliographie des Impressions Microscopiques," (Paris, 1888,) of which the edition was limited to 250 copies.

Mr. Bierstadt's collection was not merely confined to thumb books, the interesting specimens of the art of bookmaking here noted forming but a small section of his library. In this respect it differed from the wonderful collection gathered by a Parisian amateur, M. George Salomon, which comprised over 700 volumes, published in France and other countries, upon all subjects, from the most trivial to the most serious, all in minute size. In this lilliputian library the maximum size was the 1850 edition of Fontaine's "Fables," (of which Mr. Bierstadt had a copy,) the length and width of each printed page measuring 2.16 by 1.32 inches. Around the Fontaine, ranked as a giant, were found all the little works that may be regarded as the classics of microscopic printing: "Les Oeuvres d'Horace," 1828, from the press of Henri Didot, (1.98 by 1.2 inches;) "La Rochefoucauld, Maximes et Reflexions Morales," 1827, from the same press, (1.68 by .84 inch;) "De Imitatione Christi," Tross edition, 1858, (1.84 by 1.2 inches;) another copy from the press of Mame, 1862, (2 by 1.24 inches;) "La Rime di Petrarca," Venice, 1879, two volumes, (1.56 by .96 inches,) and "La Divina Comedia di Dante," Milan, 1878, one volume of 500 pages, (1.52 by .88 inch.) In the midst of numerous small books in Latin of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in a handsome cover of old morocco, was a "De Officiis," of Cicero, published at Amsterdam in 1625. The Pickering edition of 1821, 48mo, (a copy of which was in the Bierstadt collection,) was practically the same as this volume. Near the Cicero was a small medical work, "Hippocratis Coi Aphorismi, ex Officina Plantiniana Raphelengi," 1617, (1.8 by 1.2 inches.)

History and politics were likewise represented in the Salomon library, its owner possessing "La Constitution Française," &c., Paris, from the press of the Typographical Literary Society, 1792, (1.6 by 1.53 inches;) "Etrennes Françaises ou la Chatre Constitutionelle Octroyée par le Roi au Peuple Française," Paris, from the press of E. Jourdan, 1821, in its original paper covers, (2.16 by 1.2 inches;) a Constitution of Holland in Dutch, from the press of Joh. Enshedé en Zouen, Harlem, 1861, (1.56 by 1.2 inches,) remarkable for the fineness and sharpness of the characters, and an epitome of the history of Holland in Dutch, published at Amsterdam by Crajenschott, 1753, in two volumes, bound in old calf, and measuring 1.4 by 0.68 inch. The two volumes had respectively 146 and 268 pages and contained a large number of extremely fine figures of the principal persons and episodes of the history of Holland, some of which were displayed in plates nearly triple the width of the little books. Of the same epoch and of the same size, though of less careful composition, there was an epitome of the history of the Church in two volumes, containing together 558 pages, and published at Dordrecht. Among the many religious books there was a group of exquisite little primers and Bibles of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Particularly noteworthy were two volumes bound in antique calf, giving a series of 264 very small copper-plate engravings on the Old and New Testaments, by Christian and Magdalena Kussler, who lived in Switzerland toward the end of the seventeenth century. Each of the volumes measured 1.68 by 1.36 inches.

A curiosity among curiosities was the Siamese twins of books, one entitled "Catechismus Handlung," (187 pages,) and the other "Christlichen Haussard," (191 pages,) printed in Nuremberg in 1688, (1.24 by 1.24 inches.) Bound in richly ornamented calf, they had one of the sides in common and opened in opposite directions. There was also a catechism in German, of 1611, measuring 1.68 by 1 inch, in old calf, with a small clasp of chased copper of the period. M. Salomon had many primers in French, among them being "Heures Nouvelles dédiées a la Noblesse," Paris, Valleyre, Jr., 1781, 216 pages, with a calendar of 1783, bound in antique calf, with stamped ornaments, (2.08 by 1.2 inches;) "Heures de Cour Contenant les Offices," &c., Paris, V. Cuissart, 1783, 252 pages, old calf, 1.68 by 0.92 inch;) "Heures de Cour Contenant les Sept Offices," published by S. Chardon in 1682, bound in calf, with silver corners and clasps of the period, (1.52 by 0.88 inch;) "Heures à la Cavalière," Paris, T. de Hansy, 1751, 223 pages, old green morocco binding in a case of antique calf, (1.32 by 0.8 inch;) "La Sainte Bible Mise en Vers," by J. P. J. du Bois, at La Haye, P. Servas, 1754, 192 pages, with a number of engravings, (1.44 by 0.8 inch,) and "Le Réveil de l'Arme," Annecy, 1784, with 56 pages, (1.64 by 1.16 inches,) in an old silk cover ornamented with golden threads and spangles. Then, in the board bindings of their period, and as fresh as if they had just come from the hands of the stitcher, there was a full series of books designed for children or young women, and filled with pretty figures, charming in printing and subjects, and almost all published by the Didots during the first half of the present century.

M. Salomon had many pocket song books—"Le Chansonnier Joyoux de l'Amour et du Lit, a Cythere," (2 by 1.6 inches;) "Chansons Joyeuses et de Table," Paris, 1816, (2 by 1.7 inches,) and the like. His French almanacs were of a more modest character. Of these he had a series as rare as it was complete, extending almost uninterruptedly from 1790 to 1818, and measuring 2 by 1.4 inches. These almanacs were in the original pretty boards, in richly ornamented morocco, or in silk, enriched with golden threads and spangles and colored embroideries usually representing the attributes of love. The silk cover of an almanac for 1774 bore a painting showing persons gazing at a boat flying with its pilot. A few Dutch almanacs of the middle of the eighteenth century were printed much in the style of our own. Their engravings and covers, indeed, must have come from the hands of our artists. For the most part they measured 2.2 by 0.88 inches. Certain English almanacs of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the present were interesting by reason of the information and engravings they contained, as well as by their stamped or mosaic covers. Those of the London Almanac Series, published for the Company of Stationers, measured 2.2 by 1.12 inches.

This library contained 200 of those tiny volumes, formerly considered the smallest books known, which, in gold or gilded silver charms, were attached to chatelaines. Then there was a Constitutional Charter of 1814, measuring 0.88 by 0.5 inch, with an outer title of 68 pages. It was one of those rare volumes in which one did not sing of God, love, or gayety. Then came a series of French songbook almanacs published between the years 1769 and 1849 by Boulanger, Jubert, Janet, and others. But few years were lacking. The largest of the collection measured 0.95 by 0.55 inch, and the smallest from 0.7 to 0.75 by 0.45 inch. Among the booklets of this type was "Le Chansonnier Lilliputien," for 1820, entirely engraved, and in the original boards. In the distinctness and fineness of the engraving and printing the foreign minuscules were much superior to the French. At the beginning of this century Austria published a wholly engraved oblong almanac without figures, "Mignon Almanach, Wien," by Joseph Riedel. The title occupied the first two pages, and each page measured 0.8 by 0.6 inch. The English almanacs published at London toward the middle of the present century, under the title of "The English Bijou Almanac," measuring 0.55 by 0.4 inch, should be classed in the front rank of the series of booklets for the extreme fineness and beauty of the engraving of the text and figures. "Schloss's English Bijou Almanac for 1843," with poems by Miss Mitford, was a little wonder, but there were some almanacs smaller still, published between the years 1817 and 1840 by the Lithographic Institute of C. F. Muller at Carls-

ruhe. These measured but 0.55 by 0.35 inch, and contained from 26 to 28 pages and from 6 to 12 engravings. Small as these almanacs were, they were still not the smallest of Salomon's unique collection. The minimum size of his library was furnished by a "Chemin de la Croix" and "Paroissien," or prayer book, that measured but 0.55 by 0.24 inch.

The earliest of all minute volumes known to exist is a "Book of Hours," of which only a small portion of the middle remains. It is in Gothic type, and was probably printed at Paris circa 1500. The next is a book of private prayers, entitled "A Tablet for Gentlewomen," printed in London by William Seres, 1574. There is but one copy known, and that has lost the first twenty-four pages and several others. Then comes a Seneca, "De Tranquillitate Animi," (Leyden, 1601,) of which but one perfect copy is extant. It contains 219 pages of legible italic type. In 1606 was published Weever's "Agnus Dei," from the types of Valentine Sims, a charming little book about 1½ inches in height, of which only two copies can be traced. It is a life of Christ in verse, with a dedication to Prince Henry. This work is especially interesting, for it evidently gave that eccentric genius, John Taylor, the Water Poet, the idea of rendering the Bible into verse on the same plan. In 1616 Taylor published the first thumb Bible, a diminutive volume, identical in size with Weever's. The Old Testament is entitled "Verbum Sempiternum," and is dedicated to the Queen, while the New Testament, "Salvator Mundi," is dedicated to Prince Charles. But one copy is known—a perfect one. In 1617 Taylor published another thumb book, "The Booke of Martyrs." At least eight editions of his thumb Bible have appeared—four in the seventeenth century, one in the eighteenth, and three in the nineteenth. Those printed before 1800 have almost entirely disappeared.

Some Recent Fiction.

FIVE WORKS WITH GILBERT PARKER AND THE DUCHESS AMONG THE WRITERS.*

The title of W. C. Morrow's new volume of short stories, "The Ape, the Idiot, and Other People," is objectionable chiefly on account of its petty affectation of irony. His stories are not distinguished by the gravity of purpose and the finished art which attract fastidious persons, but they have vim and ingenuity, frequently some sort of dramatic force, and, in one or two instances, they suggest a strong sense of humor, well controlled. There are fourteen in all, and probably they were written hastily for periodicals with no idea of publication in permanent form. But two or three of them are remarkably good, as fantasies, and all are promising enough to make one regret that their author, in giving them a collective label, fell into the vulgar error of using "people" for "persons." The classification of the ape and the idiot is, in the circumstances, of less importance. A grim sort of nonsense is Mr. Morrow's best hold. Still, he might do better than imitate John Oliver Hobbes's panoramic title.

The ape escapes from a menagerie wagon. He entices the idiot to join him in the enjoyment of perfect freedom. After a day's wild frolic they rest, tired and hungry, in the Chinese burying ground of San José, where, hidden among the branches of a big tree, they watch the interment of little Wang Tai. The savory viands placed on the grave to propitiate various deities are most welcome to Romulus and Moses, and, having refreshed themselves, they dig up little Wang Tai, who has been buried alive, and is thereafter restored to his little yellow mother, while the ape and the idiot are whipped and returned to captivity.

"The Resurrection of Little Wang Tai," however, is one of the mildest and most likely of all Mr. Morrow's tales, of which the cleverest, the most ingenious, and most delightfully horrible are "His Unconquerable Enemy," that tells how a man whose arms and legs had been amputated close to his body revenged himself on his persecutor; "The Permanent Stiletto," which describes an extraordinary surgical operation and its consequences; "Over an Absinthe Bottle," and "The Monster Maker." There are touches of the horrible, too, in some of the other stories, though not quite so skillfully applied.

But horrors on horror's head accumulate in "The Devil-Tree of El Dorado," by Frank Aubrey. This is a long story of a journey of exploration to Roraima, the high plateau in Venezuela, which has frequently been mentioned, since the recurrence of the British Guiana boundary dispute. It is an old and exploded idea that strange forms of life, both animal and vegetable, might be found on the top of Roraima, and the Indians of its neighborhood have treasured many queer tales of it. To connect it with the old Spanish legend of lost El Dorado required no great imaginative gift. Mr. Aubrey's story, however, is hurt rather than helped by the affectation of timeliness in his preface, with its long out-of-date geography. This irritates rather than interests the reader, who, with his mind prepared for romance, is not in a mood for dry facts or weak equivalents for facts. Otherwise the story is very good of its kind, after the clumsy introductory chapters have been passed.

Its resemblance to Mr. Janvier's admirably wrought fantasy, "The Aztec Treasure House," is too close to be overlooked. But in the earlier story the impossible is treated with positive literary skill, the path of the discoverers through the bases of mountains, across unexplored valleys, over impassable ravines, by way of the flooded city to the stronghold of the predecessors of the Montezumas is laid out and described with the verisimilitude of Defoe. Two of the characters in "The Aztec Treasure House," the martyrdom-seeking Spanish priest and the priest of the sun, are powerfully drawn.

Mr. Aubrey's story of the rediscovery of Manoa by the strange exile, 2,000 years old, the young heir to the throne, and his European friends is scarcely so commendable in any respect. But its exposition of horrors is unsurpassable. The awful snakes, camoodis, bushmasters and labarri, the gigantic didi, the white jaguars, and the scorpions in the wood at the base of Roraima fitly prepare one for the hideous devil tree in the ancient city on its summit, leafless, red, hungry, with its long tentacles ever ready to seize upon any living creature. The adventures of the exploring party in this splendid city and the incidents that grow out of their arrival are well imagined, while there is a pretty love interest, which is often lacking in tales of this sort.

In "The Pomp of the Lavilettes" Gilbert Parker seems to be working over old material. The sketches of French-Canadian domestic life have a fresh, first-hand quality, to be sure, and the tale is written fluently and well, but the best characterization is in the figures lightly but easily drawn in the background—the stolid farmer with political aspirations, the long-headed curé, the miller, the bridge keeper, the regimental surgeon, and the like. Christine's passion, mendacity, self-consciousness, and courage are very human attributes and very skillfully blended, and she is the best of the prominent figures in Mr. Parker's new canvas. Ferrol is a lesser Doltaire, of Irish origin, a sordid, middle-aged, unromantic Valmond, with the tuberculosis to boot, while the murderous bear tamer and the deformed notary are creatures of the costumer, wigmaker, and "make-up" box.

Nevertheless, "The Pomp of the Lavilettes" is not hard reading. We are judging by Gilbert Parker's own high standard in calling it inferior. It has its pleasing passages and its powerful scenes. Ferrol's encounter with the bear is a fine piece of stirring description. There are pathos and humor in the development of Papineau's rebellion and its quick suppression. Mr. Parker's stories are full of the dramatic quality. Some day he will write a fine play.

Elizabeth Phipps Train should write more carefully. It is not in mortals to command success. The best writer cannot make a "hit" every time. But, in the matter of workmanship, there is no excuse for deterioration. "A Marital Liability" is not nearly so well written as either "A Social Highwayman" or "The Autobiography of a Professional Beauty." Unhappy phrases abound in it. One does not "drain the contents of a glass," for instance, though Thomas Noon Talfourd did see fit to have a "draught of cool refreshment drained by fevered lips." The metaphor is worn out, anyhow. Miss Train means merely that Van Vorst drank eagerly. She has the heedless writer's villainous habit of perpetuating and perverting stock phrases.

Yet there is good enough stuff in this little story—a domestic melodrama—in spite of its faults of style and its many pages of obvious padding. The man who has served a long term in State's prison for a crime committed by his wife; the woman, mercenary, vain, unforgiving, and addicted to drugs; the sweet daughter, whose instinct tells her that her father is innocent; the beautiful deus ex machina, with soft, velvety-brown eyes, overflowing with tenderness and sympathy, clad in velvet "of a shade of green that reflected, instead of absorbing, the rays of artificial light"—these are personages not to be sneezed at, to say nothing of the hard-fisted grandsire and the elderly Scotch seamstress, who says "Aweel" and "I ken" and "Dinna fash yersel."

After the banquet of crime and horror and fantasies in this batch of new books one turns to the Duchess with a feeling of relief. And for a long while the mild tranquillity is unbroken in "The Coming of Chloe," which is the very latest and posthumous novel of Mrs. Hungerford. At first we encounter six eyes, four hazel and two blue, belonging to three women. They are beaming over a "tablecloth delicately if very sparsely laid," with bowls full of May roses and china and silver that are "old, quaint, and exquisite." The girls are nice and pretty, "not Greek or intense or heroic," while the mother is youngish and gentle. The atmosphere of quiet respectability, decent poverty, and good manners is positively refreshing.

But, anon, Chloe comes, bringing with her an air of mystery. Called Miss Jones, she is really Lady Burlingham, and has a secret or two. She is a "woman of the world," with the perfect beauty, the marvelous wit, the powers of dissimulation, the repose, adroitness, instinctive knowledge, and subtlety women writers always like to attribute to that stock personage. She ruffles the tranquillity of social life in the quiet Irish village. She wrenches a heart or two. But it is a good, readable story, and it ends happily.

*THE APE, THE IDIOT, AND OTHER PEOPLE. By W. C. Morrow. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.
THE DEVIL-TREE OF EL DORADO. A Novel. By Frank Aubrey. With illustrations by Leigh Hitz and Fred Gyland. New York: New American Book Company. $1.50.
THE POMP OF THE LAVILETTES. By Gilbert Parker. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.
A MARITAL LIABILITY. By Elizabeth Phipps Train. Illustrated by Victor Gabey. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 25 cents.
THE COMING OF CHLOE. By Mrs. Hungerford. ("The Duchess.") Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

FARTHEST NORTH
BY
DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN

Over 100 Full-page and Numerous Text Illustrations, 16 Colored Plates in Fac-simile from Nansen's own Water-Color, Pastel, and Pencil Sketches, and an Etched Portrait, Two Photogravures, and Four Maps. About 1300 pages. Two Volumes, Large Octavo, Gilt Tops, Uncut Edges, $10.00, (In a Box.)

AMERICAN PRESS NOTICES.

To read this book is to enlarge one's experience of life and one's belief in mankind. Not more than once in a generation, if as often as that, is such a narrative presented to the world.—N. Y. TRIBUNE.

The publishing event of the day is undoubtedly the appearance . . . of Nansen's "Farthest North." Merely to turn the leaves of the two handsome volumes is to see what a wealth of scientific and personal interest they contain. The illustrations are of the highest value—most of them being after Nansen's own photographs.—N. Y. EVENING POST.

Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent" is the only work of recent years that can compare with Nansen's in importance, daring, and adventure.—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

It is doubtful if any book of recent years has been awaited with so eager and widespread an interest as that with which the public of the entire civilized world has looked forward to the appearance of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's complete account of his famous voyage in the Fram.—CHICAGO EVENING POST.

A profoundly attractive account of a wonderful adventure.—BROOKLYN EAGLE.

Probably no book of the last decade has been awaited the civilized world over with anything like the eagerness bestowed on Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's "Farthest North."—BEACON, Boston.

A book meritorious for its own sake—as an achievement apart from the expedition it celebrates, as a specimen of style in writing, as an index of character.—N. Y. TIMES.

In every chapter of this entrancing book there are stories of suffering and danger. "Farthest North" is unquestionably the book of the season.—PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

Thrilling adventures, hairbreadth escapes, and magnificent sport with Arctic monsters.—N. Y. HERALD.

As effective and dramatic as anything that can be found in the literature of travel and adventure.—BROOKLYN STANDARD-UNION.

BRITISH PRESS NOTICES.

It is a story that will live through age after age.—LONDON CHRONICLE.

It is not too much to say that the book is a masterpiece of story-telling.—LONDON TIMES.

A book for everybody—for the explorer, the traveller, the student of currents and meteorology, of zoology and botany, and for every man, woman, and child who loves a story of romance and adventure.—WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.

A most entrancing story of real life—of fearful hardships endured; of daily perils; of most dramatic moments.—LONDON DAILY NEWS.

It will remain for many years to come as an Arctic classic, and the narrative which beats its record will be the sensation of a future age.—ACADEMY, London.

It will probably be a long time before a story so enthralling is told with such simplicity and graphic power.—LONDON DAILY GRAPHIC.

The greatest book of travel that has ever been written.—ABERDEEN JOURNAL.

They possess all the fascination of Jules Verne's wonderful stories, with the added interest attaching to them from their being actual performances.—LITERARY WORLD, London.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Whistler in the Pennell Case.

The testimony of Mr. Whistler in the libel case of Joseph Pennell against The Saturday Review of London was brief, though interesting. Mr. Whistler, examined by Sir E. Clarke, being handed a picture of the waistcoat with the "velvety black," which it was alleged could not be produced by the transfer process, denied it. He could not say whether the lithographs produced were done by the one process or the other, but they seemed to be "black enough in all conscience." He had been accused of the same practices as Mr. Pennell.

Mr. Bingham, reading from the article "Mr. Whistler is a genius," said, "You do not object to that?" To which Whistler replied: "It depends what source it comes from."

Mr. Bingham asked: "Do you object to Mr. Sickert saying so?" Whistler replied: "It is a very proper observation for him to make, and I have no objection." "You are working with Mr. Pennell in this case?" Whistler was asked, and then replied: "We are on the same side." "You are sharing the costs?" "No, but I should be very pleased to do so." Sir Edward Clarke asked: "Is there any truth in the idea that you are sharing the costs?" "Nothing," said Whistler, "but the lightness and delicacy of the suggestion."

Dr. Louis Albert Banks's "Hero Tales from Sacred Story" is the most recent publication of the Funk & Wagnalls Company. It is a handsomely bound volume, with nineteen full-page half-tone illustrations, taken from famous paintings and statues.

The Sunday Magazine Supplement.

FEATURES OF THE EASTER NUMBER TO BE ISSUED TO-MORROW BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Easter number of the Sunday Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to be published to-morrow, will rival in richness of illustrations and interest of reading matter the superb number published last Christmas. Many of the prominent clergymen of this city have written signed articles for it. The illustrations give an interesting representation of the whole history of art, dealing with the Resurrection from the period of the great Italian, Dutch, and Spanish masters down to our day. The articles and their subjects include the following:

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., "Problem of the Resurrection."
Rev. Madison C. Peters, "All Hope for a Future Life."
Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, D. D., "Thoughts on Easter."
Rev. Charles H. Colton, "Easter and Christmas."
Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., "Wondering What the Resurrection from the Dead Should Mean."
Rev. Robert Collyer, "The Great Easter Festival."
Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., "The Ambitions of the Risen Life."
Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., "Thoughts for Easter Day."
Rev. Charles McCready, LL. D., "Easter."
Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., "The Thought of Easter Day."
Rev. Brady E. Backus, D. D., "The Doctrine of the Resurrection."
Rev. Edward Judson, D. D., "The Skepticism of the Age."
Rev. G. L. Nicholas, "Easter as Symbolic of Triumph over Evil."
The "Easter Thoughts" of Cardinal Newman.

The half-tone illustrations include one which fills two pages and represent more than twenty masters, many of them the most renowned in the history of painting, as the following list will show:

Raphael, "Transfiguration."
Murillo, "Crucifixion."
Peter Paul Rubens, "The Descent from the Cross."
Leonardo Da Vinci, "Saints Adoring the Living Christ."
Guido Reni, "Mary Magdalen."
Correggio, "Jesus Saith Unto Her, 'Touch Me Not.'"
Anton Van Dyck, "The Dead Christ and the Holy Women."
Caracci, "Head of Christ."
Bouguereau, "Vierge Consolatrice."
Carolus-Duran, "The Last Hour of Christ."
Carlo Dolci, "The Angel with Lily."
E. Deger, "Christ Entering into Jerusalem."
H. Hofmann, "Christ at Gethsemane."
H. Dietrich, "Come Unto Me."
Chantron, "The Sleeping St. John."
E. von Gebhardt, "Christ and His Disciples at the Last Supper."
Graf Harrach, "St. Peter Denying Christ."
J. Beraud, "Ecce Homo."
G. Spangenberg, "The Women at the Grave."
C. Muller, "Christ and the Disciples at Emmaus."
G. Naujok, "St. Cecilia."
E. Deger, "St. Joseph."

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1897.

Important "Vexed Questions."

"Which is the greater novelist, Dickens or Thackeray?" was one of those useful vexed questions which serve to stimulate intellectual activity when there is nothing of moment going on or coming off in literature. It was a question we would have gladly left unanswered until the crack of doom, along with "What constitutes a perfect gentleman?" and "What is the difference between genius and talent?" those two companion puzzlers in the proceedings of rural debating societies. The Dickens and Thackeray dispute had been on the very verge of settlement many times, but each time had happily escaped, and after Mr. William Dean Howells had published a whole volume about his literary preferences and discussed the question without settling it, one felt reasonably hopeful that this century might pass away, at least, before some oracle should prematurely speak the answer.

But here and now, in this damp and rheumatic month of April, the oracle has spoken, and lo, it is none other than Mr. Howells, who has been having a short talk with himself, and printing notes of it, in one of the cheap monthlies. Mr. Howells settles the dispute definitely and quite off hand: Dickens was the greater; in spite of the fact that he made out elaborate plots beforehand, and multiplied incidents; in spite of the fact that his novels had form and purpose, and were intelligently planned, Dickens is greater than Thackeray.

The inference seems to be that Thackeray just escaped being the greater; that his novels certainly lacked the deplorable intelligent planning, but then even Mr. Howells permits himself to be vague sometimes.

We do not care to go further into this matter, at present, and, indeed, there is no further to go, if we may be pardoned the expression. Mr. Howells has finally decided that Dickens is greater than Thackeray, and as likely as not he will presently define "genius" and express its relation to "talent," if it have any, and describe the attributes of a perfect gentleman.

It is strange that the reported conversation in which this definite and epoch-making decision is "handed down" is otherwise as shifty and uninforming as literary discussions generally are. His object was to pump himself sufficiently to learn who his favorite novelist is. But it appears from the printed notes that Lover and Lever, Emerson Bennett, George F. Briggs, Cervantes, Marryat, Dickens, Thackeray, and Tourguénief have been his favorite novelists, and that Kielland, Bjornson, Lie, Tolstoï, Maartens, Verga, Valdés, Galdos, Emilia Pardo-Bazan, Sinkiewicz, Hardy, Harold Frederic, Stephen Crane, and a host of others are his favorite novelists.

Richard Henry Stoddard was equally cautious the other day when he asked himself which are the ten best short poems in the English language, and promptly replied that the question could not be satisfactorily answered. He put himself off with a list of ten short poems "of the best produced by British poets." The list comprises "To Lucasta, on Going to the Wars,"—"I could not love thee, dear, so much, Loved I not honor more"; Shirley's "Death's Final Conquest,"—"Only the actions of the just, Smell sweet and blossom in the dust"—Collins's "How sleep the brave who sink to rest," Burns's "Mary Morison," Wolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore," Byron's "She Walks in Beauty," "Shelley's "I arise from dreams of thee," Keats's "La Belle Dame sans Merci," Hood's "Fair Ines," and Leigh Hunt's "Abou Ben Adhem."

No one will dispute the melodiousness of all these verses, and it appears that the list is very similar to others that have been made, and that such lists generally include Hood, Wolfe, and Collins, and omit Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Browning, and Tennyson. The question is, of course, what constitutes brevity in a poem. "She dwelt among untrodden ways" and "The Ancient Mariner" are assuredly not long poems. And the qualities required of "the best" have not been defined. There is a world of beauty, power, imagination, and feeling in "Abt Vogler." Which are the best ten short poems is, truly, a question that not even Mr. Howells could answer. The debating societies may have that to play with as long as the language lasts.

A Page of Carlyle.

Referring to the article by Herr Vulpius on Thackeray in The Century for April, in which a picture in Fraser of March, 1832, is cited, which was made by Maclise after a sketch of Thackeray's, (see the Saturday Review of Books and Art of April 10,) the particular volume of Fraser has been looked up. The picture is indeed bad. The head is very much exaggerated, the pose ungraceful, and Goethe does look "like a wretched old clothes man, carrying behind his back a hat, which he seemed to have stolen," as Carlyle expressed it. Strange to say, the artists of 1832, as seen in Fraser, were singularly careless as to details, and all the hats, which had to be drawn, are bad and out of proportion. Nevertheless, the head of Goethe is strong, even if it is not a good likeness.

But what is remarkable is the text by Carlyle. This text covers a closely printed page. It begins: "Reader! thou here beholdest the Eidolon of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. So looks and lives now in his eighty-third year, alas in the bright little friendly circle of Weimar, the clearest the most universal man of his time. . . . . Him who never saw England, England now sees, from Fraser's 'gallery' he looks forth, wondering, doubtless, how he came into such a Lichtstrasse (Light street or galaxy); yet with kind recognition of all neighbors, even as the moon looks kindly on lesser lights, and, were they but fish-oil cressets, or terrestial Vauxhall stars (of clipped tin), forbids not their shining."

Who but one man in all England could have put in "the fish-oil cressets" and "stars of clipped tin" and worked up the parentheses. Let us follow this wondrous description somewhat further: "Reader! within this head the whole world lies mirrored, in such clear ethereal harmony, as it has done in none since Shakespeare left us, even this Rag-fair of a world, wherein thou painfully strugglest and (as is like) stumblest—all lies transfigured here, and revealed authentically to be still holy, still divine. What alchemy was that: to find a mad universe full of scepticism, discord, desperation, and transmute it into a wise universe of belief, and melody and reverence! Was not there an opus magnum, if one ever was? This, then, is he who, heroically, doing and enduring, has accomplished it."

Now harken to the conclusion of the man who writes about the print: "Some fifty years hence, his thinking will be found translated and ground down, even to the capacity of the diurnal press, acts of parliament will be passed in virtue of him:—this man, if we well consider of it, is appointed to be ruler of the world."

Whose fingermarks are here? Certainly they are impresses of great digits, belonging to a hand that had an iron grip. Further on he writes that we follow "night-fires and foolish will-o'-wisps," and how one man, Bonaparte, had to do with the "shaking up the nations" and tumbled things into chaos, and was "but a topmost froth-bell, to burst again and mingle with the wild, fermenting mass."

Why, is it not plain that Thomas Carlyle, the Ecclefechan man, wrote this glowing page? It was a year afterward (1833-4) that "Sartor Resartus" boomed and flashed in Fraser, and you see in this text the heavy thundering, and little evening star twinkling, for just then, in 1832, Carlyle must have been occupied in writing that wondrous book, and had it in his mind.

It is, then, good to return at times to our first loves, though in the old magazine of sixty-five years ago the wings of our Cupids-ons may be partially unhinged, and even scrape in their flutterings. It is a superb page, and Thomas Carlyle never wrote a better or stronger one.

The Mystery of Pompey's Pillar.

Prof. Mahaffy's speculations on Pompey's Pillar in Cosmopolis are novel. He believes that the pillar was originally an obelisk, and had been pared down and fluted, and so converted into a column. As grounds for this hypothesis, Prof. Mahaffy cites Pliny, who at the end of the first century A. D. describes a great obelisk in Alexandria which had been set up by the Second Ptolemy. To Pliny we grant truthfulness and observation, so had there been a column when he was in Alexandria he would certainly have taken note of it. As there was then an obelisk, according to Pliny, what has become of it?

Where the cleverness of Prof. Mahaffy's argument is evident seems to us to be of the material kind, and in archaeological research that is all important. The granite of the column is the same as that of which obelisks are made. Then, again, the monument as it now stands shows evidences of having been rehandled by no very skillful workmen. The shaft is not true, the rounding being "very imperfectly and unevenly done." The capital is of a different colored granite, and, as architects have often declared, too large, or out of proportion to the shaft.

One curious matter, which has not escaped the observation of Prof. Mahaffy, is "the presence of a large flaw running some twenty-five feet up the pillar on the south-west face." It looks, then, as if this fault in the stone came out when the obelisk was worked down into a pillar, for, had the split been visible in the rough block, say at the quarry, it is probable that the stone would have been rejected.

Then the conclusion seems to be that the obelisk Pliny saw and described is that pillar which we call to-day Pompey's Pillar, though it had nothing to do with Pompey. The idea of associating the pillar with Pompey originated, or took form, about the middle of the seventeenth century, when Henry Blount printed that the monument marked the place "where the ashes of the great Pompey were laid."

Obelisks have been taken from Egypt and transplanted. We have a fair one in New York. All obelisks have, however, been traced, but the one Pliny describes has not yet been found—and for a good reason. The Graeco Romans carried out a kind of prestopass business, and turned the obelisk into a pillar, and it looks as if Prof. Mahaffy had at last got to the bottom of a mysterious disappearance and magical reappearance.

The Academy Exhibition.

NORTH GALLERY.

It is often surprising to find that careful examination and study given to the individual canvases in any one room or section of a picture exhibition will not only reveal unexpected beauties and merits, but will oftentimes reverse the verdict pronounced after a first hasty and general examination. This is the case with the North Gallery at the present Academy exhibition. The visitor who has only time for a hasty glance will not see much of merit and will dismiss the gallery from consideration after a few minutes. It contains no very important or great works, but is nevertheless filled with interesting and good pictures.

A little half-length of "A Spanish Dancer," by William M. Chase, which hangs in this gallery, has already been noticed in the general review of the exhibition, but deserves further mention this morning. It has all of Chase's nervous force, is broadly and strongly painted, and delightful in color and movement. Particularly effective is the color note of red in the neck handkerchief, the flowers in the hair, and a flower that has fallen into the lap. Mr. Chase has not done anything better than this little sketch in many a day. Near by hangs a little landscape by Lewis R. Meyers, "A July Day," very sunny and bright and with good outdoor feeling. J. Appleton Brown's large landscape, "In May," has a characteristic, truthful, and delicate color scheme. "The Friends," an interior with figures by Francis C. Jones, and which tells well its plaintive little story, a sick child in bed, visited by two little friends bearing gifts, improves upon acquaintance. The figures are a little stiff, but the light effect is charming, and the color scheme of light greens and yellows is well carried out. William H. Lippincot sends a little portrait of a child, which has charming expression, and while the figure is stiff in B. W. Clinedinst's study of "A Spanish Girl," this fault is compensated for by the good color and expression.

Altogether charming is Will H. Low's "Portrait of a Débutante"—simple and refined in subject and treatment. The young girl standing against a wall of pale yellow, between white Doric columns, is absolutely natural in pose and expression. F. J. Rosenmeyer's portrait study of a boy's head is rather clever, but is hardly important enough for a place in an academy exhibition. There are good expression and careful drawing, if not oversuccessful color, in Percival de Luce's "The Mirror." "The Battle of Lake Erie," by Carlton T. Chapman, is one of his well-colored and carefully studied marine illustrations of naval scenes in the War of 1812. The child "Tambourine Player," by George B. Butler, has a wistful, sweet expression, but the color of the picture is not pleasing. Soft color and tender sentiment mark G. Glenn Newell's "Misty Day in April," and there are nice light and feeling in Alice Tucker de Haas's coast scene, "Sunshine and Shadow." C. Harry Eaton has all his usual sentiment and soft color in his landscape, "Near Closter—New Jersey." James M. Hart's "Woodland Pool," is a characteristic landscape, and there are good sentiment and excellent painting in W. Merritt Post's "Old Mill Race." "Her Face Was Her Fortune," by Leon Moran, with its good story, has been badly skied. Very charming is the tonal quality in Catherine Corson's "Quiet Gray Day." Homer Lee's picture of the new St. Paul Building in course of erection, and which is well entitled, "A Sky Scraper," is a truthful rendition of a familiar scene, and is notable for the success with which the artist has given an artistic effect to a prosaic subject. The candle-light effect and the flesh tints in Carle J. Benners's "Sealing the Letter" are both good. Homer Lee, in his little Winter sketch of "Spuyten Duyvil" evidences again good artistic appreciation. Leo Moeller's "Patriot at Valley Forge," which won one of the Hellgarten prizes, is a good single figure study, with well-painted landscape background. Frank G. Green's marine "On the Reef" is cold and gray in color, but natural and with good movement of the water. In "A Court Beauty," Carle J. Blenner has followed Madrazo almost too faithfully. "A Sultry Day," by Clinton Loveridge, has warm and lovely atmosphere.

The single-figure canvas, "A Pilgrim's Daughter," by W. Granville Smith, has nice color and good action, and there is soft and good color in Thomas B. Craig's "November Afternoon." William Thorne has an effective figure in his "Girl in Green," but the color is not pleasing. The distance and coloring of Bruce Crane's coast scene, "A Summer Scene—Cape Ann," are its chief merits. Charles C. Curran's "Music of the Waves in Fingal's Cave," with its unusual color scheme of dark blues and purples, and its nude maidens perched here and there on

the rocks of the cave, is hardly successful either in painting or in story. Mr. Curran is better in his transcriptions of sunlit and airy landscapes, with figures. He should leave allegory and caves to other men. Charles Schreyvogel, who is evidently a follower or fellow-student of Frederic Remington in "Over a Dangerous Pass," a cowboy galloping down a snow-covered mountain trail and firing back at his pursuers, gives fine action, but his coloring is crude. The light and the distant landscape, as also the drawing of the stags in Herman Simon's "The Challenge," are all good. Thomas Moran's "Sansovino—in Venice," is one of his characteristic Turneresque Venetian scenes. There is a very delicate and delightful color scheme in John C. Huffington's landscape, "Along Connecticut River."

The place of honor on the line in the centre of the south wall of the North Gallery has been very deservedly given to Ernest Barton's large landscape, "Lingering Daylight," one of the best landscapes in the entire display—simple, unpretentious, and charming in color and sentiment. The atmosphere has that curious misty chill of early evening, and the half moon just faintly lights the surface of the calm stream, fringed by bulrushes, into which a man pushes a boat. In the background is a row of trees, and through them, dimly outlined, a range of blue hills. The feeling of absolute repose is well given. It is a pity that Letitia Hart has placed stiff figures in her otherwise good landscape, "The Way Through the Meadows." Walter L. Palmer, in all his series of Winter landscapes, has never painted a better one than "Snow-laden." One of the few impressionistic landscapes in the display is Allan B. Talcott's "November," delicate and effective in color and fine in distance.

Other good landscapes in this gallery are Leonard Ochtman's "Winter Afternoon," very delicate in color; Mary T. Hart's "Farmington, Conn."; Henry A. Ferguson's "Blue Mountain Lake, Adirondacks," which is softer in color than usual with Ferguson, and Kruseman Van Elten's "At Silver Lake, N. J." J. H. Dolph has an effective and good little study of three little pugs in "The Three Brothers." It hardly seems possible to believe that E. L. Henry painted the excellent landscape, with figures, "News of the Nomination," with its types of rural character, its excellent details, and glittering sunlight, and the large, thinly painted disagreeable "Pillory and Whipping Post, New Castle, Del.," with its unpleasant story and crowded composition. Wilbur A. Reaser's "Mother and Daughter," which won one of the Hallgarten prizes, has an artistic color scheme of dull reds and grays, and the figures are well drawn and posed, but unpleasantly sad in expression. Next week's review will be devoted to the East Gallery.

News from the Libraries.

NEW PRIVILEGES AT THE ASTOR—COLUMBIA'S REMOVAL—THE STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Since the beginning of the year the number of readers in the Astor Library has steadily increased. This is because the news is spreading, so say the librarians, of the provisions that have newly been made for the convenience of those who desire to consult books. The current issues of periodicals have been removed from the main delivery room into the South Hall, where they have a little card catalogue, a delivery desk, and attendants to themselves. Consultation of a magazine or scientific journal at present is an affair of but a moment, and the list of periodicals, considerably increased, is comprehensive enough to meet present requirements.

In the delivery room 5,000 books are displayed for free reference. Those upon historical subjects are shown in a case set by the stairway. At either hand of the passage into the North Hall are dictionaries and encyclodepias in all languages. The alcove behind them is thrown open to the public and filled with works upon genealogy systematically arranged. The attendants say that this alcove is continuously occupied and that sometimes as many as twenty persons are consulting the works. Behind the stairway the tables are reserved for ladies. The seats at all the tables in the library are numbered, and upon the new order slips there is a blank which the reader may fill with the number of his table. An attendant will bring him the books he desires.

Columbia University Library has recently received as a gift from a patron and friend of the institution a most valuable collection of costly, richly illustrated books numbering nearly 400 volumes. Among them are included many magnificent works of natural history, like the five volumes of "Gould's Humming Birds," "Selby's Ornithology," in four splendid volumes, and "Sepp, Nederlandsche Insekten," in thirteen quarto volumes; "Nozeman, Nederlandsche Vogelen," in five folio volumes; "Levaillant, Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux d'Afrique," in six folio volumes, and many other expensive volumes of plates in botany and zoology.

Nearly all these works are hand-colored copies of unusual excellence. The collection also comprises many illustrated works and a number of important extra-illustrated works. Among these may be mentioned a set of "Granger's Biographical History of England," enlarged to nineteen volumes and illustrated with 2,000 portraits, many of great rarity and value. Sets of "Audubon's Quadrupeds" and of "Catlin's North American Indians," with hand-painted plates, are included. The library was obliged to decline a copy of "Audubon's Birds," as it already possessed a set. Many other most important works in art and architecture could, in the same manner, not be accepted because already in the library.

Few persons are aware of the very great extent and fullness of the collections of illustrated books on architecture, art, and other kindred domains to be found in New York City. The Avery Library, in Columbia University, numbers over 14,000 volumes, and is without doubt the largest and richest collection in its field in America, if not in the world. A steady current of additions is made to this library, which ranges from the oldest and most expensive and rare works in its field to those just issued.

President Low has directed that the library of Columbia University be closed to readers after June 12 in order that the work of preparation for removal to the new site and the removal itself may be carried forward without interruption. It is assumed that the library can be opened for use in the Autumn at the beginning of the next academic term.

Thirty members of the New York State Library School at Albany are now in this city on their annual tour of visitation to the various libraries, where the practical methods of management in each are carefully inspected. The delegation includes thirteen members of the senior class and seventeen of the junior class, under the supervision of their Vice Director, Miss Mary S. Cutler. They arrived in the city last Tuesday night, and some of the party will go home next Friday, others remaining until the following Monday. On the way to New York a stop was made at Poughkeepsie, and Vassar College and its library were inspected. Wednesday the Columbia and Lenox Libraries were visited, Thursday the Mercantile, New York Society, and Bar Association Libraries, and yesterday was a holiday. This morning the delegation will be shown through the Astor Library by Dr. J. S. Billings, and in the afternoon Miss Elizabeth G. Baldwin of the Teachers College on Morningside Heights will explain the working methods of that institution to the library students. They are advised to make a brief visit to Cooper Union to-morrow, observing the class of readers. Monday morning the Newark Public Library will claim their attention, and in the afternoon a general tour of the New York book stores will be made, and the students will also look in Bangs & Co.'s auction rooms and see the place where rare books are sold for almost fabulous prices. Tuesday will be a Brooklyn day, and the places of interest will be the Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn Library, and the Young Men's Christian Association library. Wednesday and Thursday will be spent in visiting nearly all the other libraries in this city, and a trip will also be made to Mount Vernon to look through the public library there. The students include both young men and women, and they are enjoying their New York tour exceedingly.

A number of students in the Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn, recently spent a week in Washington, visiting all the prominent libraries and other places of interest. Particular attention was given to the Congressional Library and its fine new building. Mount Vernon and Baltimore were also visited. A graduate association of the Pratt Institute Library School was organized early in the year, and now has about sixty members. Its officers are: President—Silas H. Berry; Vice President—Miss Catherine W. Faucon; Recording Secretary—Miss Helen R. Trowbridge; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Grace Hanford; Treasurer—Miss Edith M. Pomeroy.

Hamerton.

HIS POSTHUMOUS NARRATIVE OF TRAVEL TO TWO ANCIENT FRENCH CITIES.*

It is about forty years since the charm of "The Painters' Camp" made itself felt among Mr. Hamerton's readers, and it is pleasant to have the charm renewed in this posthumous volume. Mr. Hamerton from first to last loved nature in the hearty, simple way that painters have, and his accounts of outdoor life are, as a rule, much more delightful than either his philosophy or his criticism of art, and also much more delightful than they could have been without his philosophic humor and his knowledge of landscape painting and its beguilements.

The camp on Mont Beuvray is not Mr. Hamerton's camp, but that of an antiquarian friend who has been lured from the sweet simplicity of a single wooden hut into the luxury of a stone cottage with two huts attached, unable, as Mr. Hamerton puts it, to escape the law which governs all permanent camps. He continues from the fullness of his knowledge:

"A camp is kept in the true camp condition only by being moved from place to place. Once fixed, it soon becomes a camp no longer. You begin, let us say, with a tent—a genuine tent, that can be struck or erected in a few minutes. If you are on the move, your tent will remain a tent, and its portable quality will be appreciated; but if you fix your camp in one spot you will soon have a wooden floor to your tent, next you will elevate it on wooden walls, and finally you will have a hut. There is a vast difference in comfort between a tent and a hut, so that if you are fixed the hut becomes inevitable. For a year or two you will remain satisfied with your wooden walls, but there are certain objections to the best of huts, especially when they get rather old, and the next thing you dream of will be a stone cottage. The climax of your improvements will be a mansion if you are rich enough to build one on the spot, and I have actually seen this done in the Highlands; I have seen the rough cottage, where the sportsmen enjoyed themselves infinitely, replaced by a lordly shooting-lodge, where they enjoyed themselves less because the good house brought with it all the exigencies of etiquette."

The Antiquary's camp has, however, more than the usual camp interest. In addition to its situation upon the beautiful wooded hilltop, with Mont Blanc clear against the eastern sky and the silver gleam of the Loire in the West, it has the advantage of overlooking the excavations by which the Antiquary (who is identical, Mr. Hamerton says, with M. Bulliot,) has brought to light an ancient Gaulish city, believed by him to be Bibracte—the Bibracte of Caesar and of Strabo.

Mr. Hamerton is far from overwhelming his reader with archaeological details, but he makes it very clear that the lot of an archaeologist is not in all respects a happy one. It seems that in the sixteenth century a certain Guy Coquille decided that Bibracte was situated upon the Beuvray, but later writers substituted Autun as the probable site, and this opinion held until 1856, when "the Antiquary" reverted to the Guy Coquille point of view. The inhabitants of Autun were naturally indignant, and circulated various stories impugning the Antiquary's veracity. "I remember one lady especially," Mr. Hamerton says, "who affirmed that nothing whatever had been discovered upon the Beuvray except the remains of the old convent, which everybody knew about already. Other people admitted that the Antiquary had found antiquities there, but said that he had carried them up the hill and had them buried, to be disinterred whenever convenient in the presence of spectators. I only hope that this theory was not intended "to include the ramparts and the Gaulish houses!" Still another set based their unbelief on the alleged absence of water upon the mountain. "Now, the truth is," Mr. Hamerton replies, "that there are no less than twenty-two perpetual springs within the Gaulish ramparts, some of which are very abundant; that three rivulets flow down the sides of the hill, that an antique well which I have

*THE MOUNT. Narrative of a Visit to the Site of a Gaulish City on Mont Beuvray, with a Description of the Neighboring City of Autun. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1897. Price, $2.

Charles Scribner's Sons' New Books.

IK MARVEL'S LATEST SUCCESS

AMERICAN LANDS AND LETTERS

FROM THE MAYFLOWER TO RIP VAN WINKLE. By DONALD G. MITCHELL. *Fifth Thousand.* With 90 Illustrations. 12mo, $2.50.

Mr. Mitchell's fascinating volume, which went at once into a second edition, covers the literature of our country from "journalistic" Captain John Smith to William Cullen Bryant.

"No better book could be placed in the hands of those who seek a knowledge of early American Letters without too formal a course of study."
—*Philadelphia Press.*

"We have had large books and small ones, works of specialists and those of teachers of literature, detail and generalization, anthology and criticism. But we have had nothing so altogether charming as 'American Lands and Letters.'"
—*Boston Herald.*

J. M. Barrie's Two Masterpieces:

MARGARET OGILVIE

Twentieth Thousand. By her son, JAMES M. BARRIE. With portrait. 12mo, $1.25.

SENTIMENTAL TOMMY

Thirty-fifth Thousand. The story of his Boyhood. By J. M. BARRIE. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

A New Stockton Book

A STORY-TELLER'S PACK

"The Magic Egg," "The Widow's Cruise," "Captain Eli's Best Ear," etc. By FRANK R. STOCKTON. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

Comprising a selection of the best nine short stories which Mr. Stockton has written during the last four years. They illustrate forcibly Mr. Stockton's original but always varying humor.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS

From a French Point of View. 12mo, $1.25.

This witty and trenchant study of American manners, customs, and institutions has been an immediate and signal success, going already into a fourth edition. Its audacious and incisive characterizations have roused the widest interest and speculation as to the personality of the writer.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

By ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON (Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times.) With frontispiece portrait. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, $1.25.

With indefatigable industry Miss Wharton has been gathering new materials for this volume from many out-of-the-way sources. Her picture of the family and social life of the Washingtons has both freshness and piquancy, and will insure a wide popularity for the book, as well as a serious appreciation of its value as a contribution to Colonial history.

NOVELS AND STORIES BY HAROLD FREDERIC

In the Sixties. Seth's Brother's Wife. In the Valley. The Lawton Girl.

Four volumes. 12mo, gilt top, deckle edges, each $1.50.

A new edition uniform with "The Damnation of Theron Ware." Of these four volumes, "In the Sixties" includes the novel formerly issued as "The Copperhead" and the tales entitled "Marsena, and Other Stories."

THACKERAY'S HAUNTS AND HOMES.

By EYRE CROWE. With illustrations from sketches by the author. Printed from type on hand-made paper. Edition limited to 1,020 copies for America and 260 copies for England. $1.50 *net.*

Mr. Eyre Crowe is probably of all the survivors of Thackeray's friends the one who had the most intimate association with him, and he has here brought together an account of the haunts and homes of Thackeray such as no one else could have prepared. To lovers of Thackeray nothing could be more interesting, for these different resorts are intimately associated with his works, and Mr. Crowe points out the many allusions which so identify them.

THE BUILDERS, and Other Poems.

By HENRY VAN DYKE. Elegantly bound in gilt vellum. 12mo, $1.50.

The title poem of this, Dr. Van Dyke's first volume of poetry, has been characterized by Prof. Edward Dowden, as "a permanent contribution to English literature."

John Burroughs says of the bird poems which are included in this volume: "Nothing truer to life has been written on these themes in this country."

THE PLACE OF DEATH IN EVOLUTION.

By Rev. NEWMAN SMYTH, D. D. 12mo, $1.25.

PERIODS OF EUROPEAN LITERATURE

Edited by Professor SAINTSBURY.

NOW READY:

The Flourishing of Romance and the Rise of Allegory. By GEORGE SAINTSBURY, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. Crown 8vo, $1.50 *net.*

OTHER VOLUMES IN PREPARATION:

The Dark Ages. By Prof. W. B. KERR.—**The Fourteenth Century.** By Prof. F. J. SNELL.—**The Later Renaissance.** By DAVID HANNAY.—**The Augustan Ages.** By OLIVER ELTON.—**The Romantic Revolt.** By EDMUND GOSSE.—**The Romantic Triumph.** By WALTER H. POLLOCK, etc.

THE MIDDLE PERIOD

1817-1858. By JOHN W. BURGESS, Professor of History, Columbia University. (American History Series.) 12mo, $1.75.

PREVIOUS VOLUMES. Each, $1.25.

The Colonial Era. By Prof. G. P. FISHER.—**The French War and the Revolution.** By Prof. WILLIAM M. SLOANE, Ph. D.—**The Making of the Nation.** By Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER.

PRINCETON LECTURES.

By Various Authors. Each 12mo.

This notable series, containing the lectures delivered on the occasion of the sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton University, is headed by **The French Revolution and English Literature.** Six Lectures. By Prof. EDWARD DOWDEN, Trinity College, Dublin. $1.25 *net.*

LIFE'S COMEDY,

By Various Artists. 4to, $1.50.

A volume containing 140 drawings from LIFE, which include the best examples of the cleverest artists who have contributed to LIFE, and who have given that periodical its unique distinction: Gibson, Wenzell, Van Schaick, Toaspern, A. D. Blashfield, Sullivant, Mayer, Hyde, Keller, Parker, Broughton, Small, etc. They are accompanied by witty bits of dialogue that give point to the illustrations.

CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-157 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Extra Illustrated Sets of Books

AT

Dodd, Mead & Company's.

Shakespeare's Works. Edited by Howard Staunton. Expanded to 39 vols.

Martin's History of France. Expanded to 7 vols.

Waverley Novels. Dryburgh Edition on Large Paper. 25 vols., with extra steel plates inserted.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY,

149-151 Fifth Ave., Corner 21st Street.

seen was discovered on the very summit, and that the water in this well in the utmost heat of a dry Summer was within eight feet of the surface of the ground."

Those who remember the troublesome visitors at the Painter's Camp will not be surprised to learn that the Antiquary's Camp was equally infested by impertinent spectators. Instead of Yorkshire damsels they are French noblemen in the present case, but they are equally eager to "see the animals feed."

One charming chapter describes the legitimate visitors—those fortunate enough to enjoy the Antiquary's hospitality—and gives an account of one matchless evening when they gathered together and built a fire upon a Gaulish fire-place just discovered among the ruins, with "remains of charcoal in it from the last fire that the Gaul had burned there 2,000 years ago." The occasion must have been as thrilling as when Dr. Dörpfeld's guests at Troy supped on peas from Priam's larder, and decidedly more poetic.

The second part of the book consists of four chapters upon "Autun—Ancient and Modern." The old name was Augustodunum, and vestiges of the Roman city are still seen mingled with the relics of the mediaeval city built on the site of the first, and, like the first, destroyed to make a place for modern inventions. From the artist's point of view the mediaeval city was the more interesting of the two—"a quaint place it must have been, with many comfortable homes and a few splendid ones." One characteristic of these mediaeval houses seemed invariable—the small ones had "always one relatively very large room," and even the great ones had "comparatively few rooms, and those were of handsome size." Mr. Hamerton, in his capacity as sketcher, had frequent opportunities of examining old dwellings and learning what they had to teach of the life of the past. He says, for example:

"In such a house as that in the Rue Cocaud at Autun, now inhabited by M. Guenard, the locksmith, the large room on the ground floor, which is now his workshop, was formerly the general living room, and the large room above it the general bedchamber. It would have a bed in each corner made into a sort of tent, with great curtains, for the degree of privacy which satisfied the mediaeval mind. A few little places for kitchen and servants completed the necessary arrangements. Even in the smaller country châteaux the four-bed system prevailed."

In reading these interesting narratives, so simple and lucid in style and so full of that rare quality of good fellowship, one's keenest feeling is that of sorrow that such an eager, genial explorer no longer sails the Saône or climbs the Beuvray slopes.

Colonial Virginia.

I.

CLOSE CONTACT WITH ENGLAND—THE BOOKS THAT FOLKS READ.

It has often been remarked how close was the connection between the American colonies and England from the first settlement of the country down to the outbreak of the Revolution. Indeed, this connection was closer than was the connection of the colonies with each other. The latter scarcely existed except by way of England. In literary matters this dependence on England was complete. Mrs. Janey Hope Marr of Lexington, Va., sends the Review of Books and Art some of the results of her examination of the files of the old Virginia Gazette for several years just previous to the Revolution, with special reference to light on the subject of the books that the men and women of Virginia then read. Here is her communication:

For him who gazes into the eyes of Romance, for him who walks "hand and glove" with Fancy and loves to conjure up enthralling phantoms out of a picturesque past, the old Virginia Gazette proves a very wizard's medium. Dip into its yellowed pages and the broad streets of Virginia's ancient capital are alive again with stately coaches and proper riders. Lovely belles, in powder and patches, glowing more delicately beautiful under the tender radiance of wax candles, with fine, elegant sparks, beruffled and swart-begirt, tread once more their decorous measures in the "Apollo."

But though the ancient borough was often characterized as "the gay cittie of Williamsburg," neither winnings, nor losings, nor routs, nor balls, nor affairs of the heart and household, laid claim to all the attentions of its good citizens. Of its gallants it may not be said that their "only books were woman's looks," nor of the beauties that their one study was their "glasse." Laying aside tradition and family history, the quaint old journal speaks in their behalf. When the youthful Virginia gentleman had studied at Oxford or Edinburgh, "making the grand tour" afterward, he had his boxes of books from England, and they were also to be bought at home. The Gazette for Feb. 25, 1768, informs its readers of a sale of books to take place at the Post Office. The information is repeated March 28 and July 18, 1771, and on July 2, 1772, the public is furnished with a lengthy catalogue of "New Books and Plays just going to be Published." In this day, when advertising has become both an art and a science, it is amusing to note the order in which the literary wares were displayed. "The Farrier's Dictionary" jostled the "Vestal Nun." Psalms and sermons followed hard upon "Tristam Shandy" and "Tom Jones," and "The Art of Breeding Rabbits. By her Majesty," preceded "A New and Expeditious Method of Learning to Speak Greek with Fluency. By the Prince of Wales."

In November, 1775, Dixon and Hunter announced for disposal at their printing office more than 500 volumes, and again are we reminded of the difference between that time and our own—the age of realism and rapid transit, of terse titles and telegraphic tales when we read:

"History of England in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son," "Life of John Bunch, Esquire, Containing Various Observations and Reflections Made in Various Parts of the World."

"Instructions Relating to Fathers and Children, Masters and Servants, Husbands and Wives," "A Description of Three Hundred Animals, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents and Insects, with a Particular Account of the Manner of Catching Whales in Greenland. Adorned with Cuts."

"Hill's Family Herbal, Giving an Account of All Those English Plants Which Are Remarkable for Their Virtues, and of the Drugs Which Are Produced by Vegetables of Other Countries, with Their Descriptions and Sizes." "Smith's Complete Body of Distilling, Explaining the Mysteries of that Science in a most Easy and Familiar Manner, Containing an Exact and Accurate Method of Making All the Compound Cordial Waters Now in Use, with a Practical Account of Their Several Virtues, Adapted no Less to the Use of Private Families Than of Apothecaries and Distillers." How quaintly sound "Six Pennyworth of Wit," "The Pleasant Art of Money Catching," "Betsy Thoughtless," "A Dissertation on the Church Catechism and the Mystery of Playing at Taw," "Agreeable Ugliness; or, The Triumph of the Graces." Somehow we picture for ourselves a rosy face and a coquettish eye, under a great hat, turned demurely upon "The Posy of Godly Prayer," just as a vision with nightcap and candles and bed gown rises up at "Sherlock's Discourse Concerning Death."

And we tell ourselves that Joseph Surface was indeed an exponent of that period as we recall that those old lists were illumined by such names as Sheridan's, Voltaire's, Swift's, Goldsmith's, Steele's, Burke's, Milton's, and many others that shine among the constellations of fame.

II.

SIXTY MANUSCRIPTS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ADDED TO THE NEW YORK LIBRARY.

One of the most important of recent accessions to the New York Public Library is a collection of early Virginia manuscripts which has been placed in the Lenox Library by Alexander Maitland, a member of the Board of Trustees. The manuscripts are bound in a single volume, which bears the title, "John Smyth's Virginia Papers and Autographs, 1613-1776. From the Berkeley and Holmondeley Archives."

The collection comprises more than sixty papers, originals and contemporary transcripts, relating to the history of the Virginia Colonies during the period between 1613 and 1634. The manuscripts were collected by John Smyth (or Smith) of Nibley, the historian of the Berkeleys, who was born in 1567 and died in 1641. John Smyth the younger, probably a son of the elder Smyth, received the manuscripts after the later date. How long they remained in his possession and when and why they were removed to England is not known, but having reached the mother country, as most of the early Colonial records did, they became part of the Cholmondeley collection at Condover Hall, Shropshire.

Later they passed into the hands of Bernard Quaritch, and in January, 1888, were offered for sale in his "Rough List" catalogue. Mr. Maitland, who is on a constant outlook for rare documents of historical value for the library, saw the advertisement and purchased the volume for several hundred dollars.

This is all that is known regarding the history of the collection. It is highly improbable that any historian has ever had the opportunity to make use of the data which is contained in the volume. In none of the historical works on early Virginia history has reference been made to the papers, so that it is safe to conclude that no transcripts have ever been made.

John Smyth, the original owner of these manuscripts, is not a historical character, and must not be confused with Capt. John Smith of Pocahontas fame. He sometimes spelled his name with an "i" instead of "y," as is shown by his indorsements on the papers of this collection. He was twelve years the senior of the more renowned Smith, and outlived him by nine years. It was not until 1612, however, that he became interested in the Virginia settlement. This was three years after Capt. John Smith had returned to England for the purpose, as he said, of caring for his wounds.

In 1618 Smyth entered into a partnership with Sir William Throckmorton, Sir George Yeardley, Richard Berkeley, and George Thorpe for the purpose of founding in Virginia a colony to be known as the "Berkeley Hundred." In September of the following year these men fitted out a bark, the Margaret of Bristol, with immigrants and supplies for the prospective settlement. An account of this voyage, indorsed "The voyage written || by ffердinando || Yate to verginia || 1619," is given in one of the manuscripts of the collection. It begins as follows:

"I was wished by Mr. Georg thorpe to take a n te of everie daies travil vpon the seas; which I haue performe in a true collection althouge not in so good form as I could wish it were therfor I hope you will excepit of it as it is; not looking for anie greater mater in soe mean a scoller the seas wer trubisum and manie occation at sea hapeneth to hinder a man from his studie and now wee are ashore wee have worke enuf to follow our daiely husbandrie sum to clering ground for corne and to back sum to building houses sum to plant vines and mulberie trees and all these must be seen vnto otherwise they will not folow their busines therfor I hope you will consider of vs in whom the charge doth light vpon."

Then follows a description of the voyage day by day. The immigrants "sett saile" at "8 of the clocke or ther aboute" on the 16th of September, and cast anchor in Chesapeake Bay on the 30th day of November, after having been on the tempestuous sea for eighty-three days.

John Smyth was possibly a man of some influence among the Colonists, for he joins with Richard Berkeley in writing to George Thorpe a "letter of general advice and instruction," which in some way was returned to Smyth. There was a John Smyth in the Assembly which convened at Jamestown on Oct. 16, 1629, (Page 262 of "Virginia Carolorum, by Edward D. Neill,") but it is doubtful whether this was the same man, for he, it is stated, first came to Virginia in 1611.

The other manuscripts in the collection are interesting, and will no doubt be found of historical value when examined by students of Virginia history, who can appreciate their true worth. One of them contains "Mr. Russell's proiect touchinge Articall wyne in Virgynia." It is closely written on folio leaf and indorsed by "John Smith."

Mr. Russell says: "There is in Virginia and is like to be shortly 3,000 people. And the greatest want they can complain of is good drinke." He proceeds to give his plan for the making of wine. This paper is dated July, 1620. The statement giving the population as 3,000 may be of significance, for it is at variance with a statement of Justin Winsor, where in his "Narrative and Critical History of the United States" he says: "The population of the colony in July [1620] was estimated at 4,000," but gives no authority.

The most valuable of all the manuscripts may be a pamphlet of twenty-three pages, which gives a "petition from the Treasurer and company of the first colony in Virginia to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, to compel payment of arrearages from the Adventurers," (including Smyth.) This gives a recital of "the discovery and planting of Virginia, the formation of the Virginia Company, and its trials and difficulties." The petition was drawn up by Christopher Brooke, a lawyer and literary man of the period. William Browne, a poet of England, makes reference to him as "Brooke, whose polished lines are fittest to accomplish high designs."

Prof. Dunning of the Department of American History in Columbia University considers this collection a most gratifying acquisition for the library.

John Stuart Mill.

LETTERS HE WROTE IN EARLY LIFE NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

When John Stuart Mill was fourteen years old he went to France. Though extraordinarily precocious, Mill, as a boy, could hardly have done more than hear of St. Simon and his school in 1820. In Cosmopolis M. Eugene d'Eichtal reproduces Mill's letters to his (d'Eichtal's) father, Gustave d'Eichtal, who, he says, knew Mill in 1828 in England. As to age, d'Eichtal was only two years older than the Englishman, who was born in 1806. D'Eichtal had for his master in mathematics Auguste Comte, and Comte had initiated his pupil, who became well versed in St. Simonism.

The author of the article says that his father wanted to go to England so as to study the social question there, but the project never was carried out, as far as writing about the matter went. Gustave d'Eichtal did go to England, and made Mill's acquaintance there in 1828.

It was during that year that d'Eichtal gave Mill Auguste Comte's "System de Politique Positive." Comte did not impress himself strongly on Mill, but St. Simon did. In his autobiography Mill writes: "But the St. Simonians I continued to cultivate. I was kept au courant of their progress by one of their most enthusiastic disciples, M. Gustave d'Eichtal. I was introduced to their chiefs, Bayard and Enfantin, in 1830, and as long as their public teachings and proselytism continued I read nearly everything they wrote."

When the St. Simon school went to pieces the correspondence between Mill and d'Eichtal was discontinued for a time, but was renewed later, to be kept up until the death of Mr. Mill in 1873.

We reproduce portions of this most interesting correspondence. John Stuart Mill was an agnostic, but he used every exertion to forward the cause of religious liberty. In the early part of 1829 the Catholic question was being agitated in England, and Mill wrote to d'Eichtal:

"Since the debate in the House of Commons and the majority of 188 in favor of the question nobody doubts the success of the bill. * * * The most disgraceful artifices have been employed by the Duke of Cumberland and L. Eldon in order to work upon the mind of the King, and it is a fact which you may rely upon that the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Peel left Windsor on Wednesday last out of office, their resignations having been accepted, and the anti-Catholics had already begun to arrange a Ministry, when the King was alarmed and sent off an express to beg the Duke of Wellington still to consider himself in office."

Certain that the restrictions directed toward the Catholics in England would soon be of the past, Mill writes:

"It is one of the great events which periodically occur, by which the institutions of a country are brought in harmony with the better part of the mind of that country, by which that which previously existed in the minds only of the more intelligent part of the community becomes the law of the land and of consequence raises the whole of the community to its own level. * * * Much as we have improved in the last twenty years, it is only a part of us that has improved; there remain millions of men in the state of the same brutal ignorance and obstinate prejudice in which they were half a century ago."

At the close of this letter Mill says, considering the former power of the Church of England:

"That idea is now at an end; the clergy opposed this with all their might, and as they have failed, the influence of the Church, its moral influence at least, is gone. The Church has no hold on the affections of the people; all its influence rested upon the opinion of its power. It is now seen to have very little power, and the effect of this discovery will be so great that I really begin to think that I shall see the downfall of the Church in my time."

M. d'Eichtal, having written something highly complimentary in regard to the English, Mr. Mill warns him that he must not overlaud commercial prosperity. He says:

"But this superiority is closely connected with the very worst point in our national character, the disposition to sacrifice everything to accumulation, and that exclusive and engrossing selfishness which accompanies it. I am well aware how much of this is owing to our political institutions, under which everything is accessible to wealth and scarcely anything to poverty. But I fear that the commercial spirit, amidst all its good effects, is almost sure to bring with it, wherever it prevails, a certain amount of evil, because that which necessarily occupies any man's time and thoughts for the greater part of his life naturally acquires an ascendency over his mind, disproportionately to its real importance, and when the pursuit of wealth in a degree is greater than is required for comfortable subsistence—an occupation which concerns only a man himself and his family—becomes the main object of his life, it almost invariably happens that his sympathies and his feelings of interest become incapable of going much beyond himself and his family."

Mill's own opinions and his readiness to express them at that time, were no more intense or constant than in his older days, and perhaps he is telling his French correspondent something of his own experiences.

"Here [in England] it requires great tact and knowledge of society to enable a man to appear deeply in earnest on any subject without exposing himself to be laughed at, and the etiquette of what is called good society is to appear profoundly insensible to every impression, external or internal."

Mr. Mill does not agree with Comte—in fact, there are many departures. The Englishman does not side with what Comte calls "l'hérédité de la propriété:" "It seems to me a great heresy. * * * I, myself, think with Mr. Benham, that property ought to escheat to the State, in preference to collateral heirs, where there is no testamentary disposition."

This mention of Comte and his "Traite de Politique Positive," is well worthy of attention, for the mistake made is a constant one:

"I find the same fault with his philosophy that he does with the philosophy of the eighteenth century; it is only the partie critique which appears to be sound; the partie organique appears to me to be open to a hundred objections. It abounds, indeed, with many very acute remarks, though all of them of a kind which the progress of events is suggesting at this moment to all minds which are au niveau du siècle throughout Europe; but it is a great mistake, a very common one, true, which this sect seem to be in great danger of falling into, to suppose that a few striking and original observations are sufficient to form the foundation of a science positive. * * *"

As to Comte and his followers, Mr. Mill adds:

They deduce politics, like mathematics, from a set of axioms and definitions, forgetting that in mathematics there is no danger of partial views; a proposition is either true or it is not, and if it is true we may safely apply to it every case which the proposition comprehends in its terms. But in politics and the social science this is so far from being the case that error seldom arises from our assuming premises which are not true, but generally from our overlooking other truths which limit and modify the effects of the former.

It happens exactly to-day that we hear

ZISKA
The Problem of a Wicked Soul, by
MARIE CORELLI
Stone & Kimball.

We Not Only Publish
THE TRIUMPH OF DEATH,
But we have one of the best-stocked bookshops in the city. Our prices are low and our books superfine.
Geo. H. Richmond & Co.,
12 East 15th Street.

"Man was created for a single end." Mill objects to this, as it is expressed in the Comte, and particularly in the St. Simon system. What either of the two schools may mean escapes Mill, as it will most anybody.

"Government exists for all purposes whatever that are for man's good, and the highest and most important of these purposes is the improvement of man himself as a moral and intelligent being, which is an end not included in Mr. Comte's category at all. The united forces of society never were, never can be, directed to one single end; nor is there, so far as I can perceive, any reason for desiring that they should. Men do not come into the world to fulfill one single end, and there is no single end which, if fulfilled, even in the most complete manner, would make them happy.

It is that "one-law idea" advanced by Comte which alone develops human civilization which Mill combats. England and France are in advanced conditions of civilization, but certainly neither of them has followed the one precise road.

"It is the lower animals which have only one law, that of their instinct. The order of the development of man's faculties is as various as the situation in which he is placed. It is melancholy to observe how a man like Mr. Comte has had all his views of history warped and distorted by the necessity of proving that civilization has but one law, and that a law of progressive advancement. How it blinds him to all the merits of the Greeks and Romans and the demerits of the Middle Ages; because there was improvement in some things at such periods, he thinks there must have been so in all. Why not allow that, while mankind advanced in some things, they went back in others?"

In many ways this Mill correspondence is both novel and curious, inasmuch as it shows what was the early bent of this great thinker's mind. In his "Auguste Comte and Positivism," written thirty-six years later, he further and more particularly develops some of those ideas which he seems to have first expressed in his correspondence with M. Gustave d'Eichthal.

An Iconoclastic Hero.*

You scent catastrophe in "The Descendant." There is going to be human smash-up, and on the first page you note that the victim must be Michael Akershem. Michael is of a dubious lineage. His youth is unhappy. He feeds the swine. The better portion in him finds some slight chance when he meets a kind-hearted minister. There is awakened in him a thirst for knowledge. He picks up an education as he can, then gets somehow or other to civilization and New York, and at first he starves.

Michael's opportunity, a risky, one, comes at last. There is a newspaper written for demagogues, and at heart a savage is a natural demagogue, and of that kind is the man of "The Descendant." In time Michael becomes the brains of The Iconoclast, and the mission of this sheet and of its editor is to fight everything and everybody.

Rachel Garvin, a Southern girl, an art student, is far too good for Michael, but the two fall in love and live together. Then Michael meets another young person, Anna Allard, who is honesty and purity combined, who sees no reason why she should not follow the "conventional" laws which govern this world. She is no new woman. Anna might have loved Michael, but his wildness affrights her.

There is a loud-mouthed blatherskite, Kyle, who is in The Iconoclast office. It may be Anna Allard who has brought about in the journalistic Ishmael a change of heart, for Michael begins to question the wild theories he has advanced in his paper. In a quarrel with Kyle, Akershem kills him. Then Michael very properly goes to prison. When he regains his liberty his strength has left him—he has consumption. His condition is pitiful. He finds Rachel once more. "You are so steadfast," he said, and she kissed him, for he knew he was forgiven. Then came back some little of his fearless spirit, and he gasped: "Give me half a chance and I will be even with the world at last." But upon his lips was set the blood-red seal of fate. Michael died then, but what did Michael mean by being "even with world at last"?

The anonymous author of "The Descendant" has uncommon vigor and feels the dramatic situation. If the story is a painful one, such was the intention of the author. We are not always to be amused, and supposably it is not a necessity for novel readers to be always laughing. Novels which are "hard packed" when treating of social conditions, as of human sufferings, to be impressive want a return at times to natural, commonplace conditions; then the contrasts become the stronger. Schopenhauer and Ibsen are unwholesome sources to drink from.

A Story with a Bit of Fun in It.*

It's a jolly good story Mr. Arthur Henry Veysey writes. It is all about a man on a newspaper who was a lucky dog and who had a bona fide check for $3,000 shoved on him, and cashed, too, by a philanthropic old man who hungered for a bit of real fun. With the $3,000 Norman Bridgworth Pennington intended going to some quiet retreat, say in Italy, and there he was to write a stunning play. He takes the first steamer to France, and would have had in the shortest time possible not a centime of his money left if it had not been for a philanthropic Mrs. Harris, who also shoved on Pen another big check. In Paris he meets with Senator Diggle of Butte, Mon., and because Diggle wanted to "spank" an Englishman with an eyeglass who called him an "awse" Pennington and Diggle get mixed up in some incomprehensible way. In Paris is Miss Whitehurst, who is the daughter of Pennington's benefactor. Dorothy's mission in Paris is to purchase bracelets, and naturally, you see the connection, she falls in love with Pen. Then the newspaper man comes home to New York dead broke and resumes his reportorial work at the newspaper office. He writes his play, however, in New York. It is an immense success, just such as "a shopping crowd on Fourteenth Street" would appreciate, and then the benefactor and Mrs. Harris and Dorothy and Pen, all meet in the same box at the theatre, and there comes about the denouement, a betrothal and final happiness. If you do not believe it all, only look at the outside cover of the book, where there may be seen the picture of exact check, the "No. 2,379," on the Second National Bank, the proceeds of which check the hero fobbed and spent.

*THE DESCENDANT. A Novel. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*A CHEQUE FOR THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS. By Arthur Henry Veysey. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

(JUST PUBLISHED.)

THE SACRIFICE OF FOOLS.

By R. MANIFOLD CRAIG.

An exciting story, with the principal scenes laid in India.

Part of the plot is connected with the ape worship of certain of the jungle dwellers.

"Interesting and absorbing."—London Spectator.

12mo, cloth, printed on laid paper, $1.00.

A new volume in the popular Twentieth Century Series.

THE THREE RICHARD WHALENS

By JAMES KNAPP REEVE,

Author of "Vawder's Understudy."

The ancestors of the hero, who is a young society man of New York, have been of adventurous natures, and he himself is finally carried away by the same spirit, and goes off in search of a treasure on a deserted island. The story is one full of stirring adventure.

16mo, buckram, illustrated, 75 cents.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

By the Rev. Dr. JOSEPH PARKER of the London Tabernacle.

A most interesting volume of reminiscences, together with many comments by the popular preacher on people, things, and life.

Among the notable people who figure in this book are Henry Ward Beecher, John Bright, Phillips Brooks, John B. Gough, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mark Twain, and Charles H. Spurgeon.

A thoroughly unconventional but interesting work.

12mo, cloth, $1.25.

For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid.

FREDERICK A. STOKES CO.,
27 & 29 West 23d Street, New York.

A Remarkable Bit of Fiction.

Seth Adams was terribly out of place and stranded in Trail City. Think of a man with literary aspirations, who had spent his money in Paris, London, Rome, Florence, tied down to a country newspaper and forced to edit such matter as "Tate Sanidon has took to Sundaying in Caxton. Wonder what the attraction is, and this neighborhood so full of pretty girls." It is true that Seth had made ducks and drakes with his money, had spent it all, and was embittered because he had a jade of a wife, who was as silly as she was disreputable, but it was a miserable existence for him to live and vegetate in this prairie town. Nor did he gain comfort from his noisy and boisterous partner, Sam Peevy, who was his associate in The War Path office.

In the opening description of conditions Mary Hartwell Catherwood is wonderfully clever, and where did she gather her experiences? Trail City, with all its peculiar ambitions, seems to be the type of a brand new prairie town, where matters mature rapidly, and where there is the regulation boom.

Unhappy is Seth, but in his modest boarding house there is a girl, Kate Keene, and her lot is a hard one, subjugated as she is by that terrible scold, the landlady, Mrs. Jutberg. Kate's antecedents have been unfortunate. Her father, the original owner of The War Path, had been a drunkard and a ne'er-do-well. It is because her life is so pitiful that Seth loves her. He had thought that he never could have cared for a woman again, remembering Clara, his wife, who had deserted his and her dying child. And he has not heard from his wife since she fled from him in Paris, and she is now living with another man.

Generally quiet and subdued is Kate, but now and then the talent she has inherited from her tipsy father flashes forth. If only Seth dared make a new world for himself.

One day Seth is called to the hotel in the place, and Clara appears. She is utterly repulsive to him. He can have nothing to do with her. There may be a divorce, and that would suit him. Clara goes to Paris, and may marry the man she has lived with, and that ought to simplify the matter.

Then follows the dramatic incident. It is the dreadful cyclone, and Kate, just as Seth's happiness becomes possible, is killed. But Kate is not dead to Seth; she lives in his dreams, and maybe her spirit still hovers around him, and is the angel which guards him. "Do you believe in what is called Spiritualism?" "Do you?" is the oft-repeated question.

The force, the vigor of this story is immense, and the literary art excellent. We should rate "The Spirit of an Illinois Town" higher than anything written before by its author. The realistic grip is of the strongest, but that does not preclude the higher flights of imagination. Then the descriptive qualities are of the best, and so the claims of Mary Hartwell Catherwood to be read are certain.

In this volume there is another story, "The Little Renault," which has peculiar tenderness.

*THE SPIRIT OF AN ILLINOIS TOWN AND THE LITTLE RENAULT. Two Stories of Illinois at Different Periods. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

HEROES OF THE NATIONS.

Biographical studies of the lives and work of certain leaders of men, about whom have gathered the great traditions of the nations to which they belonged, and who have been accepted as types of the several national ideals. Edited by EVELYN ABBOTT, M. A., Balliol College, Oxford.

"The fascinating series of 'Heroes of the Nations.'"—*Literary World.*

The Nation says of "Julius Cæsar": "It is intended for persons unfamiliar with the classics, and is well written, by a man who knows his subject, and may be heartily recommended as a useful guide."

The London Academy says: "Morris's 'Napoleon' is certainly the best modern account of Napoleon in the English language."

Fully illustrated, large 12mo. Each, cloth extra, $1.50. Half leather, $1.75.

NEARLY READY:

ULYSSES S. GRANT, and the Maintenance of American Nationality. 1822-1885. By WM. CONANT CHURCH, late Lieut. Col., U. S. A.

ROBERT E. LEE, and the Southern Confederacy. 1807-1870. By Prof. ALEXANDER LEE, Washington and Lee University.

NOW READY:

XIX. ROBERT THE BRUCE, and the Struggle for Scottish Independence. By Sir HERBERT MAXWELL.

XVIII. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. His Life and Voyages. By WASHINGTON IRVING.

XVII. CHARLES XII. and the Collapse of the Swedish Empire, 1682-1719. By R. NISBET BAIN, author of "The Life of Gustavus III."

XVI. LORENZO DE' MEDICI, and Florence During the Fifteenth Century. By EDWARD ARMSTRONG, M. A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

XV. JEANNE D'ARC. Her Life and Death. By Mrs. OLIPHANT, author of "The Makers of Florence," etc.

XIV. LOUIS XIV., and the Zenith of the French Monarchy. By ARTHUR HASSALL, M. A., Student of Christ Church College, Oxford.

XIII. JULIAN THE PHILOSOPHER, and the Last Struggle of Paganism Against Christianity. By ALICE GARDNER, Lecturer on Ancient History, Newnham College.

XII. PRINCE HENRY (of Portugal) the Navigator, and the Age of Discovery. By C. R. BEAZLEY, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

XI. ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the Downfall of American Slavery. By NOAH BROOKS.

X. CICERO and the Fall of the Roman Republic. By J. L. STRACHAN DAVIDSON, M. A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

IX. HENRY OF NAVARRE and the Huguenots in France. By P. F. WILLERT, M. A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

VIII. NAPOLEON, Warrior and Ruler, and the Military Supremacy of Revolutionary France. By W. O'CONNOR MORRIS.

VII. JOHN WYCLIF, Last of the Schoolmen and First of the English Reformers. By LEWIS SERGEANT.

VI. JULIUS CÆSAR and the Foundation of the Roman Imperial System. By W. WARDE FOWLER, M. A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford.

V. SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, Type of English Chivalry in England. By H. R. FOX BOURNE, author of the "Life of John Locke," etc.

IV. THEODORIC THE GOTH, the Barbarian Champion of Civilization. By THOMAS HODGKIN, author of "Italy and Her Invaders," etc.

III. PERICLES and the Golden Age of Athens. By EVELYN ABBOTT, M. A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, author of a "History of Greece," etc.

II. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, and the Struggle of Protestantism for Existence. By C. R. L. FLETCHER, M. A., late Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford.

I. NELSON and the Naval Supremacy of England. By W. CLARK RUSSELL, author of "The Wreck of The Grosvenor," etc.

*** Orders received for separate volumes or for complete sets. Illustrated descriptive prospectus of the Series sent on application.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 27 & 29 West 23d St., N. Y.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Soldiering and Surveying In British East Africa, 1891-1894. By Major J. R. L. Macdonald. 8vo. New York: Edward Arnold.

Victoria—Queen and Empress. By Sir Edwin Arnold. 16mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Corea, The Hermit Nation. By William Elliott Griffis. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

New American Supplement to the Latest Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Vol. IV. New York: The Warner Company.

A Young Scholar's Letters. Being a Memoir of Byron Caldwell Smith. Edited by D. O. Kellogg.

FICTION.

A Pearl of the Realm. By Anna L. Glyn. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Charity Chance. By Walter Raymond. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The Devil Tree of El Dorado. By Frank Aubrey. 12mo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

The Happy Hypocrite. By Max Beerbohm. 12mo. New York: John Lane. Paper, 35 cents.

Broken Away. By Beatrice Ethel Grimshaw. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

The Three Richard Whalens. By James Knapp Reeve. 16mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

The Pomp of the Lavilettes. By Gilbert Parker. 16mo. Boston and New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Amphorita: An American Idyl. By the Countess di Brazzà. (Cora Slocomb.) 12mo. New York: The Peace Bureau, 37 West Twenty-second Street. Second Edition.

The Falcon of Langeac. By Isabel Whiteley. 12mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.50.

A Daughter of the Philistines. By Leonard Merrick. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno. $1.25.

A Marital Liability. By Elizabeth Phippa Train. 18mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

The Lawyer's Secret. By John K. Leys. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

The Mistress of the Ranch. By Frederick Thickstun Clark. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

The American Claimant and Other Stories and Sketches. By Mark Twain. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Fish-tails and Some True Ones. By Braddock Hall. 12mo. New York: Edward Arnold.

Eyes Like the Sea. By Maurus Jokai. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Paper, 50 cents.

On Veldt and Farm. By Francis Macnab. 12mo. New York: Edward Arnold.

A Willing Transgressor. By A. G. Plympton. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

The Impudent Comedian and Others. By F. Frankfort Moore. 12mo. Chicago: H. S. Stone. $1.50.

In Black and White. By Rudyard Kipling. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Ziska: The Problem of a Wicked Soul. By Marie Corelli. 12mo. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.50.

In the Valley. By Harold Frederic. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

In the Sixties. By Harold Frederic. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Seth's Brother's Wife. By Harold Frederic. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Lawton Girl. By Harold Frederic. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Patience Sparhawk and Her Times. By Gertrude Atherton. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

The Ape, the Idiot, and Other People. By W. C. Morrow. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

The Sign of the Wooden Shoon. By Marshall Mather. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

An Itinerant House, and Other Stories. By Emma Frances Dawson. 16mo. San Francisco. William Doxey. $1.50.

Edward Cracroft Lefroy. By Wilfred Austin Gill. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

The Flight of the King. By Allan Fea. 8vo. New York: John Lane. $7.50.

Stephen Lescombe, Bachelor of Arts. By Julius H. Hurst. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Earth for a Dollar. By Roof Roofer. 12mo. London: Gay & Bird.

A Fiancé on Trial. By Francis Tillon Buch. 16mo. New York: The Merriam Company.

POETRY.

Lord Vyet, and Other Poems. By Arthur Christopher Benson. 16mo. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

Easter Bells. By Margaret E. Sangster. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Modern Methods in Church Work. By the Rev. George Whitefield Mead. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Christian Instincts and Modern Doubts. By the Rev. Alexander H. Craufurd. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

The Sacrifice of Fools. By R. Manifold Craig. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

Municipal Problems. By Frank J. Goodnow. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Our Rival—The Rascal—A Faithful Portrayal of the Conflict Between the Criminal of This Age and the Defenders of Society—the Police. By Benjamin P. Eldridge and William B. Watts. 8vo. Boston: Pemberton Publishing Company.

Art and Artists.

The widow of Olin L. Warner, the sculptor, has just presented to the National Sculpture Society a bronze medallion, one of the last of her husband's works. It is a portrait of Chief Joseph.

The Hunt memorial will in all probability be set into the Central Park wall, on Fifth Avenue, between Seventy and Seventy-first Streets. The Municipal Art Society has been conferring with the Park Commissioners, and that particular spot has about been agreed on. The Lenox Library, across

Large Purchases from the ROOS SALE now on view. Rare first editions of American authors.

G. D. SMITH, 4 East 42d St.

SCARCE BOOKS!

Items of Rare Occurrence and Remarkable Interest at

H. W. HAGEMANN'S, 169 5TH AVE.

Catalogue now ready.

the street, with its classic proportions, tended toward urging the selection of this spot. Then, too, a thick growth of foliage will afford a desirable background. The model of the memorial was shown at the recent exhibition of the Architectural League.

At the annual meeting of the Society of American Artists, held last Saturday, the statement was made by one of the officers that the present exhibition is regarded as the most satisfactory of any held in several years.

No artists or sculptors will, as such, be, officially, guests at the Grant memorial ceremony April 27. Mr. Duncan, the architect of the monument, had at one time secured recognition of these professions on Gen. Horace Porter's list, but it was learned later that only two associations in this city —one of painters and the other of sculptors —had been invited, and as bad feeling was likely to ensue, their tickets, with the approval of the invited ones, were recalled.

St. Gaudens is putting the finishing touches to his model of the Sherman statue to be erected in this city, and has recently had several talks with the Committee on Site. He can go no further, he told them, until the location is decided on. It is understood that the point favored for the erection of the statue is at the Plaza, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. The base and many of the accessories of the memorial will be considered with a view to securing the best effects viewed from the Park or the approaches of the Plaza.

In what has been written about President McKinley in the European press nothing has appeared to better advantage than articles in the current numbers of "Die Moderne Kunst," (Berlin,) and "Vom Fels Zum Meer," (Stuttgart,) the two foremost German magazines. The author, Mr. C. Frank Dewey, is an American writer, for the past twenty-five years a resident of Berlin. He has already done much toward informing Europeans on matters pertaining to this country. In the "Moderne Kunst" President McKinley appears to much advantage, with Mrs. McKinley in a conspicuous place, while in "Vom Fels Zum Meer" the article is more profusely illustrated, including a realistic picture of the President in his private office in Canton just before the election. Both magazines may be had of the International News Company.

The National Gallery of England has had presented to it "A Portrait of Gilbert Stuart," painted by the artist. The English journal reporting the fact makes no mistake in the name this time, but prints it "Gilbert Stuart (an American.")

A theatrical poster, now conspicuous on the New York hoardings, is a direct copy, in colors, of a pretty picture of John Leech's "Return from the Fair," to be found in Dean Hole's "Irish Tour." There is a neat Irish girl seated on a horse, and behind her is a broth of a boy "a stiddying of her," and the girl has those great big, impressive eyes Leech loved to draw. So we see that the good things of the past are resurrected.

Daniel Chester French and Edward C. Potter have ready their model of the equestrian statue of Gen. Joe Hooker. The work of modeling was divided between the two artists, Mr. Potter having given his attention to the horse. The idea of the statue is one midway between action and repose. The General is trying to look either over the heads of his men or wants to scan a position, and so stands almost erect in his stirrups. The horse has his four feet down, and the movement is shown in the action of the head. The figure holds the curb rein tight, and the horse's lower jaw is drawn in. As far as can be determined from the model there will be great dignity, and an entire absence of theatrical effect in the statue.

Mr. Charles Barmore of 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, has just published admirable portraits of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. They are etchings 14½ by 19½ by Jacques Reich. The Webster picture is the last one which was painted by Chester Harding, and is now owned by the Algonquin Club of Boston. The Henry Clay is after a daguerreotype, and from it the sculptor, Joel Hart, made his well-known bust. Both portraits are full of character. These pictures form a part of the series of jurists and statesmen, in which are included Marshall, Choate Jefferson, and Evarts. In one collection are all the Generals who were engaged in the civil war. Mr. Barmore will issue a limited edition of these portraits. Among the etchers who contribute their work to the perfecting of these portraits are T. Johnson, J. Fagan, G. A. Hoffman, F. Dielman, J. Reich, and for the mezzotints, William Sartain, S. A. Edwards, and J. D. Smillie.

A large triplet window, a memorial of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Scudder, is to be erected in the New Church of Washington, D. C. The designer is Mr. F. Stymetz Lamb. The subject taken is indicative of the creation, the emblem being the "tree of life." The memorial subscription reads: "To the glory of God, and in loving memory of Henry A. Scudder, 1892, and Nancy B. Scudder, 1893." In an art sense, the window unites the freer movement of the American school with the dignity of the English one.

A handsome gift has been made by Col. W. R. Nelson, proprietor of The Kansas City Star, to Kansas City. It is a collection of twenty copies of the old masters, including the best work of Andrea del Sarto, Raphael, Giorgione, Botticelli, Titian, Carlo Dolci, Fillippo Lippi, Fra Angelico, Bellini, Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Velasquez, Murillo, Paul Veronese, and Lusterman. With the exception of the Sistine Madonna, all the copies are of the size of the originals, and with frames in fac simile. In addition to these pictures, he has presented the city with an excellent collection of casts after the antique, and 500 photographs of the best-known paintings in the European galleries.

Col. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., has a Rembrandt which fell to him as an award of his intuitive appreciation of color. A certain auctioneer in this city had as a consignment from Germany the art treasures of a castle in Saxony. Although several agents of big Continental dealers were present at the sale, they paid no attention to a musty canvas when it was put on the rack. Col. Chapman had fancied hidden merits in it, however, and bid it in at a ridiculously low figure. When it was cleaned up the art authorities of the city were rendered speechless. They realized that a Rembrandt was before them. Though busy daily with his brokerage business on Lower Broadway, Col. Chapman is yielded the honor of possessing one of the finest feelings for color of any man in America.

Mr. Max Rooses, who has in charge the Plantin Museum at Antwerp, has now ready the Rubens correspondence. These letters of Rubens will show how many sided was the greatest of painters. He wrote Italian with grace and elegance. The correspondence begins with the letters Rubens wrote to the Duke of Mantua, and are dated from Florence, Rome, and Valladolid. Then there are letters in Flemish extending over some twenty-three years, bearing on the politics of Europe. In French there is a long correspondence addressed to M. Peirsac, relating to commissions given Rubens by Marie de Medicis. Finally there are diplomatic reports in Spanish, (1628-1631,) sent to Olivarez. "Rubens," some one has written, "deigned to be an Ambassador."

Books and Authors.

Nansen, whose "Farthest North" is in such demand that the Messrs. Harper & Brothers have issued a second edition, has been talking before the Royal Geographical Society. He said that to reach the pole was merely a question of dogs. That if he had had 200 dogs he would have gone there. The dogs would have served for locomotion and food. The Fram, he also said, was a very good ship, but that with his experience he could build a better craft. It would be a long trip to reach the pole—a matter of five years.

In the coming May number of The Century Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield will write a chapter with the title, "The Withdrawal of the French from Mexico." In the article will be printed a letter of Gen. Grant to Gen. Sherman which has been heretofore unpublished. In a future number The Century will give the views of Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, on the withdrawal of the French.

Why should people, say literary ones, not be fastidious about their food? Remember what the great Dr. Johnson said: "Some people have a foolish way of not minding, or pretending not to mind, what they eat. For my part, I mind my belly very studiously and very carefully; for I look upon it that he who does not mind his belly, will hardly mind anything else." We are afraid, however, with the great lexicographer Thrale, it was more quantity than quality as to tea. Mrs. Thrale's urn must have held many gallons. Dr. Johnson could have lowered the level of a flood of Bohea.

The Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens's book, "Sources of the Constitution of the United States," is being translated into the French language by a member of the French diplomatic service, and is about to be published in Paris by Messrs. Guillemin & Co., in their series of notable foreign works.

Stanley has prepared a new edition of "In Darkest Africa," which is to be issued in a cheap form, but with all the illustrations.

There has been some discussion as to whether a great find had or had not been made in a small four-leaf pamphlet which some thought was the original issue of Gray's "Elegy." Mr. Edmund Gosse writes in The Athenaeum that the work is only "an extremely early piracy of the 'Elegy,' probably struck off within a few days of the publication of the first quarto, since it bears several of the familiar stigmata of that edition. But its text is wholly without independent value, and we must look at it merely as a literary curiosity of no intrinsic importance."

Bright, strong, and clever is the cover of the current number of Harper's Round Table. A boy on a wheel carries lilies, and rides right out of the picture so bedecked. One very big thing in this number is a poem on the four season by Miss L. Alma Tadema, and to think of it, her father, L. Alma Tadema, has made four most delicate illustrations for the verses. This, the Easter issue of Harper's Round Table, is throughout of singular interest.

The first number of The American Wine Press and Mineral Water News, edited and published in New York City by L. J. Vance, has just appeared. The two subjects which it treats are well blended. The topic of winemaking in California is thoroughly discussed. Think of a wine tank at Maltemero, Cal., which will hold 97,000 gallons. What becomes of the Heidelberg tun after that? What do we drink, and how much? In 1896, per capita, 1 gallon of spirits, .26 of wine, 15.10 of beer, or not quite 16¼ gallons of all kinds of alcoholic drinks in the year. The paper discusses duties on wines, on corks, consumption of mineral waters, and all matter having to do with assuaging thirst.

For the coming Scribner's, Robert Grant will write of "Undergraduate Life at Harvard," and Edward S. Martin, "A Little Brother of the Rich." Continuing the industrial series, "The Working of a Bank," by Charles D. Lanier, will interest all business people. Mr. C. D. Gibson will have an article, with illustrations, "A Drawing Room of the Queen" being the subject.

Mark Twain is still living in retirement in England. He can be reached only through his publishers, Chatto & Windus. "My book will soon be finished," he wrote a few weeks since to an intimate friend. It will be issued by his publishers in Hartford.

With the idea of making a truly patriotic history of the United States, Prof. J. B McMaster of the University of Pennsylvania has prepared such a work. It was written at the suggestion of the Grand Army of the Republic. "My Country, Right or Wrong," may want adjusting when history has to be written.

A biography of that very remarkable man, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, is to be published. Dr. Jameson will contribute reminiscences. Mr. Rhodes's characteristics can be better understood when it is remembered that he has for an objective idea the building of a railroad from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo, with, say, 500 miles of British territory on each side of the track.

Mr. Austin Dobson is preparing a volume of his selected poems, and in it will be included the poem written by him for the Johnson collection at Oxford.

At the close of the "sixties" Mr. Francis Turner Palgrave published his "Golden Treasury of English Songs and Lyrics," and so excellent was the selection that not less than twenty-two editions of it have been published. Mr. Palgrave is preparing a sequel, which the Macmillans will publish. It will contain additional verse from Tennyson, Browning, Matthew Arnold, Clough, Rossetti, and other poets of the last half century.

The Lookeron for April contains a criticism on Carl Goldmark by his nephew, Rubin Goldmark. Goldmark was fully forty-five before his opera, "The Queen of Sheba," gave him his reputation. Mr. Henry T. Fink writes on Johann Strauss. Hard driven by conducting, having not a moment to spare, it was in driving in his carriage from one music hall to another that Strauss composed. We have before this called attention to the unmistakable excellence of The Lookeron, because it occupies in music and dramatic art a place which it has made its own.

What a chance there will be now for the Ambassador to the Court of St. James's to sell his "Pike County Ballads." The Messrs. Routledge announce in London Col. Hay's "Ballads." "Little Breeches" will thus appear, but the United States Ambassador does not disfigure himself, even at a Queen's levée, in small clothes.

According to the English University Extension, a list has been published of what, in their estimation, are the best historical novels. Kingsley's "Hereward the Wake" is mentioned as the best picture of the eleventh century, Scott's "Ivanhoe" as the best of the twelfth, Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" and Scott's "Kenilworth," are given for the sixteenth, Shorthouse's "John Inglesant," Scott's "Old Mortality," and Blackmore's "Lorna Doone" for the seventeenth, and Thackeray's "Esmond" for the eighteenth.

Anthony Hope has almost ready a new volume. The title will probably be "Born in the Purple."

Mr. Samuel Gordon's "Handful of Exotics" has for topic the Russian Jews, and he illustrates the dramatic events of their lives.

Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. have ready a number of valuable books, and among them. "A Popular History of the United States," Niles's "The Principles and Acts of the Revolution," Dr. Lyman Abbott's "Commentary on the Acts," Miss J. A. Cotton's "The Annals of Switzerland," Mme. Bompiani's "The History of the Waldenses," the Rev. S. M. Hopkins's "Evangelical Prayer Book," Hobart's "Analysis of Butler's Analogy," Dr. C. Cuthbert Hall's "The Evangelical Hymnal," and an autobiography of Garibaldi written by Signor Manlio Garibaldi, a son of the Italian hero.

There is more of the "Journal des Goncourt," but according to the wishes of Edmund de Goncourt these additions are not to see the light before 1916.

Mr. H. de Windt has in preparation a volume descriptive of his travels in Alaska and Bering Sea. He repeats that well-established story of certain northern tribes, the Tchuktchis, strangling their old people, and he says in extenuation that the origin of this dreadful custom "probably was due to the barren nature of a country where every mouthful of food is a consideration. At least a dozen of the natives died of scurvy or starvation during our short stay. The Tchuktchis do not bury their dead, but simply throw them outside their huts to be devoured by the dogs, an operation which does not take long."

E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly issue "The Life and Letters of Benjamin Jowett, M. A., Master of Balliol College, Oxford," by Evelyn Abbott LL. D., and Lewis Campbell, LL. D. These will be two octave volumes.

The Easter number of The Ladies' Home Journal has a handsome outside page in color in Mr. Will Low's amplest and best manner. Illustratively, the number contains the works of such leading artists as Smedley, Thulstrup, Alice Barber Stephens, Taylor, and others. Mr. Clinton Scollard has a poem, "The Easter Birth," and Mr. Sankey contributes an Easter hymn.

The twenty-sixth volume of The Critic, beginning July, 1896, and ending December of the same year, has just been issued. As a weekly review of literature and the arts, The Critic occupies a leading position. An examination of the index shows how many are the books, domestic and foreign, it treats of. The Critic has known how to give sound information without being heavy or tiresome, and one department in it, cared for by "The Lounger," always discusses books and book makers in an intelligent and graceful manner.

Easter.

Frail, trembling hands, outreached in eager groping,
If, haply through the shadows of the tomb,
Ye might but find and feel Him—vainly hoping
For life from lifeless touch, for light from gloom;
Tired feet that linger where no Christ lies hidden;
Sad eyes that weep, and lips that sob and moan—
No longer grieve nor grope. See! God has bidden
His strong white angels roll away the stone.

He whom ye seek behind yon gloomy portal—
Mingling your burial spices with your tears—
No more is dead; in strength and light immortal
He lives to crown with joy the desolate years.
Lives to o'ercome earth's anguished cry and sobbing,
Give rest for struggle, and for wounds His balm,
His strong sweet life through human pulses throbbing,
Changing all fear to trust, all strife to calm.

How shall ye know? Not by the radiant altars
Whose incense drowns the fainting lilies' breath.
Not by the tide of praise that fails nor falters
Through countless paeans of victory over death.
Not by the sacred help of priestly praying,
Nor all that temples, shrines, or symbols give.
They only know whose hearts have heard Him saying,
"My life is thine; because I live ye live."

Sad fettered souls long held in self's dim prison,
Bound fast by error, ignorance, or pride,
Do ye not hear? The Conqueror is risen;
In His brave death thy foes and His have died.
Bury thy dead! Live, live the wondrous story
That lifts the world from deeps of woe and wrong.
Wouldst flood the shadows with the Easter glory?
Sing out, the whole year round, thine Easter song.

—Harper's Bazar.

The Best Twelve Stories.

In January last The Critic, so as to judge what was public taste, called upon its readers to give lists of the twelve stories which they deemed the best. The authors were to be Americans. The Critic was to act as judge, and two prizes were offered. In the last issue of The Critic, the first prize was awarded to the following list, which was sent by J. W. George of St. Louis: "The Man Without a Country," Hale; "The Luck of Roaring Camp," Bret Harte; "The Great Stone Face," Hawthorne; "The Snow Image," Hawthorne; "The Gold Bug," Poe; "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," Poe; "The Lady, or the Tiger?" Stockton; "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," Irving; "Rip Van Winkle," Irving; "Marse Chan," Thomas Nelson Page; "Marjorie Daw," Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "The Revolt of Mother," Mary E. Wilkins. The second list of twelve, which was entitled to a prize, was confined to one story by a single author. Mr. G. Adams of New York was the recipient of this prize. His list was: "Marjorie Daw," Aldrich; "Love in Old Cloathes," Bunner; "The Lady, or the Tiger?" Stockton; "A Humble Romance," Mary E. Wilkins; "The Gold Bug," Poe; "The Birthmark," Hawthorne; "The Luck of Roaring Camp," Bret Harte; "The Jumping Frog," Mark Twain; "The Man Without a Country," Hale; "Meh Lady," Thomas Nelson Page; "Posson Jone," Cable; "Gallegher," Richard Harding Davis.

Tastes vary, but both lists are good ones. Mr. Adams's is a trifle more modern than the one Mr. George selects. It is curious that both lists include "Marjorie Daw," which is among the most charming of Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich's stories—but there is another by the same author which is just as good. Will any of our readers furnish us with its title?

DIAMONDS OUT OF PLACE.—The author of "America and the Americans" writes: "One Federal Senator was said never to wear socks; another wore a paper collar fastened at the throat by a diamond button, but no neckcloth, and I could cite many more examples of similar savagery." The anonymous gentleman must forget that there was in the past the sans culotte; or for a real aristocratic view of the perfect gentleman he overlooks the fact that his Grace of Brunswick wore diamond buttons in his underclothing.